



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

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 11-May-2020 | Report No: PIDISDSA28128



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Western Africa	Project ID P172724	Project Name Kandadji Project (WRD-SEM APL2A) Second Additional Financing	Parent Project ID (if any) P130174
Parent Project Name First Part of the Second Phase of the Niger Basin Water Resources Development and Sustainable Ecosystems Management Program - APL 2A	Region AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date 04-May-2020	Estimated Board Date 24-Jun-2020
Practice Area (Lead) Water	Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Niger Basin Authority (NBA), Government of Niger	Implementing Agency Agency of the Kandadji Dam, Agency of the Kandadji Dam

Proposed Development Objective(s) Parent

The Program objective of the Water Resources Development and Sustainable Ecosystems Management APL is to enhance regional coordination, development, and management of the Niger Basin's water resources. The development objective of this Project (WRD-SEM APL 2A) is to increase access to water for agriculture development and capacity for energy generation in the Niger part of the Niger Basin.

Proposed Development Objective(s) Additional Financing

The Program objective of the Water Resources Development and Sustainable Ecosystems Management APL is to enhance regional coordination, development, and management of the Niger Basin's water resources. The development objective of the Kandadji Project is to increase the capacity for energy generation and enhance the availability and management of water for agriculture development in the Niger part of the Niger Basin, and to improve livelihoods in the Tillaberi region.

Components

- I. Institutional strengthening of the NBA
- II. Construction of the Kandadji Program energy infrastructure
- III. Implementation of environmental and social safeguards, and growth pole community development

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY



Total Project Cost	150.00
Total Financing	150.00
of which IBRD/IDA	150.00
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS

World Bank Group Financing

International Development Association (IDA)	150.00
IDA Credit	100.00
IDA Grant	50.00

Environmental Assessment Category

A-Full Assessment

Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Regional and Country Context

Regional Context

- The Niger Basin is one of the most fragile developing regions of the world.** Within the third largest river basin in Africa, the Niger River is one of the few perennial sources of water in the arid and semi-arid lands of Africa’s Sahel region. It has supported various livelihoods for thousands of years, from farming to cattle grazing and fishing. Today, five of the basin’s nine riparian countries are among the world’s poorest 20, while Niger has the lowest Human Development Index in the world.¹ The threats of food insecurity and climate change are compounded by civil unrest, terrorism, and public health crises, all of which feed the vicious cycle of rural poverty and insecurity in the region. As a result, six of the nine basin countries are on the World Bank’s fragile and conflict-affected situations list.²
- The Niger River is of critical importance for Guinea, Mali, Niger and Nigeria,** providing the riparian population with livelihoods and representing an important lifeline in the arid Sahel section of the basin. While

¹ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/2019-human-development-index-ranking>

² <http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/179011582771134576/FCS-FY20.pdf>



the challenges facing the basin - food insecurity, rural poverty and climate change - are acute, its tremendous potential for infrastructure development, specifically for irrigation and hydropower, remains significantly under-tapped despite ongoing construction and studies. Component 1 aims to enhance the NBA's capacity for transboundary water resources development and management through institutional and organizational improvements and by strengthening key functions outlined in the Water Charter. The most important of these functions are flow forecast (from Guinea to Nigeria) and coordinated reservoir management to optimize productive basin-level water uses while enforcing minimum environmental flows at the borders (measure approved by the NBA Council of Ministers in late 2019).

3. **Increased and more reliable access to water for agriculture, livelihoods, health services and development in the Niger Basin is one of the pillars of the poverty reduction strategy in this extremely poor region.** The development and management of the water resources and infrastructure on the Niger River, under the leadership of the NBA, is vital for the nine riparian countries of the Basin. (see map in Annex IV) Between 2002 and 2008, a "Shared Vision Process" was supported by the World Bank and other donors at the demand of the nine riparian countries, resulting in the development and endorsement by the NBA Council of Ministers of (i) a Regional Action Plan for the Sustainable Development (APSD) of the Niger River predicated upon the construction of three new dams (Fomi in Guinea, Taoussa in Mali and Kandadji in Niger) to enhance benefits for the populations at the regional, national and local levels; (ii) a 20-year investment program (US\$8 billion in 2008 prices); and (iii) the Water Charter. A study of cumulative impacts of planned infrastructure development and associated development activities demonstrated that a coordinated regional framework would maximize benefits while minimizing negative cumulative impacts compared to the originally planned national programs. The regional IDA-funded WRD-SEM APL has supported the Niger Basin since 2007. The first phase of the APL (WRD-SEM APL 1)³ supported, among other activities, complementary technical assistance studies for the Kandadji Program. The second phase of the APL (WRD-SEM APL 2A, or the Kandadji Project) is financing actual infrastructure investments under the Kandadji Program in Niger with other donors.

4. **The financing of the Kandadji dam, hydropower plant, and related irrigation and local development is part of the Niger Basin Long-Term Vision and related Investment Program agreed upon by all riparian countries during Heads of State and Government Summits and Ministerial Conferences in 2008.** These activities translate the 2025 Shared Vision into tangible actions to alleviate poverty, protect the Niger Basin environment and strengthen cooperation between riparian member countries. The principal objective of the APSD was to build three dams (Fomi, Taoussa and Kandadji) to ensure fixed minimum flows at low water levels at Diré (Mali-Niger border) and at Malanville (Niger-Nigeria border). The Kandadji dam is pivotal for APSD implementation: as the first transboundary dam on the Niger River, it will regulate the flow all the way to downstream Nigeria, making it easier for the NBA to forecast flooding at Kainji and Jebba (currently the only two dams on the Niger River in Nigeria) – thereby saving lives and optimizing hydropower generation. Upstream countries working on related dam projects will be able to draw lessons from the implementation of key components of the Kandadji dam project such as resettlement, livelihood generation and donor coordination.

Country and Sector Context

³ Niger Basin Water Resources Development and Sustainable Ecosystems Management Project (P093806), closed 31 December 2017.



