



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

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 9-Dec-2019 | Report No: PIDISDSA22729



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Senegal	Project ID P161477	Project Name Senegal Municipal Solid Waste Management Project	Parent Project ID (if any)
Region AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date 09-Dec-2019	Estimated Board Date 27-Feb-2020	Practice Area (Lead) Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice
Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Republic of Senegal	Implementing Agency Unite de Coordination et de Gestion (UCG)	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The development objective of the project is to strengthen the governance of solid waste management in Senegal and improve solid waste management services in selected cities.

Components

Strengthening Sector Governance and Institutional Capacity
Improving Solid Waste Infrastructure and Service in Selected Agglomerations
Project Implementation Support

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	355.70
Total Financing	355.70
of which IBRD/IDA	125.00
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS

World Bank Group Financing

International Development Association (IDA)	125.00
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IDA Credit	125.00
Non-World Bank Group Financing	
Counterpart Funding	61.20
Borrower/Recipient	61.20
Other Sources	169.50
EC: European Investment Bank	55.00
FRANCE: Govt. of [MOFA and AFD (C2D)]	44.00
SPAIN, Govt. of	55.00
Foreign Private Commercial Sources (unidentified)	15.50

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Environmental Assessment Category

A-Full Assessment

Have the Safeguards oversight and clearance functions been transferred to the Practice Manager? (Will not be disclosed)

No

Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

- Senegal has been one of the fastest-growing economies in Sub-Saharan Africa after decades of sub-par growth.** Driven by progressively resurgent exports, the Senegalese economy has been expanding at more than 6 percent annually since 2015, 6.2 percent in 2016, 7.1 percent in 2017, and 6.8 percent in 2018, though high oil prices and other fiscal constraints may have a moderating affect. Private sector investment has increased by 14.6 percent in 2018 and public investment, although slightly slowed down in 2018, remains robust to support the government development program. Senegal's medium-term economic prospects will remain positive for as long as its new structural reforms are sustained and deepened, and the external environment remains benign.



2. **Nonetheless, Senegal is yet to successfully reduce poverty and boost shared prosperity.** With a population of 15.85 million in 2017 and an average GDP per capita of US\$1,329.3, Senegal's Human Development Index (HDI) is 0.505, ranking 164 out of 188 countries in 2017. While the poverty rate has decreased since 1991, partly driven by economic growth of its capital Dakar, it remained very high at 46 percent (or 38 percent based on the international poverty line of US\$1.9/day) in 2014.¹ More than 50 percent of the population lacks access to basic sanitation services. Contrary to the countries of East Asia and Latin America where urbanization has generally been accompanied by poverty reduction, Senegal has yet to reap the benefits associated with urbanization in terms of economic growth and poverty reduction. In particular, Senegalese secondary municipalities lag behind in terms of generating economic opportunities and are home to a large share of the urban poor, who are quite often the most vulnerable.²
3. **Senegal aspires to become an emerging middle-income country by 2035.** To respond to overall development challenges and accelerate the country's growth towards emerging market status by 2035, Senegal launched the Emerging Senegal Plan ("Plan Senegal Emergent", PSE) in 2014. The main purpose of the PSE is to restore growth and accelerate the pace of poverty reduction by investing in a few key areas including agriculture, energy, housing, and infrastructure, and, more importantly, by focusing on a small subset of reforms to unlock growth. The policy reform areas include land reform, improvement of business and investment climate and energy.
4. **However, the ambitions of the PSE may exceed available resources and will ultimately depend on the pace of the reform implementation and the responsiveness of the private sector.** The WB's 2018 Systematic Country Diagnostics (SCD) identified several constraints that could, if not sufficiently addressed, hinder Senegal from becoming an emerging, diversified, competitive and equitable economy, as envisaged in PSE. These constraints include, *inter alia*, the lack of a level playing field for the private sector, limited access to basic goods and services, and underlying institutional shortcomings. More specifically, the lack of a level playing field for the private sector, resulting from distortionary policies coupled with uneven regulatory and enforcement capacities, remains a key stumbling block to the emergence of an enabling business environment, competitive markets, and private sector participation in development.

B. Sectoral and Institutional Context

5. **Senegal has experienced a rapid pace of urbanization.** More than 48 percent of the total population in Senegal currently lives in urban areas, this is 10 percent above the average urban population in Sub-Saharan African countries. This number is expected to substantially increase owing to strong economic activity in urban centers, especially in Greater Dakar, contributing to the acceleration of

¹ The WB 2018 Systematic Country Diagnostic estimates that the poverty has further decreased by 4-7 percent in 2015-2017.

² "Revue de l'Urbanisation du Sénégal", World Bank, 2016



the urbanization rate.³ At the current pace of urbanization (i.e., at 3.76 percent annual growth rate), it is projected that about 62 percent of Senegalese will live in urban areas by 2025.

6. **Rapid urbanization has already begun to put significant strains on the capacity of municipalities to efficiently deliver basic urban services and manage scarce resources.** Among other municipal services, municipal solid waste (MSW) is particularly challenging because rapid increases in waste production far outpace the provision of waste management services. In 2015, Senegal produced over 2.4 million tons of solid waste of which 1.1 million tons were uncollected. Because of these moderate formal collection rates, open dumping and burning are commonly pursued to eliminate remaining household waste. Even formally collected waste is disposed of at unsanitary dumpsites without any form of processing.
7. **The capital Dakar in particular suffers from a lack of sustainable solutions for waste management.** Though the ratio of solid waste collection in Dakar is relatively high (84 percent) compared to other parts of the country, waste collected is currently disposed of without any form of treatment at a large open dumpsite located in Mbeubeuss, a densely-populated suburban area of the capital. While the development of a new sanitary landfill has been attempted and failed, the Mbeubeuss dumpsite continues to expand (from 14 hectares in 1978 to 114 hectares in 2017) and has become a source of water, air and land pollution. Likewise, the site hosts some 1,880 informal recyclers (or ‘waste pickers’) who work or live at the Mbeubeus dumpsite. Most of these vulnerable men, women and children are low skilled migrants from rural areas. There is an urgent need to develop a long-term solution not only for waste collection-transfer-treatment-disposal for the growing Greater Dakar and, but in parallel, to take appropriate remedial measures to better manage and gradually rehabilitate the Mbeubeuss dumpsite, taking into account the specific need to restore or improve the livelihood of the informal recyclers working or living at the site.
8. **Waste management in secondary municipalities is even worse with rudimentary and spotty services.** Access to waste collection and treatment is uneven across regions. While the average waste collection rate in Dakar stands at 84 percent, the collection rate is much lower at 33 percent in regional capitals and only at 22 percent in secondary municipalities. The existing collection services are irregular and unreliable. With no sanitary landfill, open dumping and burning are prevalent in Senegal’s secondary municipalities.
9. **The underperforming solid waste sector results in serious economic, social, and environmental impacts and the urban poor are disproportionately affected.** The poor are frequently co-located in neighborhoods where uncollected or improperly disposed waste is dumped, and are exposed to polluted land, air (through open burning) and water. Informal recyclers or waste pickers, often low-income women or children or migrants from rural areas, tend to depend for their livelihood on open-

