

INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATASHEET APPRAISAL STAGE

I. Basic Information

Date prepared/updated: 04/26/2010

Report No.: AC5225

1. Basic Project Data

Country: Tunisia	Project ID: P096149
Project Name: Second Water Sector Investment Project	
Task Team Leader: Xavier Chauvot De Beauche	
GEF Focal Area: I-International waters	Global Supplemental ID: P118131
Estimated Appraisal Date: March 22, 2010	Estimated Board Date: July 29, 2010
Managing Unit: MNSSD	Lending Instrument: Specific Investment Loan
Sector: Sewerage (100%)	
Theme: Pollution management and environmental health (100%)	
IBRD Amount (US\$m.):	0.00
IDA Amount (US\$m.):	0.00
GEF Amount (US\$m.):	0.00
PCF Amount (US\$m.):	0.00
Other financing amounts by source:	
BORROWER/RECIPIENT	0.00
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT - Associated IBRD Fund	8.03
Bilateral Agencies (unidentified)	60.60
	68.63
Environmental Category: A - Full Assessment	
Simplified Processing	Simple <input type="checkbox"/> Repeater <input type="checkbox"/>
Is this project processed under OP 8.50 (Emergency Recovery) or OP 8.00 (Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

2. Project Objectives

The higher level objectives of this project are twofold: (i) reduce the environmental impact of the wastewater discharge in the Gulf of Tunis, in particular with respect to seawater quality in the northern Tunis seashore; ii) support the implementation of Tunisia's National Program for Wastewater Reuse. The proposed project will support the first phase of this program, to be implemented by ONAS (#Office National de l'Assainissement#), which aims at developing necessary infrastructure allowing to transfer and make available better quality treated wastewater to farmers at critical points of irrigation perimeters, hence contributing to encourage its reuse in agriculture. A parallel project, to be carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulic Resources and Fisheries (MARDH), will develop necessary additional infrastructure allowing increasing and improving the actual reuse of treated wastewater in agriculture. In addition to its large positive impacts in the North Tunis area, the project will also bring broader benefits to the country, as described below:

- (a) As the pollution of the Gulf of Tunis is the biggest contamination #hotspot# of the seashore of Tunisia, the improvement of the wastewater seashore discharge in the Gulf of

Tunis, in addition to its positive impact on tourism and the environment, will also play a significant role in helping Tunisia comply with its commitment with the other countries of the Mediterranean basin in the framework of the SAP-MED and SAP-MAP international agreements. It will participate in the wider transnational efforts to reduce the pollution of the Mediterranean and protect its ecosystems.

(b) The proposed project will also represent a pilot of major importance for the implementation of the ambitious National Program for Wastewater Reuse. The government's efforts to promote treated wastewater reuse in agriculture have been hampered so far by the fact that sewerage infrastructure built and operated by ONAS did not take into proper consideration the delivery of water to farmers. In addition, because of the poor quality and reliability of water made available to farmers, there has been significant resistance for using treated wastewater in agriculture. Under the proposed Project, the sewerage transport infrastructure to be built and operated by ONAS has been designed with wastewater reuse in mind. For instance, the design allows segregating treated wastewater from different wastewater treatment plants according to its quality. Although the irrigation investments will be financed by a parallel project, the reuse could not be done without the sewerage infrastructure investment which will be built under the proposed project, including the submarine outfall, which by itself fully justifies the project economically. The Project promoted regular and efficient cooperation between ONAS and MARCH at the design stage, which will be continued during implementation and beyond. With the specific implementation arrangements set up, which should be replicated throughout the implementation of the National Program for Wastewater Reuse, the proposed Project will make a major contribution to the development of sustainable treated wastewater reuse in Tunisia, in the context of climate change adaptation # supporting in the meantime the broader agenda of the GEF in the Mediterranean.

The specific objectives of this project are to: i) providing an environmentally safe disposal system for the treated wastewater which will not be reused in agriculture in the North of Tunis; and ii) increase the quantity and quality of treated wastewater made available to farmers to encourage its reuse in agriculture in the Borj Touil area.

