



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

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 17-Apr-2018 | Report No: PIDISDSA24100



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Senegal	Project ID P166538	Project Name Senegal - Saint-Louis Emergency Recovery and Resilience Project	Parent Project ID (if any)
Region AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date 26-Mar-2018	Estimated Board Date 07-Jun-2018	Practice Area (Lead) Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice
Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Republic of Senegal	Implementing Agency Municipal Development Agency (Agence de Dveloppement Municipal - ADM)	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

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

Components

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

The processing of this project is applying the policy requirements exceptions for situations of urgent need of assistance or capacity constraints that are outlined in OP 10.00, paragraph 12.

Yes

Financing (in USD Million)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	53.00
Total Financing	38.00
Financing Gap	15.00



DETAILS

Total World Bank Group Financing	30.00
World Bank Lending	30.00
Total Government Contribution	8.00

Environmental Assessment Category

A - Full Assessment

Decision

The review did authorize the preparation to continue

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. **Senegal has enjoyed a strong economic performance and a steady growth over recent years, however, the population’s living standards are still very low.** Over a third of the population is considered poor based on the international poverty line, and two thirds live on less than 3.2 US\$ a day¹. In 2016, the country ranked 162nd of 188 countries in the United Nations Development Programme’s (UNDP) human development index². Senegal has made significant progress in some areas, including selected health areas (life expectancy and infant mortality), safe water access (now reaching 92 percent of population), coverage of electricity (to 64 percent in 2017) and social assistance programs.³ However, other areas still lag substantially, with more than half of its population lacking access to sanitation services and underwhelming results in key education indicators (literacy rates, net enrollment rates). Moreover, the positive developments have been overshadowed by pronounced socio-economic and spatial inequalities, with poverty concentrated in rural areas and in the rapidly growing urban suburbs.

¹ From forthcoming SCD

² United Nations Development Program (2016). Human Development Report 2016. Briefing Note on Senegal. Available at: http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/es/SEN.pdf

³ Access rates provided by the national survey *Listening to Senegal* (ANSD 2014).



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

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

4. **Climate change impacts, particularly rising sea levels and increasingly frequent and intense storms, are exacerbating hazard risk in Senegal.** Senegal's climate is characterized by two distinct seasons: a dry season from roughly October to May and a rainy season from June to September. Climate projections indicate that mean annual temperatures could increase by 1.1-3.1°C by the 2060s and 1.7-4.9°C by the 2090s. Sea level rise is projected to be as much as one meter by the end of the century, which could result in the disappearance of between 55 and 86 square kilometers of the country's beaches and flood 6000 square kilometers of low-lying areas. Recent simulations show that Senegal may lose up to 8 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 2030 due to climate change effects. The bottom 40 percent is likely to be the most affected, with their incomes reduced by more than 9 percent⁴.

Situations of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints

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

6. **In recent years, coastal erosion along the *Langue de Barbarie* has accelerated, with up to 5 to 6 meters**

⁴ SCD



of beach loss per year⁵. Substantial longshore transport of sand towards the south is generated by Atlantic waves from the northwest and north. However, climate change impacts such as sea level rise and changes in storm patterns have exacerbated the erosion problem. Moreover, unplanned settlement in the area has disrupted circulation and sediment transport patterns and has contributed to the degradation of the coastal zone. Approximately 80,000 people reside in the densely populated fishing neighborhoods along the *Langue de Barbarie*. The neighborhoods of *Guet Ndar*, *Goxou Mbathie* and *Ndar Toute* are situated along the four kilometer-stretch of beach most at risk, among the most densely populated in Senegal, and characterized by high levels of social vulnerability.

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

8. **In addition to the families that have already lost their homes, the Municipality of Saint Louis has identified all households within a band of approximately 20 meters along the sea as being within the zone of extremely high risk.** These homes are under constant attack from the sea and it is anticipated that at least some of them will be destroyed by future storm surges by summer 2018. The population in the high-risk zone in the *Langue de Barbarie* is estimated to be a total of 927 households (441 *concessions*⁶, 9158 people including the already 258 displaced families). The high levels of vulnerability require quick intervention as the population needs to be protected from frequent and extreme storm surge impacts and permanently relocated to a safe zone. This is consistent with the 2013 EGIS/WB study, which recommended progressive strategic retreat of the population at risk in the *Langue de Barbarie*.