5. **Poverty and human development indicators place Niger as one of the most economically challenged countries in the world.** At the time of writing this project paper, the impact of the current COVID-19 pandemic are concentrated in Niamey. Niger is one of the world's poorest nations, ranked near to last on the United Nations (UN) Human Development Index since 2010 and last in 2019. Though poverty rates have fallen in recent years, reaching 41.4 percent in 2019, the country's rapid demographic growth is among the highest in the world (3.9 percent annually)⁴ and has resulted in a large increase in the absolute number of poor people. The country's Human Capital Index ranking of 0.32 is one of the lowest in the world. Life expectancy at birth is estimated at about 61 years. The under-five mortality rate is 84 per 1,000 live births,⁵ 42.2 percent of children under-five are stunted, and 31.7 percent are under-weight, while the maternal mortality rate is 509 per 100,000 live births.⁶ Only about three Nigeriens out of ten can read and learning outcomes are among the weakest in the region, which in turn compounds high youth unemployment. In turn, the country's high fertility rate could further burden the state, with a population projected to increase to around 30 million by 2030 and 70 million by 2050. As the number of children increases by 750,000 per year, families opt to rely more on labor and invest less in human capital, thus perpetuating poverty and making Niger the only Sahelian country yet to benefit from a demographic dividend.⁷

6. **Regional insecurity has severely impacted the local economy and led to significant displacement of the local population,** creating urgent humanitarian needs and straining local resources. The Tillaberi region has borne the brunt of recent attacks. It is located in the Liptako-Gourma area, a stretch of land covering Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger, which is considered by some to be the epicenter of the conflict in the Sahel region and is rated Level 5/Red/High by the United Nations (UN).⁸ In March 2017, after increasing militant attacks on civilian, government and military targets as well as violent incursions into villages, cattle thefts and kidnappings, the GoN declared a state of emergency that remains in effect. Since then, the situation continues to be volatile and unstable. According to World Bank Corporate Security, security threats continue to rise along the Mali-Niger border as armed groups based in Mali pursue efforts to destabilize the area by weakening Niger's security defense forces and eliminating traditional local authorities in this area. As of late May 2019, the Tillaberi border region was hosting more than 55,000 internally displaced people (IDPs), as well as over 60,000 Malian refugees and asylum seekers and more recently arrived Burkinabe refugees. These numbers and needs are expected to continue to increase as the border regions face on-going attacks by the Islamic State of the Greater Sahara (ISGS), while humanitarian workers are being urged to reduce missions/travel throughout these border areas and hundreds of schools near Ayorou and Abala close to the border with Mali have been closed for more than two years. Reported fatalities from direct attacks on civilians, including those using improvised explosive devices (IEDs), have significantly increased over the past year in the border regions. The national and international military operations in these regions have steadily increased their presence in response to these events, resulting

⁴ World Bank. 2018. Niger - Country partnership framework (CPF) for the period of FY18-FY22. Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group.

⁵ 2018 estimate by the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation at <https://childmortality.org/data/Niger>

⁶ WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and the United Nations Population Division. 2019. Maternal mortality: Levels and trends 2000 to 2017: estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and the United Nations Population Division. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019.

⁷ World Bank. 2018. Niger - CPF for the period of FY18-FY22. Washington, D.C. : World Bank Group.

⁸ United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS) Security Risk Management Areas report



in a heavily militarized zone in and around the Project area. This serious security and humanitarian crisis thrives on and reinforces pre-existing institutional vulnerabilities and inter-communal tensions.

7. **GBV is highly prevalent in the country and is exacerbated by conflict, militarization and insecurity.** Niger ranks 154 out of 162 on the Gender Inequality Index (UNDP 2018), which measures three important aspects of human development—reproductive health, empowerment, and economic status. An estimated 43 percent of women nationwide have experienced physical violence at some point in their lives, while 28 percent have experienced sexual violence (UNHCR 2010). In some areas of the country, like Tillaberi, conflict, militarization and insecurity have further exacerbated pre-existing risks of GBV in multiple ways: the collapse of social safety nets and protective relationships, the growing challenges associated to accessing life-saving services leaving survivors isolated and unable to seek care, the weakened rule of law and state presence failing to provide protection, and the widening of levels and severity of gender inequality and different manifestations of GBV, from intimate partner violence to sexual exploitation of women and girls. UNICEF estimates that Niger has the highest prevalence rate of child marriage in the world, with 77 percent of the girls married before the age of 18 (DHS 2012) and 28 percent before the age of 15. According to the study on scale and determinants of Gender-Based Violence in Niger the GBV prevalence rate among women is estimated at 60%; the main forms were sexual assault, domestic violence and denial of resources. This situation may be exacerbated in situations of high insecurity as families may see marrying their young daughters to older men as a way to protect them and to improve access to natural and financial resources. In addition, proxy indicators in Niger for social norms appear to legitimize, condone and promote GBV, with wife beating seen as justified by 59.6 percent of women (DHS 2012), against a regional average of 45.7 percent. In Niger there are no laws on domestic violence or aggravated penalties for crimes against spouses or family members.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

8. **Niger's Sahelian climate and already scarce water resources make climate change a large threat to Niger's economic stability and resiliency, especially given the dominance of agricultural and pastoral livelihoods.** As a landlocked and desert country, with over 80 percent of the area covered by the Sahara Desert, Niger is most severely threatened by drought, with dire impacts on agricultural production and insurgencies in its borderlands. Given the limited availability and seasonality of surface water, groundwater is a primary source in the Sahel, while 90 percent of water supply in Niger comes from transboundary sources. Mean annual temperatures are projected to increase by 2.5°C in 2050 (RCP 8.5, High Emission) while inter-annual and spatial variability of precipitation are expected to increase, threatening the availability and accessibility of groundwater. The duration of the rainy season is expected to decrease, further exacerbating drought risks in the country and specifically in the Tillaberi region,⁹ with negative consequences on public health - intensifying certain diseases, threatening nutrition and depleting natural resources. The highly climate sensitive agriculture and livestock sectors engage 80 percent of the workforce and account for 40 percent of GDP, rendering the economy and food security particularly vulnerable to increasing temperatures and more extreme rainfall.¹⁰ The vast majority of Niger's 8.2 million poor live in rural areas facing high food insecurity exacerbated by increasing drought risks, which could lead to increased desertification, loss of agricultural and grazing land¹¹ and even the

⁹ Project Disaster Risk Screening.