³ The WB’s Revue de l’Urbanisation du Sénégal (2016) estimates that 65 percent of Senegal’s GDP is produced in urban centers and 55 percent in Dakar itself. 80 percent of the registered firms are located in the Greater Dakar. More than 52 percent of jobs and 62 percent of business openings are created in Dakar.



air dumps. They are highly vulnerable to health risks and economic uncertainty. There is an urgent need to develop appropriate social, entrepreneurial and skills development programs to mitigate these risks.

10. Such economic, social, and environmental impacts are exacerbated by climate risks the country is exposed to. Climate projections indicate that mean annual temperatures could increase by 1.1-3.1°C by the 2060s and 1.7-4.9°C by the 2090s. Sea level rise is projected to be as much as one meter by the end of the century, which could result in the disappearance of between 55 and 86 square kilometers of the country's beaches and flood 6,000 square kilometers of low-lying areas. It is likely that a greater proportion of precipitation will occur in heavy rainfall events. Such climate change impacts will exacerbate the risk of floods, droughts, coastal inundation and erosion and land degradation. The existing Mbeubeuss dumpsite is located in a flood-prone area near the sea and is exposed to the risks of sea-level rise, coastal erosion and more intense and severe climate events. This calls for immediate action to improve the Mbeubeuss site conditions, while incorporating measures to address such risks. Furthermore, the current common practices of open dumping and burning in the secondary municipalities are adding to carbon emissions and a reduction of such activities would support the climate mitigation agenda.

11. The Government has shown its commitment to better waste management through the launch of a national solid waste management program. In a bid to provide technical and financial backstopping for better waste management in Senegal, the Government launched the National Waste Management Program ("Programme National de Gestion des Déchets") in 2014 and, in 2015, adopted the Integrated and Sustainable Solid Waste Management Strategy ("Stratégie de Gestion Intégrée et Durable des Déchets Solides"). As part of this approach and to capitalize on economies of scale, seven Waste Management Agglomerations ("Pôles de Gestion des Déchets Solides") were created to cover the entire Senegalese territory. Subsequently, in a first phase of implementation of the approach, the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) provided financing amounting US\$35 million to improve solid waste management (SWM) in three cities (Touba, Tivaouane and Kaolack). There is a pressing need for further implementation, in particular to: (i) equip other parts of the country most notably the cities with high economic and touristic activities which are impacted by poor waste management; (ii) address the financing gap for operation and maintenance of solid waste infrastructure; and (iii) build the capacity of municipalities to improve overall sector performance and ensure operational and financial sustainability of investments.

12. Investments and operation and maintenance (O&M) are critically underfunded and the funding available to the sector is limited. The current available budget and revenue sources for the solid waste sector are far too short to cover capital investment and O&M needs. The annual O&M budget needed for proper waste collection, treatment and disposal in the country is estimated at around FCFA 45 billion (US\$75 million equivalent), whereas the actual budget in 2016 amounted to FCFA 24 billion (US\$40 million equivalent), including FCFA 5 billion from the SWM tax ("Taxe d'Enlèvement des Ordures Ménagères", TEOM), FCFA 13 billion transfer from central government, and FCFA 6 billion in cross subsidies. This represents a shortfall of FCFA 21 billion, without taking the capital



investment needs into account. The lack of resources in secondary municipalities is more dire, with some of the municipalities lacking equipment and facilities to provide basic collection service. Only 23 percent of the central government transfer was spent in secondary municipalities in 2016 and covered periodic and just-in-time cleanup operations.

13. **There is a need to unleash the potential for private sector dynamism, investments and professional SWM.** The Government’s ambition for integrated and sustainable SWM may not be financed and supported by the public sector alone. Global experiences show a number of successful examples of private sector participation in solid waste infrastructure and service provision. As highlighted in the WB’s SCD, Senegal will need to take a bold step to level the playing field for all businesses and unlock their potential for further improvements in the SWM sector’s performance and sustainability. The Government’s previous attempt to partner with the private sector back in 2011 was not fruitful due to (i) the lack, at that time, of a legal framework for public-private partnerships (PPPs), which discouraged professional solid waste operators from participating in such partnership; and (ii) deficient communication and insufficient citizen engagement, which resulted in considerable public opposition to the Government’s initiative. The enactment of a new PPP Law in 2014, its revision in 2015, as well as the adoption of a decree that establishes a national committee to support PPPs, provides legal ground for PPPs in the solid waste sector. Furthermore, the UCG has successfully piloted a very close community participation and citizens engagement in the “Projet de Gestion des Déchets Solides Urbains” (PGDSU) financed by the IsDB, which led to the successful selection and construction of solid waste infrastructure in Touba, Kaolack and Tivaouane without public opposition. Building on these efforts, the borrower, through the proposed Project will further seek to attract private investments in the solid waste sector by: (i) engaging the service of an international firm as a PPP transaction advisory; (ii) considering balanced allocation of responsibilities and risks in the tender documents; and (iii) considering de-risking measures, such as the European Union (EU) guarantee, currently under consideration.
14. **The proposed Project adopts an innovative three-pronged approach to help address the identified challenges in the solid waste sector.** First, while previous WB and other donor-financed operations have supported discrete small scale solid waste activities as part of large urban or environmental interventions, the proposed Project aims to provide: (i) an integrated solid waste solution for investments covering the whole value chain of collection, transfer, treatment, disposal and recycling with climate resilient/gender-informed design; and (ii) institutional support to improve policy, regulatory and financing frameworks and bring the overall sector performance and sustainability up. Second, the proposed Project uses Result-Based Financing (RBF) to introduce Disbursement-Linked indicators (DLIs) that offer an opportunity for focusing on results that establish improved institutional and operating frameworks in the solid waste sector, thereby protecting and strengthening the effectiveness of investments. Third, the proposed Project engages various development partners, the private sector, and financing instruments, to enable Senegal to close the infrastructure gap by maximizing finance for development.



