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# Project Information Document (PID)

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Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 11-Jan-2022 | Report No: PIDA31276



## BASIC INFORMATION

### A. Basic Project Data

Country Senegal	Project ID P175325	Project Name Casamance Economic Development Project	Parent Project ID (if any)
Region AFRICA WEST	Estimated Appraisal Date 04-Jan-2022	Estimated Board Date 25-Feb-2022	Practice Area (Lead) Social Sustainability and Inclusion
Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Ministry of Economy and Finance	Implementing Agency Ministry of Territorial Communities, Development and Land Management (MCTDAT), Project Implementing	

#### Proposed Development Objective(s)

The development objective of the project is to build inclusive local governance systems that deliver climate resilient local services and infrastructure, in targeted communities in Casamance.

#### Components

Strengthening local governance and enhancing access to local services for improved inclusion and resilience  
Enhancing rural mobility to increase access to economic activities and basic services  
Broadening sustainable rural livelihood opportunities  
Project Management, Digital Innovations and Knowledge Management  
Contingent Emergency Response Component

## PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

### SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	45.00
Total Financing	45.00
of which IBRD/IDA	45.00
Financing Gap	0.00

### DETAILS

**World Bank Group Financing**

International Development Association (IDA)	45.00
IDA Credit	45.00

Environmental and Social Risk Classification

Substantial

Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

Other Decision (as needed)

**B. Introduction and Context**

Country Context

1. **Despite impressive growth over the past decade, limited progress has been made in reducing monetary inequality in Senegal.** From 2011 to 2018, inequality of consumption (measured by the Gini coefficient) was resistant to change, decreasing slightly from 0.36 to 0.35 (close to the SSA average). Inequality of assets actually deepened between 2011 and 2016, especially in rural areas, where it increased from 0.38 to 0.41.<sup>1</sup> This sheds light on important and persistent inequalities in accessing basic services and productive inputs which in turn undermine the ability to accumulate human capital and pursue economic opportunities.
  
2. **Moreover, there are pronounced horizontal inequalities between social groups, particularly between men/women, older/youth, urban/rural populations and lagging regions like Casamance.**<sup>2</sup> For instance, adult literacy rates from 2017 stand at 52%, well below SSA and LMIC averages (65%<sup>3</sup> and 76%<sup>4</sup> respectively) but closer inspection reveals a significant gender divide: while adult male literacy meets SSA averages at 65%, only 40% of Senegalese adult women are literate.<sup>5</sup> Similarly, youth exclusion from social and economic life constrains growth and threatens stability. Un- or underemployment of youth (ages 15-35) are 11% and 27%, respectively, compared to 7% and 20% for all age groups. Among rural youth (ages 20-24), 55% of women and 21% men are neither in school nor at work.<sup>6</sup> Another example of

<sup>1</sup> WB Senegal Country Partnership Framework (CPF) for the Period of FY20 to FY2024. (March 2020)

<sup>2</sup> WB Senegal CPF for the Period of FY20 to FY2024. (March 2020)

<sup>3</sup> WDI: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.ADT.LITR.ZS?locations=ZG>. (2019)

<sup>4</sup> WDI: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.ADT.LITR.ZS?locations=XN>. (2019)

<sup>5</sup> WDI: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.ADT.LITR.ZS?locations=SN>. (2017)

<sup>6</sup> WB Senegal CPF for the Period of FY20 to FY2024. (March 2020)



geographic inequalities can be found in education.

3. **This dual challenge of social inclusion and social cohesion is acute in Casamance<sup>7</sup>**, a geographic region located south of Gambia, in the extreme southwest of Senegal. Casamance covers a total area of approximately 28,400 square kilometers, one-seventh of the total area of Senegal, and is home to a population of approximately 1.5 million inhabitants.<sup>8</sup> It borders the Gambia to the north, Guinea-Bissau and Guinea to the south and the Tambacounda region bounded by the Koulountou River to the east. It is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean to the west. This unique geography makes Casamance effectively a peninsula of Senegalese sovereignty and creates geographic isolation from the rest of the country.

#### Sectoral and Institutional Context

4. **Despite such efforts over the past 15 years** Casamance remains deeply affected by FCV: the number of conflict events per capita is highest in Casamance: 28% of all incidents have occurred in Casamance, while only 12.5% of the population lives there. The most common forms of conflict events in Casamance are protests and battles. These events are also more violent and deadly in Casamance than in the rest of the country. Seventy percent of conflict events involved violence against civilians and 78% of all battles have taken place in Casamance. All explosions/remotely detonated violence that occurred in Senegal took place in Casamance. Eighty-three percent of all deaths resulting from conflict in the last decade took place in Casamance.<sup>9</sup>

5. **Ongoing fragility is a result of a combination of social, political, economic, and environmental and climate change related challenges to inclusive and sustainable development in Casamance.** Sustainable economic growth is constrained by poor connectivity; grievances related to inequality and exclusion and a resulting lack of trust in government; and the degradation of the natural resource base, including reduced land fertility, overfishing, deforestation, and poaching,<sup>10</sup> water shortage, land degradation, salinization, and soil erosion<sup>11</sup> – trends which are being further exacerbated by the impacts of climate variability and climate change on natural resources.