¹⁰ AfDB. 2019. [Niger - National Climate Change Profile](#) (p.9)

¹¹ AfDB. 2019. [Niger - National Climate Change Profile](#).



loss of rainfed agriculture by 2100.¹² Niger and the Tillaberi region also face recurrent floods,¹³ which are projected to increase in frequency in the future, with negative impacts on agriculture, food security, GDP, endemic diseases (i.e. malaria, cholera, and diarrhea), and contributing to rural poverty.^{14,15} Climate impacts also increase the risks of local conflict, as a growing number of people compete for diminishing resources, including fertile land and water. While better access to water is considered a key input in improving the country's agricultural productivity,¹⁶ a climate change-induced shift in the rainy seasons would disrupt agricultural planning and livelihoods for the country's most vulnerable.¹⁷

9. **As the global COVID-19 pandemic demonstrates that access to water, sanitation and hygiene is critical, the gap between rural and urban access rates to water and sanitation services is more pronounced in Niger than in other African countries,** with 43.6 percent of the rural population benefiting from basic access to water services in 2017 compared to 84.3 percent in urban areas.¹⁸ Water collection is the responsibility of women, placing a significant burden in time (typically mobilizing up to six hours per day for a household including water needs for cattle and garden) and in personal safety, especially in rural areas like the parts of Tillaberi that the Project activities will focus on. In Tillaberi, average time to water sources was 33.6 minutes round trip in 2014,¹⁹ and with average household sizes of 5.9 persons per household in Niger,²⁰ this trip would need to be repeated several times a day, usually by women and girls who thus lose time for productive activities²¹ and are further exposed to gender based violence (GBV) risks by traveling far. The trend in access to sanitation is particularly worrying as open defecation has increased due to population growth, with over 14 million people relying on this practice as of 2014. In 2017, only 6.9 percent of the rural population had access to safely managed sanitation services and 20.4 percent in urban areas.²² Tillaberi is among the three regions with the largest number of communes that concentrate a high number of poor households relying on open defecation and with a high exposure to floods,²³ and the occurrence of such natural hazards is projected to increase with climate change.²⁴

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original PDO

The Program objective of the Water Resources Development and Sustainable Ecosystems Management APL is to enhance regional coordination, development, and management of the Niger Basin's water resources. The development

¹² Netherlands Government. 2019. [Climate Change Profile: West Africa Sahel](#).

¹³ World Bank. 2019. A Destiny Shaped by Water: A Diagnostic of Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) and Poverty in Niger. WASH Poverty Diagnostic. World Bank, Washington, DC.

¹⁴ World Bank. [Climate Change Knowledge Portal – Niger](#).

¹⁵ WHO. [Niger: Country profile](#). Humanitarian Health Action.

¹⁶ World Bank. 2018. Niger - CPF for the period of FY18-FY22. Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group.

¹⁷ AfDB. 2019. [Niger - National Climate Change Profile](#).

¹⁸ WHO/UNICEF. 2017. JMP Data.

¹⁹ World Bank. 2019. A Destiny Shaped by Water: A Diagnostic of Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) and Poverty in Niger. WASH Poverty Diagnostic. World Bank, Washington, DC.

²⁰ United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. [Household Size and Composition, 2019](#).

²¹ World Bank. 2019. A Destiny Shaped by Water: A Diagnostic of Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) and Poverty in Niger. WASH Poverty Diagnostic. World Bank, Washington, DC.

²² WHO/UNICEF. 2017. JMP Data.

²³ World Bank. 2019. A Destiny Shaped by Water: A Diagnostic of Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) and Poverty in Niger. WASH Poverty Diagnostic. World Bank, Washington, DC.

²⁴ World Bank. [Climate Change Knowledge Portal – Niger](#).



objective of this Project (WRD-SEM APL 2A) is to increase access to water for agriculture development and capacity for energy generation in the Niger part of the Niger Basin.

Current PDO

The PDO has been amended as follows, “to increase the capacity for energy generation and enhance the availability and management of water for agriculture development in the Niger part of the Niger Basin, and to improve livelihoods in the Tillaberi region.”

Key Results

The PDO level indicators for the Project are:

- (i) Increased installed hydroelectricity capacity.
- (ii) Volume of water storage developed under the Project.
- (iii) Number of people benefiting from livelihood restoration and support activities.
- (iv) Direct Project beneficiaries, of which women.
- (v) Number of beneficiaries of more reliable electricity supply in Niger.
- (vi) Guaranteed minimum annual waterflows in the Niger River at the border of Nigeria (Malanville measuring station).

D. Project Description

10. **The AF proposes: (i) new activities from RAP-2A to be financed; (ii) an amendment to the PDO to reflect the essential contribution of the Project to livelihoods in Tillaberi and better portray the contribution to water for agriculture development; and (iii) changes to the Component costs and allocations between disbursement categories to enhance likelihood for development objective achievement and respond to the COVID-19 pandemic in the Project area.** The contract for the electro-mechanical equipment of the dam showed some cost savings compared to initially budgeted estimates and part of these surplus funds will be reallocated to Component 3 to support local development activities, irrigation development activities and the provision of health infrastructure and services. Although the proposed AF was designed prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the activities would help support the management of the disease and strengthen capacities for the prevention of future pandemics.

11. **The activities financed by the AF will address a financing gap under Component 3** (*Environmental and Social Safeguards Measures and Promotion of the Growth Pole through Irrigation Development (including rehabilitation) and Local Community Development*) of the parent project (original Project and first AF US\$90.99 million of total US\$333.94 million, proposed AF US\$ 150 million) and will include: (i) construction of industry-standard housing in resettled communities (US\$106 million), (ii) providing drinking water and sanitation to resettlement sites (US\$34 million), and (iii) providing transition support to resettled populations with a particular focus on vulnerable persons (US\$10 million). The AF will continue to support resource planning and community development. AF activities will fall under a new Sub-Component 3.4 to address the financing gap linked to the implementation of RAP-2A. Given the water security and sustainability issues linked to climate change risks, optimal design for water conservation, energy efficiency, and source sustainability will be pursued.

12. **Sub-Component 3.4** (new Sub-Component, proposed AF US\$ 150 million equivalent of Program total US\$433 million, reallocation of US\$3.4 million under the associated restructuring) is a new sub-component



created to finance the implementation of RAP-2A costs associated with the reservoir resettlement program to benefit 33,000 people. The AF will address the significant financing gap identified as part of the reservoir resettlement program, including specifically: (i) building of industry-standard housing in resettled communities (US\$106 million) using local materials reflecting traditional construction methods in the region and resilient under extreme weather events (heat waves, floods, and droughts) related to climate change; (ii) providing drinking water and sanitation to resettlement sites (US\$34 million) aiming to reduce time spent for water collection and point-wise treatment and improve service resilience and efficiency; and (iii) providing transition support to resettled populations with a particular focus on vulnerable people (US\$10 million). The provision of water supply, sanitation and hygiene services is an essential part of the prevention of diseases like COVID-19, while the jobs created could help blunt the otherwise negative economic impact of the pandemic. For its part, the GoN has committed to funding all cash compensation related to losses of commercial assets, of ancillary residential structures, and of productive trees and crops²⁵ (US\$33 million). The housing construction, water supply and sanitation services will improve the quality of life in the rural Project area and the resilience of the communities to disaster risk, specifically to flooding and drought conditions. Better containment for sanitation solutions and improved drainage will also safeguard local water quality. A new disbursement category (category 9) is created for expenses under this new sub-component.