9. **Deferral of Safeguard Requirements:** The proposed operation meets the emergency provisions of Paragraph 12 (Situations of Urgent Need of Assistance), Section III of the Investment Project Financing (IPF) policy (formerly OP 10.00) and is being prepared using the condensed procedures provided therein. The proposed operation therefore defers environmental and social safeguard requirements to the project implementation phase. As required under such circumstances, a Safeguards Action Plan (SAP), highlighting the detailed time-bound plan for the preparation of relevant safeguards instruments has been prepared to ensure compliance with all safeguards requirements (Annex VI of the PAD). No works will be undertaken until a) all safeguards documents have been approved by the Bank, consulted with Project Affected People (PAP) and disclosed; and b) the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is in place. The schedule for the preparation of the safeguards instruments is as follows:

⁵ EGIS study

⁶ *Concession* is a French term used in Africa to describe a courtyard with a set of dwellings comprised of multi-generational households connected by kinship.



Safeguards instrument	Delivery date
RAP for temporary relocation	September 2018
ESMF	November 2018
ESIA including ESMP	November 2018
RAP for permanent relocation	November 2018

Sectoral and Institutional Context

10. **The Government of Senegal (GoS) has demonstrated strong resolve and country ownership for resilient recovery and development in the city of Saint-Louis.** The Senegalese Government from the highest level to the Municipality has underscored the need to secure the threatened population in the *Langue de Barbarie* as well as find a sustainable solution to the coastal erosion and flood problems in Saint-Louis. The project presents a window of opportunity to leverage a dedicated multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder resilient recovery plan and integrated urban resilience program for Saint-Louis led by the government and the Municipality of Saint-Louis.

11. **The Bank has been providing ongoing support to the GoS for several years in the city of Saint Louis, and the proposed emergency operation will coordinate with both ongoing and pipeline projects.** The Stormwater Management and Climate Change Adaptation Project (PROGEP) has and continues to support a number of technical assistance studies, including an economic analysis of coastal adaptation to climate change in Saint-Louis, hydrodynamic and sediment transport modelling of the Saint-Louis delta, a drainage master plan, and an urban development plan for Saint-Louis. The Senegal River Basin Multi-Purpose Water Resources Development (PGIRE) is supporting management and study of the Diama dam north of the city and Saint-Louis’ sea-river port. The West Africa Coastal Areas Management Program (WACA) is a regional program designed to help countries access expertise and finance to sustainably manage their coastal areas. In Senegal, at the national level, WACA will support the elaboration of the National Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan (ICZM) as well as the constitution of the agency in charge of its monitoring. Specifically, for the city of Saint Louis, WACA will contribute to citizen engagement and sustainable livelihoods solutions for populations affected by coastal erosion. The SERRP and WACA projects will work in close coordination to develop one strategy and ensure complementarity of activities for engagement in Saint Louis.

12. **A multi-partner crisis response has been activated, given both the urgency and complexity of the coastal erosion challenges in the city of Saint Louis.** The World Bank is collaborating closely with the French Development Agency (AFD) in preparing complementary emergency and long-term solutions. The World Bank is also collaborating with the Red Cross, who is supporting the provision of immediate humanitarian needs for the displaced population in the relief camp.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)



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

Key Results

13. Key Results include:
- (a) Approximately 500 households successfully relocated from high risk areas to safe housing, or satisfactorily compensated.
 - (b) Development of an Urban Coastal Resilience Plan of Saint-Louis

D. Project Description

14. **The project components have been designed to respond to immediate, medium and longer term needs to reduce the vulnerability of coastal populations and increase urban resilience planning in Saint Louis.** **Component 1** supports meeting the immediate (and temporary) needs of the displaced population living in the extremely challenging conditions of the flood prone *Khar Yalla* relief camp. **Component 2** responds to the medium term need to relocate the affected families to permanent housing. Specifically, it will support transformational change through planned relocation of the most vulnerable populations living in the high risk coastal zone; including the design and works for development of a new relocation site, provision of permanent dwelling units, and support for livelihoods and citizen engagement/social facilitation activities throughout the relocation process. **Component 3** responds to the longer-term needs of Saint Louis to begin planning and implementing activities on its way to becoming a more resilient coastal city. Within the context of an emergency project, this is particularly important to begin the longer-term processes necessary to address underlying root causes of vulnerability and minimize the impacts of future hazardous events.