3. Project Description

(a) Baseline situation

The TWW from WWTPs located in the North of Tunis is currently discharged by gravity through concrete pipes into the El Khelij agriculture drainage canal from where it flows open air along residential areas and marshlands for about 5.5km before reaching the shoreline at the Raoued beach. The quality of the effluent from two of the existing WWTPs is consistently meeting the norm. However, one WWTP is experiencing difficulty meeting the norm NT106.02 and another (Côtière Nord) is heavily saturated and provides poor treatment quality, which is only partially offset by the effect of dilution. Moreover, TWW quality deteriorates after leaving the WWTP, with quality levels highly exceeding the BOD, COD, Suspended Solids and Fecal Coliforms standards when it reaches the coast line.

While treated wastewater has been made available to farmers at the Borj Touil irrigation perimeter for many years, they have complained repeatedly about the poor quality of the

TWW made available to them, in particular in terms of suspended solids, as it damages their irrigation equipment. Consequently, farmers only use the TWW as a last resort irrigation option when rain is not sufficient. Nevertheless, unmet demand from farmers for better quality TWW, as well as the opportunity to increase the potential for reuse through the planned rehabilitation and extension of the Borj Touil irrigation perimeter allows increasing the reuse of TWW which would otherwise be discharged in the Mediterranean Sea.

(b) Change in the project structure

Investments for the rehabilitation and extension of the Borj Touil irrigation perimeter, which were included in the proposed project at PCN stage under component 2, have been removed from the proposed project. GOT requested that such investments be implemented separately, as the first step of a newly adopted Presidential program aiming at increasing by 2014 the national rate of reuse to 50% of the volume of TWW produced in Tunisia by 2014. GOT is currently preparing a request for Bank funding, through a separate project, to finance the first tranche of investments under this Program, which will include the rehabilitation of the Borj Touil irrigation perimeter (3,600 hectares) to increase TWW reuse. The extension of the Borj Touil irrigation perimeter by an additional 400 hectares is also being considered. This new project will be implemented by the competent department of the MARCH. It will be prepared in parallel with the proposed Project so as to aim at simultaneous start of operations.

(c) Description of Project components

The project will be organized in three components.

Component 1: TWW transfer in order to increase its reuse in Agriculture (US\$23.13 million with contingencies, or 34 percent of total Project cost, funded in part by the Loan US\$13.16 million and the GEF grant US\$7.58 million, or 94 percent of the GEF funding).

This component will focus on the investments necessary to transfer the TWW from its existing discharge point close to the El Kehlij agriculture drainage canal up to a storage basin, from which it will be made available for reuse in agriculture. The GEF Grant would finance a portion of the investments under this component.

TWW Transfer: from the existing discharge point, at the end of the concrete pipe section recently rehabilitated by ONAS, the TWW from WWTPs (already segregated on the basis of its quality) will be transferred into two HDPE pipelines of 1800 mm of diameter, which will convey the TWW under the El Khelij Canal, through a siphon, and along an existing dirt road until a #storage and regulation# basin located about 2.4 km north from the discharge point. Conveying the TWW into these two pipelines will reduce the recontamination which is currently taking place between the discharge point into the El Khelij canal and the seashore, and makes it unsuitable for reuse in agriculture. The GEF Grant will fund the installation of these pipelines, which will be implemented through a separate contract to be fully funded by the GEF grant.

Storage Basin: A two-compartment basin of a capacity of 160,000m³ and covering about 6 hectares will segregate and store TWW based on its quality, allowing to make available only the better quality to farmers for reuse for irrigation in the neighboring irrigation perimeter of Borj Touil. The storage basin will also regulate the daily flow of TWW, allowing to optimize the diameter of the forced pipeline and submarine outfall and thereby reducing the associated investment and operating costs. The retention time will allow some decantation in the basin, further contributing to improve the TWW quality.

Pumping Station: With a total capacity of about 2.7 m³/s, the pumping station will feed both the outflow towards the reuse infrastructure, to be developed by the MARH for its reuse in agriculture, and the second transfer pipes and submarine outfall funded under component 2.