13. **Creation of a new component for contingency emergency response.** A new component will be created with the following description: **Component 4: Contingency Emergency Response Component - CERC (US\$0 million):** (a) Should a natural event precipitate a major disaster affecting the livelihoods of people living in the Project area, the Government may request for the World Bank to reallocate project funds to cover some costs linked to emergency response and recovery. To trigger this component, GoN needs to declare an emergency or provide a statement of fact justifying the request for the activation of the use of emergency funding. If the Bank agrees with the determination of the disaster and associated response needs, this component would draw uncommitted resources from other expenditure categories and/or allow the GoN to request for the World Bank to re-categorize and reallocate financing from other project components to cover emergency response and recovery costs. (b) Detailed operational guidelines for implementing the project CERC will be prepared and approved by the World Bank. All expenditures under the CERC will be in accordance with paragraphs 11, 12, and 13 of the World Bank IPF Policy. They will be appraised and reviewed to determine if they are acceptable to the World Bank before any disbursement is made. Disbursements will be made against an approved list of goods, works, and services required to support crisis mitigation, response, recovery, and reconstruction. (c) The existing Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the Kandadji Project²⁶ will be updated after Appraisal to address the eligible activities under the CERC in line with country-wide guidance and documents. As Niger counts with a countrywide CERC Manual, the measures specified therein including the positive list prevail and the Project Operations Manual does not need to be updated.

E. Implementation

²⁵ Lost trees and crops are associated with the flooding for filling the reservoir under the parent project and therefore are not included in the proposed AF GHG accounting exercise.

²⁶ An ESMF and an RPF were developed with Bank funding as part of Project preparation in 2012.



Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

14. As the Kandadji program is financed by eleven donor, coordination across donors is key to its successful implementation. It has improved over time with joint multi-donor missions every 4 to 6 months and monthly virtual meetings bringing together the donors, ABK and the Ministry of Planning. The performance of ABK, the implementing agency, has improved since its establishment in 2017 and has positively impacted implementation to date. As a result, the implementation arrangements will remain the same as for the parent Project and first AF but will be strengthened through technical assistance on resettlement aspects. The safeguards instruments will be updated after Appraisal to ensure they reflect the new implementing agency.

15. **At the regional level**, responsibility for project implementation remains shared between the NBA and ABK. The Bank will enter into a grant and a credit agreement with the Republic of Niger for the implementation of AF activities under Component 3.

16. **At the national level**, implementation of Project activities will be coordinated by ABK under the supervision of the ABK Managing Director. Activities under Component 3 will be implemented by the ABK with the technical assistance of the relevant Ministries including the National Irrigation Development Office (Office National des Aménagements Hydro-Agricoles, ONAHA) and the Directorate of Rural Engineering (Direction Nationale du Génie Rural, DGGR).

17. The ABK Board was established in 2018 to serve as a Steering Committee (Comité de Pilotage - CdP) that monitors the progress of the Kandadji Program. Given the Program's importance for the GoN, the CdP is chaired by the Board President (Chief of Staff to the Prime Minister), with the Minister of Planning, Territorial Management and Community Development as the Vice Chair. The CdP includes representatives from: (i) all ministries involved in the Kandadji Program; (ii) development partners;²⁷ (iii) the NBA; and (iv) the ABK,²⁸ which serves as the secretariat to the CdP. The institutional assessment of the ABK conducted during WRD-SEM APL 2A Project preparation recommended that the Steering Committee be maintained and regularly informed of Project progress, and the present AF will reinforce such communications through regular briefings during implementation support missions.

18. A Technical Coordination Committee (Comité Technique de Coordination, CTC)²⁹ was established in 2002 to assist the predecessor of ABK (HCAVN, the former implementing agency) in fulfilling its mission and continues to support ABK today. The CTC is chaired by the Managing Director of the ABK. The CTC includes representatives from: (i) all ministries involved in the Kandadji Program; (ii) development partners; (iii) the NBA; (iv) civil society and (v) the ABK. The CTC did not meet on regular basis over the last three years and is being re-energized and mobilized for the purpose of the parent Project and the current AF, as it provides an important space for technical review and inputs to Project activities.

19. For the implementation of the resettlement program in the reservoir area, ABK is in the process of recruiting a World Bank-funded international resettlement firm to coordinate RAP-2A and conditional RAP-2B implementation. ABK will also recruit a AfDB-funded independent resettlement M&E firm to track progress made on RAP-2A and conditional RAP-2B implementation and to evaluate resettlement outcomes in affected

²⁷ Development partners like the World Bank will participate as observers only.

²⁸ Decree no2011-511/PRN of October 17, 2011.

²⁹ Decree no Decree no2008-238/PM/HCAVN of February 5, 2008.



communities. In addition, World Bank-funded international resettlement firm will be recruited to support ABK in completing implementation of the RAP1 Remedial Action Plan and evaluating its outcomes on concerned communities.³⁰

20. To implement the KLDP in the context of the national decentralization process, the ABK, in line with relevant ministries, will hire an NGO with a proven track record in Community Driven Development (CDD) approaches and in providing technical support to the Communes in FCV contexts. The NGO will help to strengthen the skills of the ABK technical unit responsible for implementing the KLDP activities and provide the required support to the communes in the preparation and implementation of their community development plans. The NGO will provide support to ABK on community livelihood restoration and improvement during the implementation of the RAP-2A resettlement program and on the management of grievance redress processes related to RAP1, RAP2 and the Program and C-ESMPs. The timeline for recruitment plans for July 2020.

21. The Project also includes Bank-funded technical assistance activities to support the establishment of the operating regime of the Kandadji dam and prepare the design specifications of the operator.

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

The site for the Kandadji Dam is near the small town of Kandadji, Niger, about 180 km northwest of the capital Niamey and about 60 km from the Malian Border. The irrigation and the local development will be upstream and downstream of the Kandadji Dam site.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

- Alexandra C. Bezeredi, Social Specialist
- Demba Balde, Social Specialist
- Abdelaziz Lagnaoui, Environmental Specialist
- Medou Lo, Environmental Specialist

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	OP 4.01 is triggered as the project will have impacts on the environment due to the construction and

³⁰ This firm will also be tasked with updating and completing a draft Project Labor Influx Management Plan prepared in 2012.



operation of the Kandadji Dam, Reservoir and associated irrigation and other activities.

