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Annex 10: Safeguard Policy Issues

SENEGAL: SN-Participatory Local Development Program

The project has triggered OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment; OP 4.09 Pest Management; OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement; OP 4.37 Safety of Dams; and OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways as a result of the potential negative environmental and social impacts related to the activities of future micro-projects. To address potential negative environmental and social impacts, the Borrower is in the process of completing (i) an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) which will include guidance on the safe use of pesticides and the safety of small dams; (ii) a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF); and (iii) the notification process of riparian state in accordance with OP 7.50.

OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment

The project has triggered OP 4.01 due to the potential negative environmental and social impacts that are likely to result from micro-project activities such as (i) the construction and rehabilitation of buildings (schools, health posts, commercial building; facilities for agro-processing activities); (ii) agricultural activities; (iii) the construction and rehabilitation of water management infrastructures; (iv) solid and liquid waste management, including medical waste and asbestos; school sanitation; (v) access roads to facilitate the transport of agricultural products; and (vi) environmental protection measures designed to protect the country's biodiversity in the project area.

Based on experience with similar projects, potential negative environmental and social impacts are likely to include soil and water pollution, soil erosion, loss of vegetation, air pollution, increase in malaria, noise, traffic accidents. Of particular concern would be the use of existing and/or new quarries, poor waste management at the construction sites, poor medical waste management at the health care facilities, and unsafe disposal of asbestos from rehabilitated buildings.

Given that the precise locations and potential localized impacts of micro-projects are not known prior to appraisal, the Borrower is in the process of completing an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The ESMF describes the steps to be taken for (i) the identification and assessment of impacts; (ii) carrying out the appropriate environmental work; (iii) the review and approval of screening results and separate EA reports; (iv) carrying out public consultations; (v) monitoring; and (vi) the development of relevant environmental monitoring indicators.

The ESMF furthermore outlines measures and related cost estimates required for strengthening environmental management capacity to ensure effective implementation of the ESMF. The institutional responsibilities for implementation of the ESMF will be as follows:

At the national level: an *Environmental Coordinator (EC)* at the level of the CDD Executive Secretariat will be responsible for the coordination and effective implementation of all aspects of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).

At the regional level: a *Regional Environmental Focal Points (REFPs)* will be designated including members (preferably the Chiefs) of each of the Regional Divisions of Environment and related Institutions, to be responsible for supporting the EC and managing the ad hoc Committees for Environment which would consist of members drawn from the decentralized government agencies of planning, fisheries, water and forest management, agriculture, hydrology, health, public works etc. as well as members of other agencies as required by the Governor's decree. Except for separate EIA reports, the ad hoc Committees for Environment would have the authority to review and approve the environmental and social screening results and proposed mitigation measures for micro-projects. The proposed project would enter into contractual arrangements with the relevant institutions to appoint the REFPs.

At the local level: *Local Environmental Focal Points (LEFPs)* would be designated among members of the existing decentralized services, to serve as interlocutors for environmental and social issues related to the project components, and to be responsible for managing the activities of the Local Environment Commission and monitoring of environmental and social indicators. To appoint the LEFPs, the project would enter into contractual arrangements with the relevant institutions. The Local Environment Commissions would be established through prefectural decree and would be composed of members drawn from the technical services and local committees already in existence due to the earlier activities of SDFP and NRIP. The Environment Commission would be formed as needed to address the environmental aspects of eligible micro-projects.

OP 4.09 Pest Management

The project has triggered OP 4.09 due to its support for micro-projects involving the production of vegetables, the establishment and management of agro-processing facilities, crop storage facilities, and seed nurseries. Some of these agricultural activities are likely to require the application of pesticides and fertilizers.

The unsafe management of pesticides and fertilizers is likely to have negative effects on the environment (ground water and surface water pollution, destruction of non-target species) and the public health (poisoning of humans and cattle, pesticide residues in the agricultural products thus reducing their value, and re-use of pesticide containers for drinking water storage). To address these potential negative impacts, the ESMF includes a draft outline of a Pest Management Plan (PMP).

OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement

Given that the exact locations and potential negative social impacts related to land acquisition for micro-projects cannot be determined prior to appraisal; the Borrower has prepared a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).