C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

The development objective of the Project is to strengthen the governance of solid waste management in Senegal and improve solid waste management services in selected municipalities.

Key Results

15. PDO level key results indicators are:

- a. People provided with access to improved solid waste services (number, gender disaggregated) (Corporate Results Indicator).
- b. Municipalities with strengthened solid waste management capacity (number).
- c. Beneficiaries satisfied with improvements in solid waste management services (gender-disaggregated).

D. Project Description

16. **Component 1: Strengthening Sector Governance and Institutional Capacity (US\$20.00 million)**. This component aims to strengthen the institutional framework governing the sector, ensure the effectiveness of investments under Component 2, and create a favorable environment for private sector investment in the solid waste sector, by supporting:

- (1a) Operationalization of the existing laws and regulations governing solid waste management, through ensuring: (i) effective municipal and intercommunal planning for SWM; (ii) the availability of financial resources for secondary waste collection⁴; and (iii) an increase in local solid waste taxation to strengthen the sector's self-financing capacities and sustainability. The specific areas of support will be financed through a Results-Based Financing (RBF) scheme, whereby funds will be disbursed to specified local or central agencies or ministries based on the achievement of specific results detailed under (Disbursement-Linked Indicators (DLIs); and
- (1b) Technical assistance seeking to: (i) strengthen the SWM institutional framework through a range of activities, spanning from strengthening the legal and regulatory framework to capacity building for all aspects of reform and governance; (ii) promote a sustainable financing mechanism for the sector, including support for carrying out affordability- and willingness-to-pay studies and creation of databases for solid waste fees/taxes; (iii) reinforce the PPP framework, with the standardization of key bidding documents and contracts; and (iv) enhance solid waste service delivery by: (a) identifying and operationalizing best practices in waste reduction, waste collection schemes, recycling, creation of value-chains, citizens engagement

⁴ Primary waste collection is the first part of a waste consisting of collecting waste from homes and businesses to a communal bin, a waste collection point or a transfer station. This process is typically handled by informal waste collectors, small enterprises or community-based organizations for a fee and cost recovery is generally not an issue. Secondary collection is the process of removing the waste from the communal bin, a waste collection point or a transfer station to the final disposal site. This process is handled at the level of the municipality or inter-municipal entity. Secondary collection is generally financed through the municipality's general budget or taxes and its financing needs to be strengthened.



and public awareness, with targeted participation by women, aiming at behavioral change towards waste reduction and proper disposal of waste, needs and benefits of payment for services, and enhancing citizen feedback using various ICT-supported engagement tools; (b) promoting private sector participation in SWM and optimizing the upstream value chain of waste collection and transportation in view of overall services improvement and their effective linkage with the newly established downstream infrastructure; and (c) tailoring capacity building activities to participating municipalities to support them in managing the newly established SWM system, including preventing marine litter in coastal cities; (d) developing and disseminating best practice guides for designing and implementing livelihood restoration for former waste pickers including vulnerable groups; and (e) technical and institutional support to improve the containerization, transport and elimination of biomedical and other hazardous waste generated across the country and to reduce illegal disposal of waste and littering in Project areas.

17. Component 2: Improving Solid Waste Infrastructure and Service in Selected Agglomerations (US\$317.5 million equivalent). To improve solid waste services for citizens in selected municipalities especially for women, this component will finance waste management facilities and equipment needed to establish or improve (where it already exists) the delivery of waste management services in Greater Dakar and three secondary agglomerations, namely, Thiès (Thiès, Mbour and Tivaouane), the North (Saint Louis and Matam), and Casamance (Ziguinchor, Kolda and Sedhiou)⁵. These agglomerations were selected in agreement with the Government based on four main criteria: (i) total population and population growth; (ii) current socioeconomic situation and expected impact that improved SWM could have on economic activities such as tourism and fishery; (iii) coastal municipalities where the improper management of solid waste is a major source of litter entering the marine environment; and (iv) locations where the Project co-financiers are already implementing other programs or projects that can be leveraged to enhance synergies. Component 2 will also capitalize on synergies and experiences of a forthcoming program financed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) – the Africa Environmental Health and Pollution Management Program (P167788), which in Senegal, supports the development of a national strategy and plan for the treatment of and exposure to harmful chemicals and Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).⁶

18. This component consists of the following three subcomponents:

- (2a) Improvement of waste management services in the Greater Dakar region along the entire value chain of collection, recycling, transfer, treatment and disposal, and gradual site improvement of Mbeubeuss;
- (2b) Establishment of integrated waste management systems in three secondary agglomerations; and

⁵ When designing SWM system, affected communities will be involved to identify their priorities and the different roles of men and women for each value chain of SWM services, in particular in religious cities where women's access to SWM facilities may be restricted.

⁶ POPs are toxic, long-lasting substances of global concern due to their potential for long-range transport, persistence in the environment, ability to bio-magnify and bio-accumulate in ecosystems, as well as their significant negative effects on human health and the environment.



- (2c) Innovative social activities to improve the livelihood and working conditions of informal waste pickers at the dumpsites.