Under an African Development Bank (AfDB) funded project, an ESIA was completed in 2006. For the purpose of its financing, the World Bank requested that the ESIA be updated and completed. A final updated Environmental and Social Impacts Assessment (ESIA) and associated Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) was endorsed and disclosed in country on February 23, 2012, and in Infoshop on February 13, 2012. The ESMP (i) includes a Construction and an Operation ESMP, and (ii) addresses among others: (a) chance finds procedure for physical cultural resources, (b) Local Development Plan; (c) impacts on biodiversity and Environmental Offset; and (d) impacts on fisheries and fisheries development and management, including aquaculture development. Finally, a cumulative impact assessment was completed, and submitted to the Bank along with the final updated ESIA/ESMP.

Following the Government's decision in 2017 to adopt a two-stage dam development approach (Phase 2A with a reservoir at 224 m followed by Phase 2B with a reservoir at 228 m) in order to reduce the scope of reservoir resettlement to 33,000 PAPs and avoid resettlement in Mali in the first stage, an AfDB-funded Updated ESIA and ESMP were prepared, endorsed and disclosed in country and on the AfDB website in October 2018. A World Bank-funded Social Assessment of the two-stage dam development approach was also prepared, cleared by the Bank and disclosed on the Bank's website in February 2019. In collaboration with the Government, the Niger Basin Authority (NBA), the AfDB and the Bank, the Agence Francaise de Développement (AFD) has also committed to funding a Complementary Environmental and Social Assessment of the downstream impacts of the dam, including an updated analysis of cumulative impacts of the two dam development stages and updated guidelines for the management of downstream ecological flows.



An Environmental and Social Advisory Panel has been put in place by the Niger Basin Authority (NBA), financed by the Bank, and a first field mission was carried out in September 2011. Field missions have been carried out by the Panel on a regular basis ever since.

With regard to Component 3 of the project, as the location of the activities is yet to be known, the appropriate safeguard instrument to use is an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The update of the ESMF for the WRD-SEM APL was approved by the Bank and disclosed in country on February 23, 2012, and in Infoshop on February 13, 2012. The Project has adapted this revised ESMF for the WRD-SEM APL 2A and will apply it as an environmental and social screening tool when implementing component 3. The ESMF will be updated to account for the addition of a new CERC component (Component 4) and for the change in the name of the Implementation Agency from HCAVN to ABK. A Niger CERC Manual is already available for use should the CERC component be triggered.

Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03 No

OP 4.03 is not triggered as there are no activities supporting the private sector.

Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04 Yes

OP 4.04 is triggered due to the project location and impacts on aquatic natural habitat. Per the request of the Bank, the client has provided a Biodiversity Management Plan that has already been approved. The project design includes the establishment of an Environmental Offset to compensate for the lost aquatic biodiversity. This Environmental Offset will be co-managed by the communities and there will not be a restriction of access. The protected area will better protect manatees, hippos and migratory birds. The plan is included in the updated ESIA/ESMP as an annex and was disclosed in country and in Infoshop on February 23, 2012, and on February 13, 2012, respectively. The Government followed through on its commitments with regards to the Environmental Offset through the establishment by Decree in 2017 of the Kandadji National Nature Reserve and Hippopotamus Sanctuary. Measures to be implemented under the Updated ESMP prepared and disclosed in October 2018 to ensure the



		protection and viability of the Environmental Offset are being funded by the AfDB.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	The Kandadji Program will have impacts on some of the remaining shrub forest areas in the reservoir area, which triggers the policy. In addition, activities under Component 3.3 might cover agro-forestry and support to establish community forest reserves or woodlots in highly degraded areas to enhance their sustainability.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	OP 4.09 is triggered as at least 500 hectares of new irrigation will be developed. The Pest Management Plan is part of the updated ESIA/ESMP approved and disclosed in country on February 20, 2012, and in Infoshop on February 13, 2012, and has been included in the Updated ESIA and ESMP that was prepared and disclosed in October 2018.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	OP 4.11 is triggered due to potential impacts on physical cultural resources associated with the Kandadji Dam infrastructure supported through the project. Compliance is handled through the updated ESIA/ ESMP, approved by the Bank and disclosed in country on February 20, 2012, and in Infoshop on February 13, 2012, and has been included in the Updated ESIA and ESMP that was prepared and disclosed in October 2018.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	OP 4.10 is not triggered as there are no known indigenous peoples in the project area of influence.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	OP 4.12 is triggered as construction of the Kandadji Dam involves significant involuntary resettlement. Under the AfDB-funded project, a RAP was completed in 2006. After the Bank engaged in the project, it asked for an update of RAP 1 at the dam site. The updated RAP 1 which relates to the first wave of resettlement was endorsed by the Bank and disclosed in country on February 23, 2012, and in the Infoshop on February 13, 2012. The updated RAP 1 included change of the cut-off date defined as September 2010 based on an updated census of persons to be resettled. RAP 1 led to the resettlement of about 9,000 people and was implemented by the Government between 2012 and 2016. A Bank-funded RAP 1 Audit concluded in 2016 that several non-compliances with Bank policy remained to be addressed and recommended that a



Remedial Action Plan be implemented. The Government agreed in 2017 to fully implement the RAP1 Remedial Action Plan with Bank funding and has been implementing the Plan in a satisfactory manner ever since.

When the Bank joined the project, it was agreed that displacement of the remaining 50,000 people in the reservoir area in Niger and 3,000 people in Mali (second wave) would not occur before 2016. RAP 2 would have to be updated on the basis of a new census. The Government recruited the National Statistics Institute to update RAP 2 but they were overwhelmed by the task and not able to complete the work. In 2016, the Bank agreed to fund the recruitment of an international resettlement firm to update RAP 2. The contract of the selected firm was revised in 2017 to allow for the preparation of RAP-2A for a 224 m-high reservoir and of RAP-2B for a 228 m-high reservoir in Niger. The census of people affected under RAP 2 was completed in January 2017 (which corresponds to the cut-off date) and the inventory of affected lands under RAP 2 was completed in October 2017. Draft RAP-2A and RAP-2B reports were extensively consulted upon in July-August 2018. They were cleared by the Bank in March 2019 and disclosed in-country and on the Bank's website in May 2019. The Governments of Niger and Mali signed a Memorandum of Understanding in 2017 to confirm that resettlement in Mali would be funded and managed under the Kandadji Program. An AfDB-funded Draft RAP for the resettlement of 3,000 people in Mali was prepared in April 2018 and will be updated during RAP-2A implementation.