Component 2: Improved discharge into the Sea of the water not reused (US\$42.07 million with contingencies, or 61 percent of total Project cost, funded in part by the Loan US\$ 36.61 million, but not by the GEF grant)..

This component aims at developing the infrastructure necessary to improve the discharge of the remaining TWW in the Mediterranean Sea. These investments include:

TWW transfer: one pressure HDPE pipeline of 1600mm of diameter will convey the TWW for about 5km from the storage basin to the submarine outfall. It will follow the right side of the El Hissière Oued (temporary river);

Submarine Outfall: A 6 km long submarine outfall will discharge the TWW at a depth of 17 meters. The length, depth and point of discharge of the submarine outfall is the result of a design study aimed at optimizing the design in order to maximize dilution and mixing of the TWW with the sea water at the point of discharge. This component will also finance the consulting services to perform a detailed review of the design of the submarine outfall and to supervise critical phases of its construction. The submarine outfall to be developed under this component would be the first of such length and depth in Tunisia, and is the most sensitive infrastructure financed under the project. The preliminary design used existing knowledge and current information. In the meantime, ONAS started in December 2009 a current measurement campaign for a duration of one year. This assignment will be carried out by internationally recognized experts on submarine outfalls. Their task will include an in-depth review the detailed design, integration of information obtained through the current measurement campaign, in addition and lessons learned from international experience. On that basis, the experts will help finalize the detailed design of the submarine outfall and assist in the critical phases of the lay out and test phase of the submarine outfall.

Although the poorer quality TWW would still be discharged into the Sea through the Submarine outfall, the pollution loads discharged into the Mediterranean Sea through the submarine outfall will be much less than it currently is # both in quality and volume. Indeed, the amount of TWW reused in agriculture is expected to increase significantly with the parallel investment project for the Borj Touil irrigated perimeter and the piped transfer of the effluent will protect TWW against recontamination. Moreover, the EMP

entails assistance to ONAS to review and improve the operation of the WWTPs in the North of Tunis, with the objective to improve the performance and efficiency and treatment processes. The monitoring carried out through the EMP will allow to quantify the achievement of such improvement during the duration of the Project.

Component 3: Accompanying measures for Project implementation (US\$3.43 million with contingencies, or 5 percent of total Project cost, funded in part by the Loan US\$ 2.23 million and the GEF grant US\$0.45 million, or 6 percent of the GEF funding).

This component will fund important accompanying measures for the implementation of the project, including consulting services to strengthen: (i) water quality monitoring systems in the project area; and (ii) coordination mechanisms among agencies involved in wastewater reuse, in particular ONAS and MARH. This component will also finance key studies related to the second phase of the Presidential Program implemented by ONAS for wastewater transfer for reuse, namely the detailed design for the improved discharged through a submarine outfall in the South of Tunis, and detailed design of a new WWTP to in the North of Tunis Metro; and (v) dissemination of Tunisia TWW reuse experience in IW Learn international dissemination events and contribution to regional partnerships towards the implementation of the priorities of the National Strategic Action Programs.

4. Project Location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis

The project will be located in the northern part of Greater Tunis area.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Mr Mohamed Ghourabi (MNCTN)

Ms Lene Natasha Lind (MNSSO)

6. Safeguard Policies Triggered	Yes	No
Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01)	X	
Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04)		X
Forests (OP/BP 4.36)		X
Pest Management (OP 4.09)		X
Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11)		X
Indigenous Peoples (OP/BP 4.10)		X
Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12)	X	
Safety of Dams (OP/BP 4.37)		X
Projects on International Waterways (OP/BP 7.50)		X
Projects in Disputed Areas (OP/BP 7.60)		X

II. 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: Environmental Safeguards.

Although the project will improve the current state of the natural and socio-economic environment, potential negative impacts may be significant given the nature and size of proposed works, the complexity of their implementation, the nature and quantity of treated wastewater (70 million m³/year) involved, and the project influence area that goes beyond the location of the outfall into the Gulf of Tunis. A comprehensive Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) was prepared in accordance with the Operational Policy (OP 4.01).