15. The Project components and sub-components are:
- Component 1: Meeting Immediate Needs of the Disaster Affected Population
 - Component 2: Planned Relocation of Populations Living in the Highest Risk Zones in the Langue de Barbarie
 - 2.1 Design and Implementation of the Citizen Engagement and Social Support Strategy
 - 2.2 Design and Works for the Development of the Relocation Site
 - 2.3 Permanent Dwellings for the Population Affected by Coastal Erosion
 - 2.4 Livelihood Restoration for the Displaced Populations
 - Component 3: Strengthening Urban and Coastal Resilience Planning (US\$8.80 million)
 - 3.1 Reclamation of the Liberated Area Along the Langue de Barbarie
 - 3.2 Design of Coastal Risk Management Solution to Protect the Langue de Barbarie shoreline
 - 3.3 Development of a Local Early Warning System and Community Response Plan
 - 3.4 Development of an Urban Resilience Plan for the City of Saint Louis
 - 3.5 Institutional and technical Capacity Building
 - Component 4: Contingent Emergency Response Component
 - Component 5: Project Management

E. Implementation



Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

16. **The implementation of the SERRP will be built on the experiences and lessons learned from the PROGEP sustainable cities sub-component in Saint-Louis.** The Municipal Development Agency (ADM) will act as the Project Implementation Entity (PIE), and manage the implementation of each component, in close coordination with the relevant implementing partners. All financing will be managed by the ADM, which will carry out all procurement, financial management and internal auditing for the project. Overall strategic and policy oversight will be provided by a Project Steering Committee (PSC), while the Project Technical Committee (PTC) will be established to provide technical guidance at both strategic and operational levels. The project will be implemented over a period of five years.

17. **Project Steering Committee.** The PSC will provide overall strategic oversight and ensure policy coordination. It will facilitate project execution by providing in-time policy and strategic guidance, and also ensure elimination of blockages as a result of official bureaucracy that could negatively affect project implementation as well as integration with other urban development programs. The PSC will be chaired by the Governor to ensure the highest level of coordination and political support, and will include representatives of all the involved technical regional departments and representatives of the central government, the prefect of Saint-Louis and the Sub-Prefect of Rao, beneficiary municipalities, the president of the Regional Council of Saint-Louis. The Municipality of Saint-Louis/ADC will serve as secretariat of the PSC and will be in charge of (a) organizing the PSC meetings, (b) providing all necessary information on project performance and monitoring to the PSC. The PSC will meet twice a year and on an ad hoc basis when required. As the project implementing entity, ADM will provide support to the functioning of the PSC as needed.

18. **The Project Technical Committee.** The PTC will be responsible for ensuring efficient and effective technical decision making and for helping to resolve technical issues and implementation challenges. It will be co-chaired by the DEEC/DREEC and DUA/DRUH, while ARD will function as the secretariat of the PTC. This committee will comprise representatives from implementing partners and key state actors with the requisite qualifications and experience to contribute to technical reviews. The Representatives of the Directorate of Environment and the Directorate of Urban Department will serve as chairpersons of the PTC for the respective Environment and Urban aspects. ARD will serve as the Secretariat to the PTC and will be in charge of (a) organizing the PTC meetings, (b) providing all necessary information on project performance and monitoring to the PTC and the World Bank Group when needed.