With regard to Component 3 of the project, as the location of the activities is yet to be known, the appropriate safeguard instrument to use is a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) prepared for WRD-SEM APL, disclosed in February 2007, and that was updated and disclosed before appraisal. It will be updated to account for the change in the name of the Implementation Agency from HCAVN to ABK. The RPF includes all information available in 2012 on the people affected by the project (PAPs) location, current estimated census numbers, entitlement



matrix, resettlement support and social measures, and estimated costs. The RPF takes account of the complexity of completing the census of the PAPs, the arrangements and consultations for the host sites and irrigation schemes as well as other activities (fishery, livestock, trade, etc.) to establish new livelihoods for the PAPs, the dam construction underway, the recent situation with the Malian refugees, and the final technical decisions about the height of operation of the reservoir and subsequent impoundment area. It was expected that once these issues were fully known or resolved, the Bank would ensure that sufficient resources would be mobilized to complete RAP 2 for the remaining 50,000 PAPs in a realistic time frame.

Finally, the financing agreement was drafted to ensure that disbursements for civil works and local development activities are linked to progress in preparing and implementing the RAPs according to the requirements of the Bank’s Involuntary Resettlement policy (OP4.12).

OP 4.37 is triggered as the project is supporting dam infrastructure higher than 15 meters in the Niger basin. A Panel of Experts on Dam Safety (PEDS) is already in place, and will be further supported through Component 2 of the project. PEDS started its review of the Kandadji Dam design in September 2011 and the review is expected to be completed before appraisal. Per OP 4.37 requirements, the developer is expected to integrate the observations and the relevant recommendations of the PEDS in the construction design, operation and the Project’s dam safety plans. Dam safety plans: Instrumentation Plan, Operations and Maintenance Plan, and a draft Emergency Preparedness Plan were prepared and reviewed by the PEDS prior to appraisal. Dam safety plans will be updated to account for the two-stage dam development approach.

OP 7.50 is triggered because of impacts of dam infrastructure on the Niger river, whose basin includes nine riparian countries – Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Niger, and Nigeria. Infrastructure development in the Niger River, including under the “Strategic

Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37

Yes

Projects on International Waterways
OP/BP 7.50

Yes



Development Action Plan” (SDAP) adopted by the riparian countries in 2007, will have cumulative impacts in the Niger basin. The Kandadji Dam infrastructure plays a critical role in the basin’s development program. In compliance with OP 7.50 requirements, riparian were notified on November 16, 2011 by the NBA in accordance with the provision of the water Charter which is binding on all riparian. The deadline for response was January 10, 2012, and so far the NBA and Government received responses in support of the project from Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Cote d’Ivoire, Guinea, and Mali. Nigeria requested information on June 20, 2012, and Niger through the NBA provided all the information by June 27, 2012. The Government of Niger committed to further disclose to riparian any additional safeguard documents and/or instruments to be developed and adopted for the purpose of the project.

Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60

No

OP 7.60 is not triggered as there are no known disputes over the project area.

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:

Given its complexity, the Kandadji Dam Project will have significant environmental and social impacts. The Kandadji reservoir would create (at the optimal operating level of 228 meters above sea level - masl) a 282 square kilometer reservoir. Given the population density of the area, this would result in the displacement of over 60,000 people, including 9,000 people displaced from the dam site between 2012 and 2016, 50,000 people to be displaced by the reservoir in Niger and 3,000 people to be displaced by the reservoir in Mali. Given the challenges associated with the Kandadji resettlement program, the Government of Niger (GoN) agreed in 2017 to develop the dam in two phases: Phase 2A at a height of 224 masl requiring the displacement of 33,000 people in Niger and conditional Phase 2B at a height of 228 masl requiring the displacement of 17,000 people in Niger and 3,000 people in Mali.

The project will have significant impacts on natural habitats, both during construction and operation of the dam. The main impact will be the loss of mostly aquatic natural habitat due to reservoir impoundment and the infrastructure footprint of the dam and of ancillary works (national highway deviation, substation and transmission line to Niamey, new resettlement sites, etc.). However, the updated ESIA prepared in November 2018 with AfDB funding, following the decision to build the dam in two stages, indicates that none of the flooded terrestrial and aquatic natural habitat is critical. Forest issues include wood salvage from the future reservoir, as well as control of induced impacts at the periphery of the reservoir. Since the Kandadji Dam Project is located on the edge of the Sahara Desert, the few forests remaining consist mostly of shrubs.



Given the planned future development of 45,000 ha of new irrigation perimeters downstream of the dam, potentially harmful quantities of pesticides and other biocide products could be utilized for the control of pests in the newly irrigated areas. A Pest Management Plan (PMP) to address these risks was prepared and publicly disclosed in February 2012.

In addition, construction and operation of the dam will create environmental, human and health risks. A dam failure could lead to fatalities. The dam could also cause a risk of drowning in the impoundment zone and in the river downstream during extraordinary discharges through the spillway. Dam safety plans are under preparation to address these risks.

Although the implementing agency (ABK) has an environmental and social division with qualified environmental and social specialists, it does not yet have enough staff to adequately manage the environmental and social issues related to the project. The Bank and AfDB are assisting the ABK in building up its environmental and social management capacity by funding the recruitment of new staff and reinforcing the Technical Assistance firm supporting the Agency. Following resettlement of 9,000 people by the GoN from the dam site to three new resettlement villages, a Bank-funded RAP Audit concluded in 2016 that several remedial actions needed to be taken to ensure full compliance with WB and AfDB resettlement policy requirements. The GoN agreed in 2017 to implement a Bank-funded Remedial Action Plan and has been following up on this commitment to the Bank's satisfaction ever since. This includes the recruitment of a Bank-funded International Resettlement Remediation Firm that could be in place by the end of 2020 (this firm would also be tasked with updating a Labor Influx Management Plan at the dam site).