The project will not cause adverse or irreversible impacts on the environment. The main potential negative environmental impacts likely to be generated by the project are: (i) temporary degradation of marine waters and bathing water caused by the dredging operations and the management of dredging material during construction of the submarine outfall; and (ii) water and soil pollution in cases of equipment failure and / or accidental pollution (electromechanical equipment malfunction, broken pipes, etc.) during the operation phase. Other negative impacts such as dust, noise and waste, are less significant given the agricultural vocation of the project area and distance to the residential area. The negative impacts are mostly temporary, minor and can be significantly mitigated through the set of adapted measures included in the Environmental Management Plan, which implementation and monitoring will be funded as part of the Project.

The project has been designed to improve the TWW discharge in the Gulf of Tunis through submarine outfall and ensure good dispersion and dilution of pollutants. It includes a monitoring program of the quality of TWW at the discharge point and bathing water quality at the Raoued beach with reference to national standards relating to TWW and Bathing water quality, respectively the NT 106,002 and the NT 09.11. A monitoring program is planned to ensure the effectiveness of the effluent in terms of diffusion and dilution of pollutants on the basis of simulation results.

The submarine outfall has been designed to ensure a concentration of pathogens below 100 coliforms/100 ml at the beach. According to national and international standards relating to quality of bathing water, this concentration corresponds to a water of excellent quality (class A). These results are obtained by simulation and prediction of pollution carried on mathematical model CORMIX2. The detailed design of the submarine outfall will be reviewed in view of validating it on the basis of an on-going year-long current measurement campaign, funded by ONAS

It should be noted that due to other pollution land based sources, it is likely that the concentrations of coliforms will be higher than the results obtained by simulation. The project will certainly improve the quality of bathing water and a monitoring program for the quality bathing water at Raoued beach has been provided to document it. The monitoring of the effectiveness of the submarine outfall will focus on dilution and dispersion of pollutants in the area not affected by the land based sources mentioned above.

The project complies with relevant international environmental treaties and agreements to which Tunisia is a signatory, including:

- # The Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution and its protocols;
- # The Convention on Biological Diversity;
- # The project is consistent with the general obligations contained in the Barcelona Convention and in particular those relating to reducing pollution in the area of the Mediterranean Sea, improving the marine environment and the development of EIA procedures. In this regard, it will contribute to improving the quality of TWW, reducing the amount of the RWW discharged at sea, improving the quality of bathing water, the dispersion and dilution of pollutants in the sea and the gradual regeneration of the marine ecosystem, currently in very poor shape.

An EISE has been conducted and the project is therefore consistent with the provisions of the Barcelona Convention (Art 4) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (Article 14). The project will be permitted et inspected by the competent national authorities (ANPE, APAL, Ministry of Public Health, etc.) to assess compliance with authorizations and environmental regulations (Barcelona Convention Article 6).

Regarding the protocols for the Barcelona Convention, the project generates no release of toxic, persistent and bioaccumulative substances in the Mediterranean Sea (LBS Protocol) and prohibited wastes listed in Annex 1 of Dumping Protocol. It includes specific measures to prevent the dumping of dredged material (Protocol immersion). These materials will be managed at the Choutrana WWTP and disposed of together with WWTP sludge.

Social safeguards.

Involuntary resettlement: The World Bank's Operational Policy (OP 4.12) on Involuntary Resettlement applies to this project. Therefore, a Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) has been prepared in accordance with OP 4.12. The site for the storage and regulation basin and the pumping station requires the acquisition of a total of 9 ha 23 ca 10 ca private land. The private land belongs to 171 co-owners but is not divided into individual and identifiable lots. Most of the co-owners have shares of 0,6ha. 29 owners have more than 0,1ha or 1,000m²; while more than 100 owners have a share of less than 200m². . In addition the project requires the use of state owned land for transfer infrastructure such as sewerage lines along area roads, along the side of a drainage canal as well as on the beach and sea areas affected by the project. The necessary plots of the state owned lands have been allocated in principle to ONAS for the execution of the project by the appropriate authorities. Written confirmation from each responsible public entity has been requested to ensure timeliness of execution, and that such use does not conflict with any other planned future use.