The RPF includes (a) a brief description of the project and components for which land acquisition and resettlement are required, and an explanation of why a resettlement plan as described in paras 2-21 or an abbreviated plan as described in para 22 cannot be prepared by project appraisal; (b) principles and objectives governing resettlement preparation and

implementation; (c) a description of the process for preparing and approving resettlement plans; (d) estimated population displacement and likely categories of displaced persons, to the extent feasible; (e) eligibility criteria for defining various categories of displaced persons; (f) a legal framework reviewing the fit between Borrower laws and regulations and Bank policy requirements, and measures proposed to bridge any gaps between them; (g) methods of valuing affected assets; (h) organizational procedures for delivery of entitlements, including for projects involving private sector intermediaries, the responsibilities of the financial intermediary, the government, and the private developer; (i) a description of the implementation process, linking resettlement implementation to civil works; (j) a description of the grievance redress mechanisms; (k) a description of the arrangements for funding resettlement, including the preparation and review of cost estimates, the flow of funds, and contingency arrangements; (l) description of mechanisms for consultations with, and participation of, displaced persons in planning, implementation, and monitoring; (m) arrangements for monitoring by the implementing agency and, if required, by independent monitors; and (n) a template for the design of subproject Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs).

OP 4.37 Safety of Dams

The project has triggered OP 4.37 due to its support for micro-projects involving the new construction and/or rehabilitation of water management structures such as reservoirs, small dams, and embankment dams for flood control purposes.

Potential positive environmental impacts of such structures include groundwater recharge, improved productivity of water points, enhanced biodiversity; and their potential negative impacts are likely to include soil salinization, flooding, spread of aquatic weeds, loss of vegetation due to construction. As regards potential negative social impacts, these would include the spread of malaria, bilharzias, schistosomiasis, a reduction of cultivable surfaces and pastoral areas and population increases around the water sources, loss of livelihoods due to land acquisition; and potential positive social impacts are likely to include the development of income-generating activities, improved water storage, improved hygiene.

To address these potential negative impacts the ESMF, Annex 4, proposes mitigation measures (see tables) such as proper drainage, professional water resource management, improved sanitation services in areas where water use is to be increased. As regards the potential occurrence of land use conflicts, the ESMF recommends that the proposed project adopt a participatory approach to the development of Plan d'Occupation et d'Affectation du Sol (POAS) to serve as a guide to solving such conflicts. So far, POAS has been used successfully in the rural community of Ross Béthio. POAS has been implemented for the first time on the left side of the Senegal River Delta in 1997. The results encouraging regarding the multi-purpose land management (irrigation, rainfed agriculture, livestock, fisheries) favor such an approach.

The ESMF further recommends (a) the preparation of separate EIA reports for micro-projects involving the construction of reservoirs and small dams; (b) the preparation of a generic dam safety analysis as appropriate, consistent with this operational policy (see table 18); (c) public awareness raising on the efficient water use, how to prevent the spread of malaria, and the safe

management of small dams; and (d) monitoring of the measures taken to prevent the salinization of soils (see table 22).

The ministries participating in the management of small dams and other water management structures will be the Ministry of Agriculture and Water; the Ministry of Environment, and the Ministry of Public Health and Social Action.

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways

The project has triggered OP 7.50 due to its support for the new construction and/or rehabilitation of small-scale irrigation schemes, small dams, wells, watering points for cattle. In view of the project's nation-wide scope, international water sources might be used, thus requiring the notification of the relevant riparian states. This policy recognizes that projects on international waterways may affect relations between the Bank and its borrowers, and between states (whether members of the Bank or not), and therefore, the Bank ensures that the international aspects of a project regarding international waterways are dealt with at the earliest possible opportunity.

The Borrower is in the process of informing the OMVS and OMVG about the objectives of the project and its potential water use, and requesting both institutions to inform the affected riparians.

Projet de Développement Local Participatif – Draft PAD
Extrait de l'Annexe 4 – Description du Projet

Sous-composante 3.3 : Développement des capacités des communautés de base et des groupes vulnérables.

PNDL. La sous-composante 3.3 du PDLP appuie la sous-composante 3.3 du PNDL pour le développement des capacités des communautés de base et des groupes vulnérables.

Stratégie du PNDL. La stratégie du PNDL pour le renforcement des capacités des communautés s'appuie sur les acquis du PFDS et du PROGEDE. Elle est fondée sur le principe de l'apprentissage par la pratique qui combine : (a) une Formation à la Gestion à la Base (FGB, voir Annexe 16) ; (b) l'utilisation immédiate des capacités acquises dans un sous-projet (financé dans la composante 2), et (c) une assistance technique légère au cours de la mise en œuvre du sous-projet. Sur cette base, le PNDL renforcera les capacités d'environ 6.000 communautés de base dans les domaines suivants : (i) organisation et la dynamique communautaire, y compris l'évaluation participative de la pauvreté, des besoins et du capital physique ; (ii) planification participative et cycle du sous-projet communautaire intégré dans le cycle de mise en œuvre du PLD de la CL, (iii) gestion d'une AGR, (iv) marketing ; (v) gestion financière et passation des marchés à base communautaire, et (vi) pérennisation du sous-projet et maintenance des infrastructures ; et le suivi –évaluation participatif. Pour ce faire, le programme du PNDL combinera les deux méthodes de renforcement des capacités de l'AFDS et du PROGEDE, en les adaptant au contexte de la décentralisation.