Subcomponent 2a. Improvement of waste management services for the Greater Dakar

19. In Greater Dakar, the main challenge has been the use of Mbeubeuss dumpsite for waste disposal in the absence of a more sustainable solution for waste management. The Project proposes a realistic approach for improving the condition of the Mbeubeuss dumpsite, while the long-term waste treatment and disposal system (financed under this Project as a PPP/ Design Build Finance and Operate - DBFO) is being developed. The government has already engaged a consulting firm to prepare the feasibility studies and bidding documents for the rehabilitation of the Mbeubeuss dumpsite. These bidding documents will be ready soon after the project effectiveness once the detailed LRP also under preparation is completed. The rehabilitation of the Mbeubeuss dumpsite will be carried out in three phases:

- a. The first phase of the Mbeubeuss rehabilitation (Year 1 of the Project) will consist of implementing emergency measures to improve the site and working conditions of waste pickers. This will include fencing the site, limiting access to prevent fires, rehabilitating the worksite clinic, constructing gender-segregated bathrooms and shower facilities, providing waste pickers with a health program, working with NGOs and government agencies to resettle children and disabled people living or working at the site, and provide them and/or their families with an alternative livelihood. The emergency measures will also include providing free childcare services at the community center to allow women waste pickers to continue accessing the site without their minor children.
- b. The second phase of the rehabilitation (Year 2 to 4) will consist of remodeling the dumpsite to reclaim part of the land, capping and vegetating the waste already in place. Part of the reclaimed land will be used to construct a sorting and a composting facility. The management of these facilities will be handled by local actors, such as the association of former informal recyclers (which includes a dedicated women's association), as part of the livelihood restoration program. A landfill gas capture system will be installed, and landfill gas will be harvested to generate electricity generation, if economically feasible. During this second phase, a designated portion of the rehabilitated dumpsite will continue to be used for disposal of waste. The Project will develop guidelines for an efficient management of the site to prevent it from reverting to its current state. This second phase will allow for proper management of the waste while the long-term waste treatment and disposal system (PPP project) is being implemented.
- c. The third and final phase of the rehabilitation of the Mbeubeuss dumpsite (Year 5 and 6) will consist of permanently capping the waste at Mbeubeuss and only allowing pre-sorted waste to arrive at the transfer and composting facilities managed by former waste pickers, while ultimate waste is managed in the new long-term waste treatment and disposal system. At the end of the Project, the existing waste at the Mbeubeuss dumpsite will be properly sealed and vegetated,



waste disposal will cease and only the transfer and composting facilities for sorting, composting and recycling waste will be operating⁷.

20. In the pursuit of a sustainable solution for waste management in the Greater Dakar, the government has engaged a consulting firm to prepare a long-term waste management strategy for the Greater Dakar. This strategy concluded that a PPP was feasible to address the waste management situation in the Greater Dakar. The WB and IFC teams have jointly conducted technical assistance and dialogue with the Government in support of this new strategy. The Government has further prepared an environmental and social evaluation of the strategy and recruited a PPP transaction advisory firm to prepare the tender documents for the PPP. The Project will support the design and implementation of this PPP. Under this PPP, the private sector will design, construct, co-finance and operate the new waste management system for Greater Dakar. The Project funds will support a sustainable solution for waste management in the Greater Dakar as follows:

- a. The cost of the feasibility study, safeguards documents (as sites are identified), and detailed engineering designs; The feasibility studies have been initiated financed by the project preparation advance (PPA).
- b. The Government's contribution to the PPP, which will cover fixed assets that will remain Government's property (mainly civil works and basic treatment and recycling equipment). This arrangement will reduce the cost per ton that the Government will have to support over the life of the PPP. The private sector's co-financing will cover mobile assets such as vehicles, and additional waste treatment and valorization that the private firm deems feasible at its own risk.
- c. Implementation support to closely monitor and supervise the implementation of the PPP, especially during the first year of implementation, including close monitoring of environmental and safeguards performance of the PPP partners;
- d. The private sector's co-financing has been kept to a minimum to show Government commitment and to attract private sector firms for a Design Build Finance and Operate - DBFO. Therefore, the risk of this DBFO not materializing is low. However, as a contingency measure, if the PPP does not materialize, the construction of the new infrastructure will be carried out as a Design-build and operate (DBO) or as a Design-builds (DB).

Subcomponent 2b. Establishment of integrated waste management systems in three secondary agglomerations

21. In the secondary agglomerations of Thiès (Thiès, Mbour and Tivaouane), the North (Saint Louis and Matam) and Casamance (Ziguinchor, Kolda and Sedhiou), the Project will introduce a new way to manage solid waste in small and medium-sized municipalities, by leveraging intermunicipal cooperation around SWM to address the critical challenge of land scarcity, take advantage of economies of scale, and attract private sector participation for greater efficiency. To these ends, the Project will support the establishment of intercommunal agreements among municipalities within

⁷ The remainder of the waste will go directly to the new treatment and disposal sites to be identified and developed under this Project.



the same agglomeration, in collaboration with the Ministry of Urbanism, Housing and Public Sanitation (the line ministry for the Project), the Ministry of Territorial and Local Governments through its deconcentrated agencies and the governors and prefects. The intermunicipal agreements will specify: (i) cost sharing and fee arrangements between municipalities; (ii) location of the waste management infrastructure; (iii) management structure for operating and maintaining common infrastructure; and (iv) grievance redress mechanisms disaggregated by gender.

22. The specific activities to be supported by this subcomponent include:

- a. Preparation of intermunicipal waste management strategies through a thorough consultation process for all actors (including specific consultations of women's groups) in each agglomeration;
- b. Preparation of municipal waste management plans for municipalities within each agglomeration, identifying specific investments in infrastructure, equipment, service delivery models, and cost recovery and entry points for the private sector;
- c. Investments in integrated intermunicipal waste management systems, consisting of standardized waste collection centers (PRN), transfer and waste sorting and transfer facilities (CTT), recycling centers (CRC), and treatment and disposal facilities (CIVD). Modalities for partnering with the private sector will be explored to implement these investments and/or for operation and maintenance;
- d. Technical feasibility, preparation of safeguard documents, detailed engineering design studies, and supervision services related to the proposed investments;
- e. Implementation support for safeguards measures;
- f. Capping or removal of illegal dumpsites;

Subcomponent 2c. Improving the livelihood of waste pickers

23. The Project supports the construction of various solid waste collection, transfer, treatment and disposal facilities in Dakar and 3 secondary agglomerations in Senegal. Besides land acquisition and resettlement compensation, investments in the proposed solid waste facilities under subcomponents (2a) and (2b) require a social program to mitigate the Project's impact on informal recyclers and to provide livelihoods restoration and re-skilling support, taking into account the differential needs of and challenges to men and women. This sub-component will thus fund : (i) hiring Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) on community engagement and public consultation; and (ii) the full implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP), including the development of womens' empowerment activities, health monitoring of waste pickers, protecting children currently working at the Mbeubeuss dumpsite by implementing targeted activities to keep them away from the dumpsite, and developing and implementing a robust and viable set of livelihood options for individual pickers and their families, in close consultation with them. Cash compensation to affected people identified in the RAP will be covered separately by the Government.