Lessons learned from RAP1 at the dam site were applied to preparation between 2017 and 2019 of Bank-funded RAP-2A and RAP-2B Resettlement Reports for the reservoir area in Niger and to preparation of an AfDB-funded Mali RAP for the reservoir area in Mali. A Draft Mali RAP was completed in April 2018. Funding of USD 430 million for implementation of RAP-2A was confirmed at a Donor conference at AfDB headquarters in Abidjan in November 2018 (funding of USD 170 million for conditional implementation of RAP-2B beyond a horizon of 7 years remains to be confirmed). RAP-2A and RAP-2B reports for reservoir resettlement in Niger were cleared by the Bank and publicly disclosed in May 2019.

A Bank-funded Social Impact Assessment of the two-stage dam development approach was also publicly disclosed in February 2019 (this participatory study based on extensive consultations in concerned communities concluded on the need for RAP-2A and RAP-2B to be implemented seamlessly one after the other to minimize social risks).

Implementation of RAP-2A requires the completion of several detailed complementary resettlement studies that are currently being commissioned by the GoN with Bank and AfDB funding. These include: (i) Detailed resettlement site layouts and designs and specifications for RAP2; (ii) Detailed agro-sylvo-pastoral livelihood restoration strategies for RAP2 including designs and specifications for irrigated compensation perimeters; (iii) Detailed non-agricultural livelihood restoration strategies for RAP2 including designs and specifications for commercial markets, reservoir fishery and aquaculture operations, as well as for training in arts and crafts and in trades related to resettlement site civil works; (iv) Detailed designs and specifications for drinking water supply and sanitation works for RAP2 resettlement sites; and (v) A Resettlement site safety and security study to explore ways to ensure the safety of communities to be resettled under RAP2.

The recruitment of a Bank-funded International RAP2 Resettlement Implementation Coordination Firm and of an AfDB-funded Independent RAP2 Monitoring and Evaluation Firm are also under way and it is anticipated that the RAP2 Resettlement Implementation Coordination Firm could be in place by the end of 2020.

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

As described above, the Kandadji Dam Project will have long term impacts on biodiversity and on human settlements. While many of the planned future sub-projects are expected to have moderate to low environmental and social impacts, their cumulative impacts may be substantial. The impacts of sub-projects individually and their cumulative impacts are to be assessed in compliance with the rules, principles, processes and standards described in the Project's



ESMF and RPF publicly disclosed in 2012 and in the Updated Project ESIA and ESMP publicly disclosed in November 2018.

In collaboration with the GoN, the Niger Basin Agency (NBA), AfDB, and the Bank, AFD has agreed to fund a Complementary environmental study on downstream impacts of the dam, including a more in-depth assessment of cumulative impacts of the dam and of minimum ecological flow requirements associated with a 224 masl-high dam that can feed into an ongoing WB-funded study on operating procedures for the Kandadji Dam. It is anticipated that this study could be commissioned by the end of 2020.

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

An Analysis of Alternatives, prepared as part of project preparation in 2012, indicated that the selected site for the Kandadji Dam is the best alternative from an environmental, social, technical, economic and financial perspective. The project site and design were selected based on conclusions from several studies both at the regional level (under the NBA) and at the national level (under the former HCDNV) of alternative locations for reservoirs, considering costs, benefits and the fact that only two sites in Niger are suitable for storage. The storage of water in these tributaries could be increased but evaporative losses significantly reduce the volume of water stored and would not be enough for the water needs of Niamey in 2025. In addition, the hydroelectric potential of these tributaries is limited or even nonexistent.

The Dyodyonga dam project site on the Mékrou river is one alternative that was studied for years. However, this site, because of its location in the extreme south of Niger could only be beneficial to hydropower generation and not for the large-scale irrigation. The Gambou dam project site is located 125 km south of Niamey. The dam would have a reservoir of about 0.430 billion m³ (i.e., about 3.5 times smaller than Kandadji reservoir) and produce between 236 and 291 GWh/year (compared to 600 GWh/year from the Kandadji Dam). Despite the production of electricity, this project would not meet the needs of irrigation across the country as it is located significantly downstream from the site needed for large-scale irrigation and it would not guarantee a minimum water flow to Niamey since it is located downstream of the capital.

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.

An Updated Project ESMP was publicly disclosed in November 2018 with AfDB funding to manage predictable environmental, human and health risks associated with the construction and operation of the Kandadji Dam at two different dam heights. All bidding documents for civil works have imbedded environmental and social clauses, to enable contractors to follow up on environmental and social due diligence and to mitigate the anticipated negative risks and impacts. The contractor in charge of building the Kandadji Dam developed its own Contractor ESMP, including an OHS Plan and a Labor Management Plan with GBV-related commitments. The C-ESMP has been reviewed by Donors and the Supervising Engineer, and its implementation is being closely monitored.

In 2017, the GoN officially established, by Decree, an Environmental Offset (National Nature Reserve and Hippopotamus Sanctuary in the Kandadji Dam reservoir area) to compensate for the loss of aquatic biodiversity and to better protect manatees, hippopotami and migratory birds. Efforts are underway with donor funding to ensure sustainable management of the Offset. In addition to the Offset, fish ladders and fishing boat passes are also included in dam design.

The implementation arrangements for the Kandadji Program (WRD-SEM APL 2) are the following: The NBA will be responsible for the implementation of Component 1 and the ABK (formerly HCDNV) will be responsible for the implementation of Components 2 and 3. As such, the Kandadji Dam Project (WRD-SEM APL 2A) will ensure that adequate support is provided to the ABK on safeguard issues to ensure proper follow up of commitments contained in key safeguard documents (ESIA, ESMP, RAPs, ESMF, and RPFs). In particular, the project will include a suitable training program, supported by a technical assistance package as needed.



Institutional arrangements for ESMP and RAP implementation are clearly spelled out, including the responsibilities of all the stakeholders involved. The Kandadji Dam Project is also supported by a Panel of Independent Environmental and Social Experts and by a Dam Safety Panel that report to the NBA, and by regular implementation support missions conducted by experts from Donor institutions.

The Implementation Agencies (ABK – formerly HCAVN and the NBA) have acquired experience in implementing the Bank’s safeguards policies in the first phase of activities. However, not all institutional arrangements for the NBA that are provided for under the Water Charter are in place. The NBA has adopted a phased approach, having created (on a priority basis) an Environmental and Social Advisory Panel of experts and a permanent technical committee, including a Dam Safety Panel, and is planning for the establishment of a regional group and sub-basin committee in the future. The NBA’s institutional capacity may be somewhat limited while this full set of regional cooperative bodies is under development.