The project component does not lead to involuntary resettlement, either residential or commercial, of local habitants, nor does it pose any threats to income or livelihoods, or create/intensify poverty or vulnerability. The expropriation of private property has been

minimized to the extent possible in accordance with Tunisian law, which requires public infrastructure projects of any nature to make maximum use of public lands and only to resort to expropriation when there is no alternative. Care has been taken to avoid affecting existing structures in the project area, in particular living quarters, farms, cultural heritage zones, religious sites or other areas of public value.

Affected land owners have been consulted within the context of the two public consultations held as part of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment conducted for the project, where key stakeholders, including farmers, land-owners, local municipalities and representatives of interested civil society organizations, and representatives from relevant ministries gathered to discuss the design of the project, including the selection of sites, the risk mitigation measures put in place and the implementation arrangements of the project.

ONAS will seek amicable agreements with the involved property owners (the required piece of land being held jointly by 171 individuals) in accordance with Tunisian Law that prescribes a fair compensation based on independent expert advice. If an agreement cannot be reached with all owners, those who refuse are entitled to resort to a legal procedure according to Law n# 2003-26 of 14 April 2003 to contest the amount of the indemnification.

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

Indirect impacts of the Project can only be positive. The benefits of the implementation of the project will be felt immediately after the infrastructure is put in service. In particular, the improved discharge of TWW through a submarine outfall and the suppression of current TWW discharge right at the Raoued Beach will generate significant and immediate benefits, including: improvement of the quality of bathing waters at the seashore, improvement of population health conditions and of the quality of the environment for residents. In the long term, the project will have a significant positive impact on socioeconomic development. It is expected to contribute to: the development of tourism, urban development, improving the reuse of TWW in agriculture, reducing TWW quantities discharged in the Gulf of Tunis, an environmentally sensitive area of the Mediterranean Sea and recovery the ecological balance in coastal areas in northern Tunis.

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

Currently, it appears that the North Tunis area's environmental conditions, particularly in the influence area of project, is strongly degraded due mainly to anthropogenic activities. TWW from four WWTPs located in the North of Tunis (70 million m³ / year) is discharged near Raoued beach and has significantly contributed to degrading the ecosystem, contaminating of bathing water, contributing to the disappearance of benthic microflora and negatively impacting fisheries and tourism activities in the Gulf of Tunis. The TWW quality discharged at the Raoued beach is characterized by a high rate of suspended particles, which is causing turbidity of marine water, formation of a

contaminated mud layer in the water bottom near seashore. Borj Touil farmers have been reluctant to use this TWW in agriculture.

Alternative without project will further deteriorate this situation and the negative impacts of the current TWW discharge may be sensitive and irreversible. The proposed project is the first action initiated by the GOT contributing to reverse this trend through the improved discharge of TWW in the Gulf of Tunis through a submarine outfall.

Possible alternatives were considered and a number of options in terms of possible locations of the storage basin, possible locations of the submarine outfall in terms of bathymetry and possible effects of wind, wave and streams on the effluents, as well as possible pipe layouts were looked into. The analysis of these alternatives has shown that they are having similar technical and environmental implications. Consequently, the choice was focused more on the most economical option and on maximizing the potential for TWW reuse in agriculture. As a result, the technical option of having the transport infrastructure follow the El Khelij drainage canal, which is the shorter way to the Sea and therefore the cheaper option for ONAS, was rejected as it would have made more difficult the reuse of treated wastewater in the Borj Touil irrigation perimeter, which is the only area in the North of Greater Tunis where such agricultural reuse can be envisaged.

The analysis of alternatives led to the selection of the proposed design.

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. Environmental Safeguards.