24. **Component 3: Project Implementation Support (US\$18.20 million equivalent).** This component will support implementation of all Project activities in accordance with WB policies. This includes financial management (FM), procurement, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), communication, audits, the development of ICT solutions for monitoring and evaluating the sector, supervision of



social and environmental safeguard measures, related training. This component will finance goods and services for the purpose of project implementation support. The component will also finance the hiring of an independent verification agency in charge of verifying the results linked to the RBF subcomponent.

25. Some key features and benefits of the Project are summarized below.

- a. **Improving services and sustainability by leveraging partnerships and resources.** In the face of service backlogs and complex underlying challenges in the solid waste sector, the Project by combining investments with institutional and policy support, proposes to adopt an integrated approach to improving access to quality services and enhancing the sector’s performance and sustainability. To achieve these objectives and maximize development impact, the Project is leveraging and synergizing multiple partnerships and financing instruments, including PPP and RBF. As such, the Project has great potential to serve as a model for future WB interventions in the solid waste sector and the improvement of waste picker livelihoods.
- b. **Enhancing local economic development.** The Project’s focus on improved solid waste services and sustainable urban management will benefit local economic development and quality of life in selected municipalities. Global experience demonstrates that there is a clear linkage between solid waste services and local economy and competitiveness. Reduced pollution from solid waste (i.e., air, land, freshwater and marine environments reduced pollution) has economic, public health, cultural, and recreational value and is conducive to improving the overall business environment and corresponding growth in the tax base and job opportunities.
- c. **Considerations on bridging the gender gap.** The 2018 WB’s SCD of Senegal recognizes inhibitory social norms affecting the behaviors and choices of women as a major constraint to their inclusion in the country’s growth process. These translate into two major gender gaps, especially among poorer segments of society: (i) *women lack access to basic services and infrastructure is not designed to respond to their needs* — persistent inequalities are highlighted in the SCD. In the solid waste sector on average 55 percent of the population have no access to any waste collection services.⁸ This affects mostly women given that they perform most of housework activities in Senegal where women (both inside and outside the labor force) spend on average six times more time than men taking care of the family and doing household chores.⁹ Due to productivity gains derived from reduced housework burden, time savings from domestic chores is one of the key outcomes sought to be achieved under the “National Strategy for Equity and Gender Equality in Senegal: 2016 – 2026” to diminish gender gaps; and (ii) *when economically active, women tend to: (a) work in vulnerable conditions (68 percent of women versus 50 percent of men); and (b) be paid less than men.* Due to time, mobility and cultural constraints, women tend to get involved in informal sector. For many poor women, waste handling is an important source of income, but their working conditions are precarious, and they face stigma and discrimination. Women

⁸ “Gestion des déchets solides municipaux au Sénégal”, World Bank, 2018

⁹ “Informality and Gender Gaps Going Hand in Hand”, International Monetary Fund, 2019



represents 42 percent of waste pickers at the Mbeubeuss dumpsite, for example, and are engaged in the recovery of food residues for pig farming and the sorting of waste with environmental hazards and associated health risks. They earn generally less income than men (by about 30-70 percent) because they must physically compete with young male for recyclable material.

- d. **To reduce the above-mentioned identified gender gaps, the Project will respond in two ways.** First, given that they are mostly affected by lack of access to basic services and since their role in dealing with domestic solid waste in households is more prominent, women will significantly benefit from improved SWM services— through Project interventions under Component 1 and Subcomponents (2a) and (2b)— with saved time, improved productivity, and enhanced awareness in waste management and shared responsibility in household activities. Furthermore, to make infrastructure and service design gender-sensitive, women’s participation in key stakeholder meetings to design and implement Project activities will be ensured, by being sensitive to women’s specific needs (place and timing of meetings, as well as facilitation techniques). Second, under Subcomponent (2c) specific economic empowerment activities will be introduced to provide one of the most vulnerable economically active groups, female waste pickers with viable and sustainable opportunities for paid work and improved working conditions, livelihood restoration and reskilling training so that they can integrate into a formal economy and earn an income at a level on par with men. Under this Subcomponent’s activities, it is also envisaged that waste pickers would have to register with UCG prior to entering the site, would receive appropriate protection gear and would be allowed access to perform their activities under a form of supervision. The Project will also provide female waste pickers with free childcare services. This would contribute to strengthening the dignity and self-worth of women waste pickers.
- e. **The Project will collect and monitor gender-disaggregated data related to the following key indicators:**
- Women provided with access to improved SWM services;
 - Female beneficiaries satisfied with improvements in SWM services;
 - Female beneficiaries claiming saved time from improvements in SWM services;
 - Share of women waste pickers provided with viable and sustainable opportunities for paid work or skills development training;
 - Share of women waste pickers with improved working conditions; and
 - Share of women waste pickers earning an income at a level on par with men.
- f. **Strengthening climate resilience and co-benefits.** As potential threats from climate change increase globally, Senegal is especially prone to climate risks such as flooding, sea-level rise, forest fires, coastal erosion and landslides. The Project looks to build climate resilience in Senegal both through policy and regulatory support to reduce, reuse and recycle solid waste (Component 1) and through direct investments to infrastructure and equipment to strengthen the climate resilience of the solid waste sector in Senegal (Component 2), with a special focus on: (i) integrated solution for all segments of solid waste services from collection to disposal with