In Niger, the HCAVN historically had limited on-the-ground experience with large-scale technical projects, with coordinating several independent government agencies and ministries, and with managing a resettlement program of this scale. This, combined with a lack of cross-sector coordination and capacity, limited timely and effective implementation of safeguard policies under the Kandadji Dam Project. Given that effective measures to strengthen safeguards capacity and activities were deemed to be critical to Project performance, the GoN agreed in 2017 to replace the HCAVN by an independent implementation agency, the Agence du Barrage de Kandadji (ABK). ABK has been in operation since 2017 and has considerably improved upon the performances of the former agency. Staffing of the ABK has grown since 2017 to over 30 professional staff, including qualified environmental and social specialists. The GoN requested and obtained in 2019 funding from the Bank and AfDB to support all costs related to ongoing recruitment of professional staff and operating expenses of ABK over a period of 7 years. ABK has committed to moving nearly all its operations to the Cité de l’Entreprise under construction close to the Kandadji Dam and has already relocated some of its technical, environmental and social and communications personnel to its new offices on site.

The Bank has recently engaged with various entities based in Niger (Dutch Cooperation, UNHCR, ICRC, etc.) to identify various avenues to further support environmental and social capacity building at ABK. The Bank is also exploring at the request of ABK possible twinning arrangements between ABK and an international power utility such as Hydro-Québec.

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

The key stakeholders identified are national and regional GoN agencies and departments, international and local NGOs, residents of 3 resettlement villages relocated from the dam site under RAP 1, and community residents in the Town of Ayorou and in 16 villages to be resettled from the reservoir area under RAP 2, as well as local industry and commerce, farmers, fishermen, and herders in Tillabéri Region. Extensive consultations with stakeholders have been held by the GoN in local communities for preparation and implementation of each of the major safeguard documents prepared for the Kandadji Dam Project (ESIA, ESMP, RPF, ESMF, and RAPs). These consultations have been carried out in French and in local languages (Sonrai, Tamashek, etc.) and have allowed for the expression of concerns by women’s associations and by other marginalized groups (fishermen, herders, etc.). Occasional meetings with concerned international NGOs have also been held by Bank management to keep them informed of project developments. Citizen Engagement and Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). Building on previous interventions, the project will further integrate consultations and consolidate the three-tier grievance redress mechanisms (GRM) in the project. Through both consultations and GRM, the project will facilitate citizens engagement throughout project implementation in order to enhance beneficiaries’ voice and participation. This process will also act as an early warning system in case of systemic implementation issues and will promote stakeholders’ ownership of the project interventions and thereby, strengthen development results.



Outreach and Awareness raising. The Bank is supporting active communications around the Kandadji dam project, including regular updating of the Kandadji dam website (www.kandadji.ne), support to local community radios and community outreach through local development agents, support to local public events and CSOs, etc. The Bank is also supporting the establishment of a fully functional GRM, both for addressing issues related to implementation of RAP 1 and of the Program and Worksite ESMPs and for addressing future issues under the reservoir resettlement and local development program.

There is strong GoN support for the Kandadji Program and local communities in the reservoir resettlement area and national civil society organizations have also expressed their support, both during resettlement plans consultations in 2018 and most recently during an African Energy Commission mission to Niger in March 2019. The March 2019 communications mission resulted in a clear action plan to implement the project Annual Communications Plan, continue consultation and information to beneficiaries on the project, and launch a project communications strategy. The construction of the dam is supported by an external labor force recruited by the Chinese civil works contractor (CGGC) as well as by a locally recruited labor force which must be managed properly. The Project plans to update a Labor Influx Management Plan (LIMP) with Bank support to minimize adverse impacts related to uncontrolled labor inflows into local communities. In addition, social awareness raising activities are regularly conducted for workers to ensure good relations with local communities. Due to the potential GBV/SEA risks related to large-scale infrastructure works in a high risk GBV environment, a GBV Retrofit Action Plan with appropriate mitigation measures will be implemented by the Project with Bank support.

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

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other		
Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors
07-Feb-2012	13-Feb-2012	28-Jun-2012
"In country" Disclosure		
Africa		
23-Feb-2012		
Comments		
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process		
Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure	
07-Feb-2012	13-Feb-2012	
"In country" Disclosure		
Africa		
23-Feb-2012		
Comments		



Pest Management Plan

Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?

Yes

Date of receipt by the Bank

07-Feb-2012

Date of submission for disclosure

13-Feb-2012

"In country" Disclosure

Africa

23-Feb-2012

Comments

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

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

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment

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

Yes

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

Yes

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

Yes

OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats

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

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 4.09 - Pest Management

Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?

Yes

Is a separate PMP required?

Yes

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

Yes

OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources

Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?

Yes

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

Yes

OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement

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?

Yes

Is physical displacement/relocation expected?

Yes

Provide estimated number of people to be affected 60,000

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

Yes

Provide estimated number of people to be affected 60,000

OP/BP 4.36 - Forests

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

NA

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

NA

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

No

OP/BP 4.37 - Safety of Dams

Have dam safety plans been prepared?



Yes

Have the TORs as well as composition for the independent Panel of Experts (POE) been reviewed and approved by the Bank?

Yes

Has an Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) been prepared and arrangements been made for public awareness and training?

Yes

OP 7.50 - Projects on International Waterways

Have the other riparians been notified of the project?

Yes

If the project falls under one of the exceptions to the notification requirement, has this been cleared with the Legal Department, and the memo to the RVP prepared and sent?

NA

Has the RVP approved such an exception?

NA

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

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

Yes

Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?

Yes

All Safeguard Policies

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?

Yes

Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?

Yes



CONTACT POINT

World Bank

Madio Fall
Senior Water Supply and Sanitation Specialist

Mohamed Nanzoul
Senior Infrastructure Specialist

Vincent Roquet
Senior Social Development Specialist

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Niger Basin Authority (NBA)
Toupta Boguena
Executive Secretary
touptab@yahoo.com

Government of Niger
General secretary General secretary
General secretary
amadou_arounda@yahoo.fr

Implementing Agencies

Agency of the Kandadji Dam
Amadou harouna
Managing director
amadou_arounda@yahoo.fr

Agency of the Kandadji Dam
Amadou Harouna
Managing Director
amadou_arounda@yahoo.fr



FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
Telephone: (202) 473-1000
Web: <http://www.worldbank.org/projects>

APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Madio Fall Mohamed Nanzoul Vincent Roquet
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Approved By

Safeguards Advisor:	Johanna van Tilburg	11-May-2020
Practice Manager/Manager:	Yogita Mumssen	11-May-2020
Country Director:	Claire Kfoury	13-May-2020