The main mitigation measures recommended by the ESIA to reduce the negative impacts at acceptable level consist of:

- # Programming the construction of the submarine outfall outside the period of high heat to avoid adverse impacts during the summer period and the risk of development of toxic phytoplankton;
- # Limiting the spread of suspended particles during dredging operations by installing an anti-turbulence geo-membrane screen;
- # Evacuating the dredged materials (about 2,000 m³) to a dewatering system consisting of basin and filter before transporting them to the Choutrana WWTP, where they will be duly disposed together with sewage sludge.
- # Developing appropriate procedures to manage and maintain operating equipment, including an emergency response plan in case of pollution incident, malfunction or critical equipment failure.

Other mitigation measures are planned to mitigate less significant negative impacts, such as management of solid wastes, mitigation of noise and dust, the reuse of surplus excavated material. These measures will be incorporated as specific clauses in the construction contract.

To ensure proper implementation of these measures, the ESIA report includes a monitoring and capacity building program for ONAS. The monitoring program includes measuring the quality of dredged material, the air quality, noise and waste management. These measures will be the joint responsibility of the construction firms and ONAS and their applications will be integrated as specific clauses in the contract. During the operation phase, the efficiency of the submarine outfall, the evolution of the marine ecosystem, the quality of bathing water, of treated wastewater and of the underground water will be regularly monitored.

The capacity building program of ONAS includes: (i) technical assistance for supervising the construction and monitoring the operation of the submarine outfall; (ii) technical assistance for EMP implementation and monitoring; and (iii) training in monitoring the marine ecosystem and water bathing quality, warning and response system and management of TWW quality.

Over the last 30 years, ONAS has implemented as many as seven major World Bank funded lending operations, including projects dealing with sanitation and reuse of treated wastewater for irrigation. ONAS has proved a competent and reliable partner throughout the implementation of these projects, including in ensuring compliance with Bank Safeguard Policies. Moreover, Tunisia has an established and effective EIA system hosted by the National Environmental Protection Agency (ANPE), which is in general relatively advanced in terms of institutional and legal capacity. ANPE has good experience in reviewing and approving the EIA in compliance with Bank procedures and standards. ONAS will ensure the supervision and the implementation of the ESIA recommendations, particularly the EMP, and its compliance with safeguard policies and national regulations in close coordination with the ANPE.

In addition, ONAS developed a plan to improve the TWW quality of the North Tunis WWTPs, which will be implemented before investments under the Project enter into operations. This plan includes:

- # Closure of the Côtières Nord WWTP (the poorest performing one) by June 2011;
- # Reduce the wastewater load in existing WWTP of Charguia and Choutrana, with the start of operations of the new El Attar WWTP, currently under construction under the West Tunis Sewerage project (commissioning expected January 2011);
- # Rehabilitation and capacity increase of the sewage aeration system of Choutrana II WWTP (June 2012) and rehabilitation of the entire Choutrana I WWTP (December 2014);
- # Rehabilitation of the upstream sewage transfer section located between the Choutrana WWTPs and the pumping station of the MARH by June 2013.

Social Safeguards.

A Land Acquisition Plan was prepared to ensure that the acquisition of land is appropriately conducted, with due indemnification of current owners, and that potential adverse impacts are mitigated, in compliance with OP 4.12.

Tunisian legislation has been found to be generally acceptable and overall compatible with the requirements of OP.4.12 on involuntary resettlement.

In addition, the borrowers capacity to plan and implement land acquisition issues is considered to be strong. ONAS has a #Division Patrimoine et Assurance# with a #Service des Affaires Foncieres# staffed with competent personnel with in-depth knowledge about land acquisition issues and the applicable Tunisian law. The Bank#s project team worked with this office to ensure compliance with the Bank#s operational policy on involuntary resettlement within the context of this project. ONAS# legal services office will also continue to follow the land acquisition process and prepare necessary legal documents in cooperation with landowners for the finalization of the land acquisition in accordance with the law and administrative procedures.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people. During project preparation and as part of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, two public consultations were conducted on November 25th 2009 and January 8th 2010 respectively. World Bank representatives were present at both occasions, together with Ministry representatives, key stakeholders, farmers, land-owners, local municipalities and representatives of interested civil society organizations. During the consultations the project concept, the choice of sites, risk mitigating measures and implementation measures were discussed. The owners of the affected land areas as well as neighboring communities received the Project well, as (i) the piece of land to be acquired under the project has little agricultural value and no alternative use, (ii) the project will benefit farmers in the area through the provision of improved TWW which will likely increase agriculture production in the irrigation perimeter of the Borj Touil area, (iii) there is wide popular support for the project in the North Tunis area, as it shall improve the overall quality of life in the area.