19. **Project Implementation Entity (PIE).** The PIE will be the Municipal Development Agency (ADM), which will have the overall coordination responsibilities for the project including financial management and reporting activities. ADM has a strong technical and fiduciary experience in carrying out disaster risk reduction and urban development projects with large infrastructures and resettlement activities. As the implementing agency of the ongoing Stormwater management and CCA project/PROGEP, the PACASEN and the former Local Authority Development Project (PRECOL), it is familiar and experienced with World Bank policies and procedures related to environment and social safeguards, financial management and procurement of goods and services, and has shown satisfactory performance to date. ADM will play a central technical role in project management and design, while working closely with implementing partners at the regional and local level. ADM will be responsible for the following functions, including, but not limited to: (i) contract management activities, (drafting terms of references, bidding documents, evaluating proposals), (ii) environmental and social safeguard studies, (iii) monitoring and evaluation (M&E), (iv) donor coordination, (v) communication and community engagement for the project, and (vi) ensuring the maintenance of a high ethical standard and transparency. ADM, however, will



work in close coordination with the beneficiary municipalities and the other relevant ministries and agencies involved in urban and coastal management.

20. **Implementing partners will be responsible for technical inputs into their respective components.** As most of the activities are focused on Saint-Louis, it was agreed that ADM will rely on the Regional Development Agency (ARD) and the Municipality of Saint Louis and its technical support department (ADC) to support implementation at the local level. Components 1 (Meeting Immediate Needs of the Disaster Affected Population) and 2 (Planned Relocation of Populations Living in the Highest Risk Zones in the *Langue de Barbarie*) will be implemented by ADM with the support of the Municipality of Saint-Louis and the ADC. Component 3 (Strengthening Urban and Coastal Resilience) will be implemented with ARD. Due to their strategic regional perspective, the ARD will also support ADM to facilitate the coordination of inter-communal activities. ARD has been acting in the same role under the ongoing PROGEP project, with satisfactory results. The role of the implementing partners (Municipality/ADC and ARD) will include, but not be limited to: (i) taking part in the PSC and PTC meetings; (ii) providing technical input to the implementation of their respective project components; (iii) providing regular activity reports to the ADM, and as needed on an ad-hoc basis; and (iv) actively participating in supervision missions and organized field visits.

21. **PIE capacity enhancement.** To meet the project objectives, ADM will strengthen its capacity to oversee the implementation of the components, with particular emphasis on the additional technical and fiduciary skills required for the SERRP. This will include the recruitment of: (i) an environmental safeguards specialist, (ii) one social safeguards specialist, (iii) one coastal engineering expert, (iv) one urban resilience expert, (v) an assistant in Monitoring and Evaluation, (vi) a procurement specialist, and (vii) an accountant. Additionally, ADM will recruit a local coordinator to support the day to day monitoring and coordination of the project activities in Saint-Louis. The project environmental safeguards specialist, social safeguards specialist, coastal engineering expert, accountant, and the project local coordinator will be based in Saint-Louis in the ARD headquarter.

2. **A Project Implementation Manual (PIM) will be drafted by the ADM, with input from all implementing partners and in consultation with the World Bank Group.** This manual will provide (a) detailed descriptions of the roles and responsibilities of the project implementation entity and all implementing partners, the PSC and the PTC; (b) the institutional and operational guidelines for each component/subcomponent; and (c) a detailed project performance framework.

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

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



G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Salamata Bal, Social Safeguards Specialist
Alexandra C. Bezeredi, Social Safeguards Specialist
Nicolas Kotschoubey, Environmental Safeguards Specialist
Babacar Diouf, Social Safeguards Specialist

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	<p>This policy is triggered because of the considerable potential impacts of constructing a housing estate / social lodging on a greenfield, or near-greenfield, site. The major impacts amount to the permanent loss of most of the flora and fauna of the site, in addition to the impacts caused during construction (movement of machinery, trucks, dust, noise, health and safety, traffic closures, etc.)</p> <p>In addition, the project will finance micro-projects at community level (as a means of livelihood support), which could generate impacts (waste products, nuisance, noise, pollution, etc.)</p>
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	This policy is triggered because of the potential loss of habitat from the conversion of a site for resettlement; the site to be selected could be in a natural habitat (e.g., dunes, coastal area with mangroves).
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	This policy is not triggered because forested sites will not be eligible as resettlement sites under the project
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	This policy is not triggered because no pesticide will be used. Micro-projects using pesticides will not be eligible under the project.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	This policy is triggered due to the physical infrastructure and excavation works that will occur as part of project activities, including in and around Saint Louis, a unesco world heritage site. A chance find procedure will be incorporated as part of the



		safeguard studies. It is also triggered if works disrupt culturally or historically sensitive buildings, zones or artifacts.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	This project will not affect indigenous people as defined by OP4.10
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	This policy is triggered as it involves the resettlement of 927 households equivalent to approximately 10,000 people.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	This policy is not triggered as the project will not finance a new dam; does not rely on the performance of an existing dam, power stations or water supply systems, etc., as defined in the OP
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	This policy is not triggered as the project will not affect international waterways, as defined in the OP
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	This policy is not triggered as the project will not operate in disputed areas, as defined in the OP

KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

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

The proposed project will finance many interrelated activities, including the immediate resettling of 200 families under temporary accommodation; financing micro-projects; planning and constructing permanent housing for 927 families; clearing the site from which approximately 727 families will be relocated; and carrying out long-term studies for the sustainable protection of the urban segment of the Langu de Barbarie. The most significant environmental impacts are expected from the substantial construction works (noise, dust, health, safety, traffic disruptions, etc.) as well as the conversion of land for the new housing development (the land that will be selected for the construction site will most likely lose most of its existing tree cover and other flora and fauna). Re-grading the soon-to-be evacuated site will also cause environmental and social impacts through works, noise, dust, health and safety and restriction of access. Impacts from micro-projects, the nature of which is still unknown, are also anticipated, although are likely to be relatively limited. Long-term studies of the hydrology of the Langu de Barbarie and the Senegal river delta will have beneficial impacts on the overall management of the coastal area in the Saint-Louis region.

The project will have beneficial social impacts on populations in the Langu de Barbarie who are exposed to the risk of coastal erosion acceleration in part due to sea level rise and storms patterns, which already caused large losses of beaches and land. The project is categorized A because of the potential adverse environmental and social impacts linked mainly to the planned relocation of 927 households (approximately 10,000 people) through the development of a new relocation site where civil works will be done. More than 200 of these 927 households to be relocated have already lost their houses because of storm surges in August 2017 and February 2018. Most of these households lost



access to sources of livelihood due to the displacement. Given, the emergency context of this project, the vulnerability of PAPs and threats to their current homes due to coastal erosion, resettlement of the families will be phased. First, priority will be given to the temporary relocation of the 258 families in compliance with World Bank's environmental and social safeguard policies with the option of temporary relocation in mobile units to be installed on part of the final relocation site, ideally within the next 5-6 months. In parallel, actions are planned for the permanent relocation of the 927 families in a longer time frame, estimated to 2-3 years.

The project executing Unit (Municipal agency: ADM) confirmed that the 25 HA should be sufficient because the planned developments, according to initial results of an ongoing study, require about 17 HA.

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

Potentially negative indirect/long-term environmental impacts include the permanent conversion of a natural site into a housing development. Most of the biodiversity (flora and fauna) on the site will be permanently lost; and adequate mitigation will have to be proposed in the ESIA.

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

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

No potential indirect or long term or cumulative social impacts are foreseen during project implementation.

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

The resettlement site will be carefully selected through technical, environmental and social studies with a multi-criteria analysis approach. This will minimize adverse environmental and social impacts like resettling more population for the new site acquisition for example.

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.

As the project is being prepared under emergency procedures, the preparation of safeguards instruments has been deferred until implementation as per paragraph 12 of the IPF Policy. A Safeguard Action Plan (SAP) has been elaborated in Annex VI of the PAD, and is summarized in the main text of the ISDS.

Several preparatory studies have been initiated and are ongoing to address issues related to safeguard policies. These include:

- a feasibility study and consultation process for the temporary accommodation;
- surveys of the households affected by the coastal erosion to obtain their socio-economic profile and ideas and



opinions regarding the relocation, as well as surveys of the host community for the selected area;

- a study to identify and analyze permanent relocation sites through multi-criteria analysis including environmental and social aspects;
- an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) which will be used for micro-projects to be financed by the project;
- an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) to assess potential social and environmental impacts of the component related to relocation, and propose measures to mitigate against negative impacts and strategies to increase the positive impacts;
- 2 Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) for the population to be relocated. To ensure that all activities of the SERRP Project will be undertaken in accordance with World Bank social safeguards policies, ongoing social studies will cover both the temporary relocation of the displaced population and the permanent relocation of households affected by coastal erosion. The ongoing RAP will be delivered on a phased basis. Within this phased approach to the RAP, two deliverables will be prepared, approved and disclosed: (i) a RAP for the temporary relocation, and (ii) a RAP for the permanent relocation.