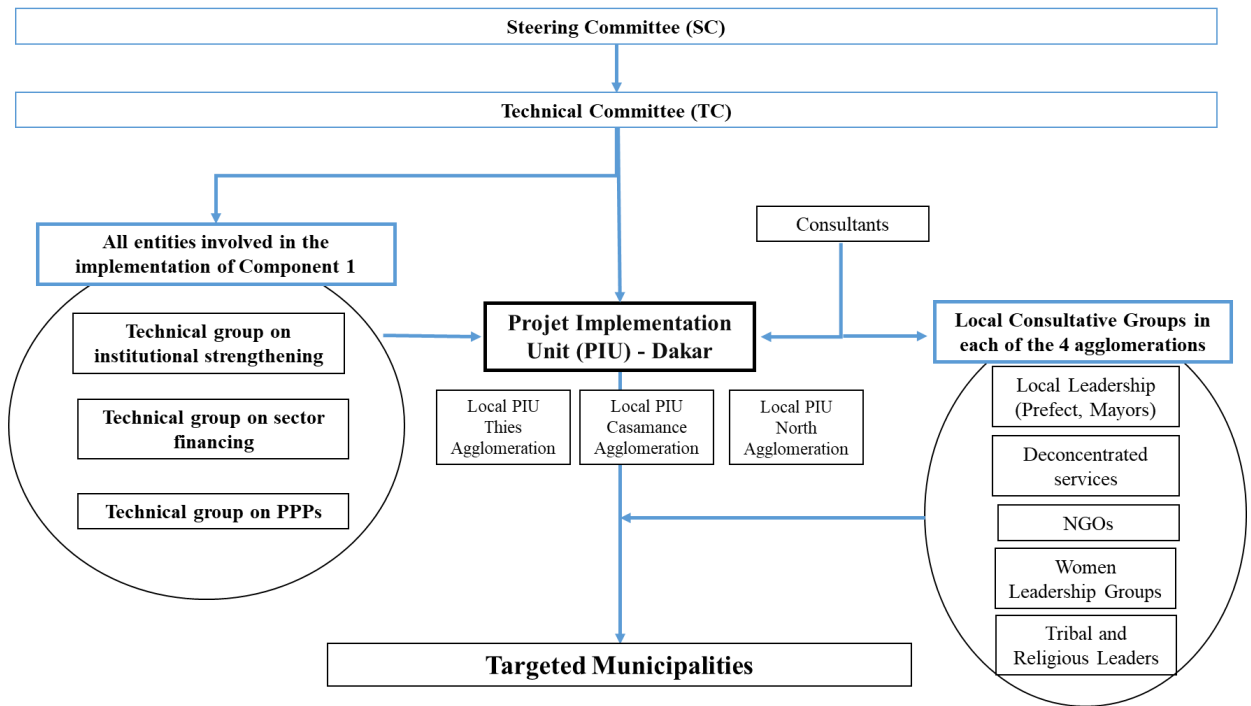
maximized reducing-reusing-recycling; (ii) climate adaptive design for key facilities and site improvement of Mbeubeuss to enhance environmental health and safety in view of increasingly severe climate events; and (iii) reduction of greenhouse gas emissions through (i) increased recycling and reuse of materials; (ii) closure of open dumpsites and proper treatment in lieu of open dumping and burning; (iii) methane capturing in the landfill facilities; and (iv) energy efficiency improvement in waste management service such as installation of solar or landfill-gas powered lighting and more fuel efficient equipment to replace the aged diesel fleet used for waste collection. The climate co-benefits analysis is presented in Annex 5.

E. Implementation

- 1. The project will be steered by a Steering Committee (SC)** which will be chaired by the Ministry of Urban Planning, Housing and Public Sanitation (MULHP: *Ministère de l'Urbanisme, du Logement et de l'Hygiène Publique*). The SC will play a significant role in high-level decision making, ensure harmonious interaction among the various governmental ministries, and accelerate the implementation of the proposed activities under Component 1. The SC will comprise representatives from various Ministries (please refer to Annex 2).
- 2. A Technical Committee (TC) will be created to facilitate the implementation of the Project** and serve as the technical arm of the SC. The TC will oversee the technical review of strategic studies, feasibility studies, and other project-related documents and reports. The TC will also be supported by technical groups to facilitate the implementation of the proposed activities under Component 1.
- 3. The SC will rely on the TC, technical groups, the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at the national waste management coordination unit** (UCG: *Unité de Coordination et de Gestion*) under MULHP, local PIUs per each agglomeration, with institutional support provided by NGOs, consultants and the private sector.
- 4. The PIU at UCG will structurally report to a full time Project Manager under the Coordinator of UCG who will manage the Project on a daily basis and coordinate the overall Project implementation in various locations**, ensuring the timely fund transfer, maintaining Project accounts and producing financial reports, monitoring and evaluating Project implementation and impacts, and reporting results to the SC and other relevant stakeholders. The PIU will acquire as necessary support staff and consultants to support Project implementation.
- 5. UCG is the only Government entity in Senegal with considerable experience in SWM.** It was initially set up as the PIU to implement the IsDB-funded SWM Project. Since then, UCG has scaled up its role and started playing an advisory role to the MULHP, as well as an operational role nationwide in supporting municipalities in improving their SWM collection and recycling practices. UCG is also the implementing agency for the Government's SWM program (PNGD). The Project will benefit from UCG's network of technical staff working on various solid waste related topics.



Figure 2. Project Implementation Arrangements



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6. **In addition to the central PIU in Dakar as the primary PIU, three local PIUs will be set up** in Thiès, Saint Louis and Ziguinchor to coordinate with the central PIU in Dakar and participating agglomerations and municipalities. Each local PIU will be chaired by the Coordinator of the Agglomeration (a full-time staff of UCG) and will include: (i) a social facilitator, (ii) an environmental specialist, and (iii) a civil engineer. The local PIUs will report to the central PIU and ensure that the Project in each agglomeration adheres to the minimum engineering, social and environmental standards and will facilitate site identification in collaboration with the local actors and community groups. The local PIUs will be supported by local consultative groups comprising key stakeholders who will oversee the project implementation in support to the beneficiary local governments.
7. **All Project implementation activities, such as site selection, design of infrastructure and service delivery models, preparation of procurement documents, supervision works will be closely coordinated between the central PIU at UCG, the local PIUs, the Local consultative group** which includes representative of community groups, and local leaders. Key decisions will be approved by the SC.
8. In addition to the central PIU in Dakar as a primary PIU, 3 local PIUs will be set up in Thiès, Saint Louis and Ziguinchor to coordinate with the central PIU in Dakar and participating agglomerations and cities. Each local PIU will be chaired by the Coordinator of the Agglomeration (a full-time staff of UCG) and will include: (a) a social facilitator, (b) an environmental specialist, and (c) a civil engineer. The local PIUs will report to the central PIU and ensure that the Project in each agglomeration adheres to the minimum engineering, social and environmental standards and will facilitate site



identification in collaboration with the local actors and community groups. The local PIUs will be supported by local technical committees.