The transfer infrastructure will be established using only the public domain, for which ONAS already received verbal no objections in principle. Written confirmation from each responsible public entity has been requested to ensure timeliness of execution, and that such use does not conflict with any other planned future use. Concerned responsible public entities are listed below.

Responsible public entity	Public domain involved
General Directorate of Water Resources / Secretariat of the Commission of Hydraulic Public Domain	Hydraulic Public Domain
L'Agence de Protection et d'Aménagement du Littoral	Marine public domain
The General Directorate of Ponts et Chaussée	Roads public domain
National Agency of Environment Protection	Notice of no objection to the project

The World Bank#s social development specialist and representatives of ONAS undertook site visits to screen for any resettlement issues. During the public consultations within the framework of the Environmental and Social impacts analysis and in a separate

follow up meeting for landowners, the owners of the affected land were also consulted. They welcomed the project.

A meeting between ONAS and other relevant authorities and the landowners took place on December 29, 2009 of which about 70 % had chosen to be represented by their families heads (19 #chefs de famille#), following the first consultation on November 25th, 2009. In addition ONAS has regular contacts with the land owners either through field visits to the area, or via local and regional intermediaries and officials who relate to the farmers. The intention to expropriate land for the purpose of the project has been publicized in the local press. As the preferred option for the land acquisition is amicable settlement, it is in the interest of ONAS to make sure each individual owner is duly informed and sees the benefits of the project. ONAS will continue to actively follow the process and prepare the necessary legal documents in cooperation with the landowners for the finalization of the land acquisition in accordance with the law. In addition ONAS has regular contacts with the land owners either through field visits to the area, or via local and regional intermediaries and officials who relate to the farmers. The intention to expropriate land for the purpose of the project has been publicized in the local press. As the preferred option for the land acquisition is amicable settlement, it is in the interest of ONAS to make sure each individual owner is duly informed and sees the benefits of the project.

The LAP was publicly disclosed on February 15, 2010 on the Internet Website of ONAS and was submitted to the World Banks Infoshop on February 19, 2010. ONAS also makes copy of any of this document to anyone requesting it at its headquarter in Tunis.

B. Disclosure Requirements Date

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other:

Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Yes
Date of receipt by the Bank	02/15/2010
Date of "in-country" disclosure	02/15/2010
Date of submission to InfoShop	02/15/2010
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	03/03/2010

Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process:

Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Yes
Date of receipt by the Bank	02/15/2010
Date of "in-country" disclosure	02/15/2010
Date of submission to InfoShop	02/19/2010

Indigenous Peoples Plan/Planning Framework:

Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?
Date of receipt by the Bank
Date of "in-country" disclosure
Date of submission to InfoShop

Pest Management Plan:

Was the document disclosed **prior to appraisal?**

Date of receipt by the Bank

Date of "in-country" disclosure

Date of submission to InfoShop

*** If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.**

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

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (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 Sector Manager (SM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes

OP/BP 4.12 - 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 Sector Manager review the plan?	Yes

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	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?	N/A

D. Approvals

Signed and submitted by:	Name	Date
Task Team Leader:	Mr Xavier Chauvot De Beauchene	04/22/2010
Environmental Specialist:	Mr Gael A. Gregoire	04/22/2010
Social Development Specialist	Mr Colin S. Scott	04/22/2010
Additional Environmental and/or Social Development Specialist(s):		
Approved by:		
Regional Safeguards Coordinator:	Mr Hocine Chalal	04/22/2010
Comments:		
Sector Manager:	Mr Francis Ato Brown	04/23/2010
Comments: Mr. Luis Constantino signed on behalf of Mr. F.A. Brown as acting Sector Manager		