Stratégie pour le passage à l'échelle (scale up). Le passage à l'échelle consiste à passer d'environ un millier de communautés (projets PFDS et PROGEDE) à environ 6.000 communautés de base dans le PNDL. Ce passage s'appuiera sur l'utilisation des 1.000 « formateurs relais » formés dans les projets précédents : au moins 200 d'entre eux ont acquis les compétences de formateurs juniors FGB et environ 500 sont des experts villageois en passation des marchés « aux pieds nus » (supprimer l'expression remplacer par villageois).

Groupes cibles du PNDL pour le renforcement des capacités des communautés de base. L'ensemble des communautés de base ciblé par le PNDL pour le programme d'investissement sera bénéficiaire du programme total de renforcement des capacités, à l'exception des communautés villageoises ayant déjà bénéficié du programme de renforcement des capacités du PFDS et du PROGEDE, qui recevront un programme limité lié à l'intégration des sous-projets villageois dans le PLD de la CL. En outre, le PNDL incorporera dans la liste des villages et quartiers ci-dessus, autant que de besoin, les villages de pêcheurs ciblés par le Projet de Gestion Intégrée des Ressources Marines et Côtières (PGIRMC).

Activités financées par le PNDL pour le renforcement des capacités des communautés de base. Les activités financées par le programme sont essentiellement des activités de formation comprenant des frais d'ateliers de formation des responsables villageois et des frais d'assistance technique pour la fourniture des formations FGB et l'animation des communautés.

Mise en Oeuvre du PNDL pour la sous-composante. Le renforcement des capacités des communautés de base est la responsabilité des Collectivités Locales (Communes et communautés Rurales). Toutefois, pour tenir compte de la faiblesse des capacités de ces dernières, leurs responsabilités seront limitées au début du PNDL à: (i) déclencher l'appui du PNDL pour les communautés ciblées (une fois le ciblage complété, ainsi que la planification des interventions dans les villages ciblés au cours des 5 années du PNDL) ; (ii) participer à la sélection des formateurs FGB et des formateurs d'appui communautaires ; (iii) suivre l'exécution du programme de renforcement des capacités dans les villages ciblés appartenant à leur territoire ; et (iv) participer à l'évaluation des résultats du programme de renforcement des capacités. Pendant cette période, le SEP (Secrétariat Exécutif du Programme) sera, pour le compte des CL, responsable de la fourniture des services. Au fur et à mesure du renforcement des capacités des CL, notamment financières, celles-ci pourront progressivement assurer la fourniture des services, notamment par le biais du recrutement futur par les CL des formateurs relais. Les ARD seront responsables du suivi-évaluation de la mise en oeuvre du programme leurs régions respectives.

Coût et financement. Le coût unitaire de l'appui aux communautés pour le renforcement de leurs capacités peut être estimé sur la base de l'expérience du PFDS à environ 900.000 Fcfa par village (équivalent à 1.600 dollars EU) pour la FGB et l'assistant communautaire (voir détail en Annexe 16). Pendant le PNDL, le financement de cet appui sera d'abord assuré par les PTF par le canal du SEP pour être progressivement transféré aux Communes au fur et à mesure que leurs capacités financières au travers du FDD le permettront.

PLDP. La sous-composante 3.3. du PLDP appuie la sous-composante 3.3 du PNDL de la façon suivante :

Objectif. L'objectif du PLDP pour cette sous-composante est d'exécuter le programme de renforcement des capacités du PNDL pour les 3 premières années sur les 5 du PNDL, selon la stratégie du PNDL. Cet objectif correspond à 60% des communautés ciblées par le PNDL pour cette sous-composante (environ 3.600), moins les communautés ayant déjà bénéficié du PFDS et PROGEDE (environ 1.000). On estime qu'au terme du Projet, 2.600 communautés de base parmi les 6.000 communautés ciblées par le PNDL dans les 320 CR auront renforcé leurs capacités à identifier, préparer et mettre en oeuvre un sous-projet villageois dans le cadre du PLD. Les villages ciblés par le (PGIRMC) font partie de l'objectif du PLDP.

Activités et coûts. Les activités financées par le PLDP sont celles prévues par le PNDL pour les 2.600 communautés visées par le PLDP. L'IDA financera le coût de ces activités estimées sur la base des coûts unitaires au terme du PFDS.