- 9. All Project implementation activities such as site selection, design of infrastructure and service delivery models, preparation of procurement documents, supervision works will be closely coordinated between the central PIU at UCG, the local PIUs, and the beneficiary cities/agglomerations and key decisions will be approved by the SC. The assets once created by the Project will be transferred to the concerned agglomerations and cities once completed.

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

Component 1 does not entail physical activities. The component will support regulatory and institutional framework strengthening; improve citizen engagement and public awareness; and develop human capital and strengthen capacity.

Component 2 aims to support the improvement of waste collection and disposal in the Greater Dakar through a PPP. This component will support (i) in Greater Dakar, the partial and gradual closure of the uncontrolled dump site in Mbeubeuss and the delivery of waste management services along the entire value chain of collection, recycling, transfer, treatment and disposal. The same Component 2 aims to create an integrated and effective waste management system at the regional and local levels, by financing municipal and infrastructures in selected secondary cities (Thiès/Mbour/Tivaouane, Saint Louis/Matam and Ziguinchor/Kolda/Sedhiou)) to improve solid waste collection coverage and service efficiency specifically in acutely underserved areas, and by financing regional infrastructures such as transfer stations and landfills and local waste collection infrastructure.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Nicolas Kotschoubey, Environmental Specialist
Mame Safietou Djamil Gueye, Social Specialist

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	Considering the potential environmental impacts related to the the rehabilitation of the Mbeubeuss Dumpsite and the development of new

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infrastructure for waste management, the environmental and social assessment policy 4.01 is triggered. The instruments that have been prepared, consulted upon and disclosed:

- an Environmental and social Impact Assessment for the closure of the Mbeubeuss dump site
- a Environmental and Social Management Framework for the Development of Municipal Waste Management systems in Dakar and secondary cities yet to be selected (the ESMF will include a treatment of the Dakar replacement site for siting a Waste management Facility).

When the feasibility studies for the Greater Dakar Waste Management Facility under PPP will be launched an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment will be launched concomitantly. This will be done after Appraisal but according to the process that will be outlined in the ESMF (including for consultation and disclosure)

Some components of the project will be implemented as Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), however, under the PPPs, the responsibilities for identifying, assessing and managing environmental and social risks and impacts will be shared between the Private Entity and the government, thus OP4.03 does not apply.

The policy is triggered in the event that project facilities have impacts on forests, coastal zones, wetlands and other habitats. The mitigation actions will be included in the ESIA.

Some facilities may be sited in or near forested land; the mitigation actions will be included in the site-specific ESIA;

The closure or management of several dumpsites, transfer stations, etc., may involve the use of pesticides to control pests. Site specific pest management plans will be developed by PPP partners for each site

Some project investments may affect physical cultural resources. The Policy is also triggered in the even of chance find during works. In either case, works would be temporarily stopped and the

Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03

No

Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04

Yes

Forests OP/BP 4.36

Yes

Pest Management OP 4.09

Yes

Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11

Yes



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		appropriate authorities consulted to manage the process.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	There are no recognized indigenous people in Senegal
		This policy is triggered because Components 2 may require involuntary land acquisition that may lead to the loss of assets and/or access to livelihoods, as well as to the involuntary displacement of people. Particular attention will be given to the Mbeubeuss dump site and potential affected people in particular the waste pickers (vulnerable children and women) and other economic actors active on the site. Since all project locations at this stage are not known in particular in secondary cities, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared, consulted upon and disclosed in-country and on relevant World Bank online sites. Site-specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) or Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans (ARAPs) will be prepared as and when necessary before or during the implementation phase according to the road map laid out in the RPF. These will be reviewed, approved and disclosed in-country and on World Bank online sites prior to the commencement of civil works. A project-wide ESMF and RPF and a RAP for the Mbeubeuss dumpsite have been prepared and disclosed before Appraisal, including a description of the proposed livelihood restoration measures and other assistance and support for the approximately 1880 waste pickers identified by the recently completed census. A more detailed Livelihoods Restoration Plan (LRP) is in the process of preparation, involving in-depth consultations, including at the individual and household levels, to ensure that solutions are as tailored as possible to the needs and abilities of each PAP and have the necessary ownership. A series of emergency health and safety measures are also planned to bring immediate improvements to the local working and living conditions and to strengthen trust and ownership for the development of the detailed livelihood alternative options and packages.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	



Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No

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 Project is targeted at improving the management of solid waste in the Greater Dakar region and three beneficiary secondary agglomerations. It will lead to an overall improved waste management situation, with higher rate of collection, sorting, recycling and composting, and reduction/elimination of open dumping and burning. The Project will rehabilitate the existing unsanitary dumpsite in Dakar (Mbeubeuss), which currently has significant environmental and social issues; the site will be rehabilitated, fenced off, capped and revegetated; open dumping will be reduced and the risk of fires will be reduced; ground and surface water pollution by leachate migrating from the dumpsite will be reduced, as will the release of toxic air pollutants from open burning of waste. Similar works of clearing and capping will be done on other smaller dumpsites near Dakar and the other three participating secondary agglomerations. The project will also enhance public health and sanitary conditions, particularly of the poor and vulnerable men and women who are co-located in neighborhoods where uncollected or improperly disposed waste are dumped and are exposed to serious land, air and water pollution; and creating employment opportunities. Thus, the overall environmental and social impact of the project will be positive.

However, the Project will also finance activities with potentially significant negative environmental impact, such as new SWM infrastructure, transfer stations, composting centers, waste collection and landfilling. These activities could produce impacts related to air and water pollution, health and safety, odor, nuisance and conversion of land. If waste facilities are inadequately managed, there is a risk of waste accumulating in these sites thus deteriorating the environment. The Project will convert substantial areas of land (it is projected that approximately 250 hectares of land will be required for infrastructure based on the quantity of waste to be managed). Part of the land will be in natural state and will be converted to waste collection/transfer/disposal sites, resulting in permanent loss of natural sites.

The Project will also have significant social risks associated with the land acquisition and resettlement of project affected persons (PAPs) of major civil works; the loss of economic activities for the informal waste pickers in Mbeubeuss dumpsite; and potential social protest or discontent in the sites selected to host the Project facilities, in particular landfills.