The RAP and ESIA 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.

The ESMF will serve as a screening mechanism for future micro-projects, ensuring that each micro-project is screened, and mitigation measures included before the micro-project receives funding by the Project.

The preparatory activities listed above have been initiated (feasibility study and consultation process, surveys of the households affected, study to identify and analyze permanent relocation sites). These studies will all feed into the preparation of the safeguard instruments (RAP, ESIA, ESMF), which have also been initiated.

Multiple Government agencies including ADM and municipal authorities (Municipality of Saint-Louis/ADC and ARD) will be involved in the implementation of the project with different capacities in World Bank safeguards policies. Given this institutional arrangement, the ADM will take the lead in implementing safeguards because of their capacities related to these issues acquired during implementation of PROGEP. However, considering the complexity of safeguard issues for this project, it has been decided that, in addition, ADM will recruit the services of full time social and environmental safeguards specialists to help to support the team during implementation, and both will be based in Saint-Louis. Training will also be provided for ADM 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.

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

The key stakeholders for the project are at three levels: national (Ministries, ADM), regional (Administrative Authorities and Regional Technical Services, ARD) and local (Municipality of Saint-Louis/ADC, population and affected



people representatives, NGOs). Stakeholders are also identified according to a multi-sectoral nature (coastal zone management, urban planning, social development and livelihoods). These stakeholders will be represented in all committees (Steering, Technical, Regional or Local, etc.) established during the project implementation.

All these stakeholders have been adequately informed of the Project during the preparation phase and their participation fostered. The environmental and social assessment studies, namely the ESIA, ESMF and RPF, will also be carried out according to the same principle, using broad-based public consultation approach, involving the above stakeholder groups. The objective is to raise awareness of project activities and impacts and foster ownership on their part. This approach will be sustained throughout project implementation. Concerns of communities and affected people are being collected and identified through consultations during the preparatory studies which are ongoing. The deferred safeguards instruments (ESMF, ESIA, RAP) initiated and ongoing will capture these concerns and provide details of consultations.

Because of safeguards deferral requested for the project, the disclosure of the safeguards instruments will be done after the review and approval of the safeguards instruments.

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

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

A GRM has been presented and explained to the PAPs during the socio-economic study consultations process and will be described in the RAPs document, the project will set up a grievance mechanism that allows people to file complaints with the Courts and make appeals to higher Courts. The ADM will have the responsibility to monitor the GRM and make an assessment to determine that the objectives of the RAPs have been achieved. In addition, the World Bank will assess the implementation of the RAP and other associated activities during implementation support.

B. Disclosure Requirements



The review of this Safeguards has been Deferred.

Comments

The preparation of an ESIA and EMP and ESMF has been started. These safeguard instruments will be elaborated, consulted and validated. However, the proposed operation meets the emergency provisions of Paragraph 12 (Situations of Urgent Need of Assistance), Section III of the Investment Project Financing (IPF) policy (formerly OP 10.00) and is being prepared using condensed procedures provided therein. The proposed operation therefore requests to defer environmental and social safeguard requirements to the project implementation phase.

The review of this Safeguards has been Deferred.

Comments

The preparation of 2 RAPs has been started, and the documents for the temporary and the permanent relocation are not yet available. A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be elaborated, consulted and validated. However, the proposed operation meets the emergency provisions of Paragraph 12 (Situations of Urgent Need of Assistance), Section III of the Investment Project Financing (IPF) policy (formerly OP 10.00) and is being prepared using condensed procedures provided therein. The proposed operation therefore requests to defer environmental and social safeguard requirements to the project implementation phase.

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

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment

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

Yes

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

NA

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

NA

OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats

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

Yes

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/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources

Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?



NA

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

NA

OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement

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

Yes

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

No

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

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

No

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?

No

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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APPROVAL

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