The environmental policies triggered are OP 4.01 (Environmental Assessment); OP 4.04 (Natural Habitats) for potential impacts on forests, coastal zones, wetlands and other habitats, OP4.36 (Forests) in case future activities have an impact on forests; OP 4.09 (Pest management) for pest control on project sites, OP 4.11 (Physical Cultural Resources) for chance find procedures, and OP 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement). Environmental risk is high, and the project is classified Category A.

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2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area: The RAP census for the rehabilitation of the Mbeubeuss dumpsite counted 1,880 PAPs (1,309 men and 571 women), including 977 people with no facilities or place of business (self-employed), 497 people with fixed installation, and 230 workers employed by the managers of fixed installation managers. The number of workers has progressively increased, from 861 in 2008. The presence of vulnerable groups is also noted, including 168 children under 11 (160 boys and 8 girls) and 8 mentally ill (7 men and 1 woman).

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts. The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) will evaluate project alternatives, which include different collection and transport routes; different uses for available sites (e.g. transfer only vs transfer and sorting); different disposal options. Available sites are few, which is one of the main restrictions for the project.

Also, sites identification and the analysis of associated options will be carried out taking full account of the objective of minimizing as much as possible involuntary displacement of people.

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.

For the new solid waste management system for Greater Dakar, for the rehabilitation of the Mbeubeuss dumpsite, an ESIA including an environmental audit and a RAP were prepared and disclosed. The ESIA identifies the impacts of the activities to be financed: (i) sorting (“triage”) center; (ii) composting center; (iii) rehabilitation works; etc., including also an audit describing the baseline of the site. The contractor who will be responsible for rehabilitating the site will prepare its own Contractor ESMP on the basis of technical studies, the ESIA/Audit, and all other pertinent studies. An ESIA for a transfer station in one identified location in Mbao was prepared, approved and disclosed both in-country and on the WB website.

For the Greater Dakar system and the other three agglomerations (Thies/Mbour, Casamance, and Nord), as the sites and the scale of the investments are not known during project preparation, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) were prepared and will be used by the UCG and the PPP investor as tools to screen all proposed activities in these selected agglomerations and to prescribe mitigation actions, capacity building activities, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation activities, associated costs, etc.

For the new solid waste management system for Greater Dakar, an ESIA and a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared to cover the rest of the system once the locations for all transfer, treatment and disposal sites are identified.

These RAPs and ESIAAs will set out details of mitigation measures to manage potential environmental and social impacts and avoid, minimize, mitigate and/or compensate any adverse environmental and social impacts associated with the implementation of Project activities, including measures designed to prevent gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse. LRP preparation will follow established good practice guidelines developed in other countries and adapt them to the Senegalese context. The consultant firm will include in its reporting a detailed explanation of adaptations made and the reasons for them. The resulting methodology will be added to the RPF to provide detailed appropriate guidance for interventions with waste pickers in potential future sites under this Project and can be adopted by UCG for all future interventions involving waste pickers in Senegal.



These activities have been amply budgeted for, based on the comparative study of multiple good practice project examples. Further budget can also be mobilized fairly easily if necessary, as LRP delivery is now a Project subcomponent.

According to the institutional arrangements, the Environmental and Social Specialist of the PIU at UCG will implement Safeguards. However, considering the complexity of social safeguard issues for this project, it has been decided that, in addition, UCG will recruit an additional full time social safeguards specialist and community engagement officer to support the team during implementation. Training will also be provided for the PIU within UCG during implementation.

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

Key stakeholders are the general populations concerned, as they will benefit from improved waste collection and treatment. One particular group are waste pickers, who currently derive their livelihood from recycling. The Bank and UCG have started consultation with this group, and intends to collaborate with them, as well as NGOs and waste specialists, to find optimal solutions to recycling, reusing, and minimizing waste-to-landfill. Feedback mechanisms for these consultative processes will be developed to ensure transparency, accountability and learning as well as a continuous dialogue with this target group and other stakeholders.

The key stakeholders for the project are at three levels: national (Ministries, UCG), regional (Administrative Authorities and Regional Technical Services) and local (municipalities, population and affected people representatives, NGOs). These stakeholders will be represented in all committees (Steering, Technical, Regional or Local, etc.) established during the project implementation.

The environmental and social assessment studies, namely the ESIA, RAP, ESMF and RPF, were carried out by informing all these stakeholder groups, using broad-based public consultation approach, involving them. The objective is to raise awareness of project activities and impacts and foster ownership on their part. This approach will be sustained throughout project implementation.

Grievances: Given the complexity of the social issues of the project, particularly at Mbeubeuss dumpsite, a harmonious relationship among PAPs and the entities involved needs to be built and any problem arising must be resolved in a timely manner rather than become a dispute. Therefore, it is essential to have in place a system for timely handling of complaints and claims. A complaint arises when an individual seeks to have a problem resolved; and a claim arises either when an individual fails to receive an expected service or benefit, or has concerns about the quality of what was received. The Results Framework will monitor percentages of addressed grievances. A GRM will be described in the RAPs and ESIA documents. The project will set up a grievance mechanism that allows people to file complaints with the Courts and make appeals to higher Courts. The PIU within UCG will have the responsibility to monitor the GRM and make an assessment to determine that the objectives of the RAPs and ESIA have been achieved. In addition, the World Bank will assess the implementation of the RAPs, ESIA and other associated activities during implementation support.



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

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
07-May-2019	07-May-2019	

"In country" Disclosure

Senegal

07-May-2019

Comments

The Environmental and Social Framework was disclosed on May 7, 2019

Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
07-May-2019	07-May-2019

"In country" Disclosure

Senegal

07-May-2019

Comments

The Resettlement Action Framework was disclosed in Senegal on May 7, 2019

Pest Management Plan

Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure

"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.

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If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:

All safeguard documents prepared have been disclosed in-country

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

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment

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

Yes

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

Yes

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

Yes

OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats

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

No

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

Yes

OP 4.09 - Pest Management

Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?

The issue of pest management may arise in future investments under the project.

Is a separate PMP required?

It is likely that a PMP will be required; it will be prepared by private investors under the PPP

If yes, has the PMP been reviewed and approved by a safeguards specialist or PM? Are PMP requirements included in project design? If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist?

These aspects will be determined by future PPP investors.

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

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

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

Is physical displacement/relocation expected?

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

OP/BP 4.36 - Forests

Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?

No

Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?

N/A

Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?

No

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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CONTACT POINT

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APPROVAL

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Country Director:		

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