6. **Perceptions of exclusion and inequality create grievances and lack of trust.** Assessments conducted during the design of the project revealed social inequality in accessing basic economic infrastructure and social services such as health, education, water supply, energy access compared to the rest of Senegal. It is further exacerbated through serious constraints in accessing markets, viable roads and connectivity. Lack of connectivity translates in turn to low levels of economic activity relative to the rest of the country. Figure 4 maps economic activity as a factor of croplands, irrigation and nightlights all of which are low in the area. Lower relative economic development perpetuates perceptions of exclusion and inequality that help foment conflict in Casamance. Low levels of economic

<sup>7</sup> Social inclusion is defined as ““the process of improving the ability, opportunity, and dignity of people, disadvantaged on the basis of their identity, to take part in society;” (World Bank, Inclusion Matters, 2013). Social cohesion is defined as “a sense of shared purpose and trust among members of a given group, trust by group members in government officials, and willingness of group members to engage and cooperate with each other to survive and prosper.”

<sup>8</sup> WB PPDC Capitalization Report. (May 2020)

<sup>9</sup> ACLED conflict event mapping dashboard: <https://acleddata.com/dashboard/#/dashboard>. (2019)

<sup>10</sup> Casamance Region Multi-Sector Analysis, 2020.

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.adaptation-undp.org/projects/strengthening-land-and-ecosystem-management-under-conditions-climate-change-niayes-and>



activity in the region together with a lack of connectivity and climate-related shocks and stressors exacerbate food insecurity and make it challenging for the local population to diversify their income sources, which could help to increase their resilience to the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation. Popular grievances are related to the management of natural resources such as the ongoing deforestation in mid-West Casamance or the planned mineral sands project in the Niafarang mine which recently prompted the reactivation of a dormant rebel movement.

### C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

The development objective of the project is to build inclusive local governance systems that deliver climate resilient local services and infrastructure, in targeted communities in Casamance.

#### Key Results

It is expected that this will contribute to the socio-economic development and resilience of Casamance and reduce the risk of fragility and conflict for this region of Senegal, which are the Project's higher-level objectives.

The following PDO-level indicators will measure progress toward achievement of the PDO

- a. Beneficiaries in project target areas provided with improved access to climate-resilient socio-economic services (disaggregated by females and youth) (Number)
- b. Percentage of beneficiaries that feel project investments reflected their needs (of which 50 percent are women) (Percentage)
- c. Increased of population within 5 kms of an all-weather road (Percentage)
- d. Land area managed sustainably (ha)
- e. Female beneficiaries that report an increase in annual income as a result of project activities (Number)

### D. Project Description

7. Building social cohesion and resilience of communities in the Casamance are the CEDP's higher level objectives which the project activities will contribute to through a multi-pronged approach. Hallmarks of strong, productive social cohesion and resilience include: (i) a sense of shared purpose and trust within and among communities, (ii) high levels of trust in public institutions and representatives of the government, and (iii) a genuine willingness of communities to engage and cooperate with each other, and (iv) the ability to withstand, recover from, and reorganize in response to crises including climate-related shocks and stressors so that all members of society may develop or maintain the ability to thrive.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>12</sup> Arnold, Margaret, Robin Mearns, Kaori Oshima, and Vivek Prasad. 2014. "[Climate and Disaster Resilience: The Role for Community-Driven Development](#)." Social Development Department. World Bank,



The different frameworks that have been proposed to help policy-makers operationalize emerging insights into the dynamics driving social cohesion highlight the importance of three sets of relationships: those connecting individuals within a given community (bonding), those connecting individuals across distinct communities (bridging), and those connecting citizens to people or structures in a position of power (linking). The first two sets of relations constitute “horizontal” social cohesion, while linking is often referred to as “vertical” social cohesion. The framework adopted in this project reflects this consensus. These areas will be supported across the project’s four components through governance, economic and socio-cultural dimensions, and will be climate science-informed as a cross cutting area.

8. **The PDO will be achieved through the following components:** (1) Strengthening local governance and enhancing access to local services for enhanced inclusion and resilience (2) Enhancing rural mobility to increase access to economic activities and basic services (3) Broadening sustainable rural livelihood opportunities (4) Project Management, Digital Innovations and Knowledge Management.

#### Legal Operational Policies

##### Triggered?

Projects on International Waterways OP 7.50	No
Projects in Disputed Areas OP 7.60	No

#### Summary of Assessment of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

9. The environmental risk rating is estimated to be Moderate with activities planned within the framework of the project such as the rehabilitation of production centers, buildings, public infrastructure (schools, health center, 250 km of secondary and tertiary road network), rice valleys, the use of phytosanitary products to improve plant productions, the exploitation of natural protected areas. These activities could generate specific, localized negative environmental impacts and moderate risks. These include nuisances such as dust, noise, poor management of construction waste and probably a slight loss of vegetation. The Environmental and Social Management Framework already developed and under review, includes measures to address potentials environmental risks as well as improved sustainable management of natural resources.

10. The social risk of the project is rated to be Substantial because of 1) the project intervention area is subject to latent conflict, with recent interventions by state military forces; 2) the project will involve the active participation of women with a potential risk of gender-based violence (GBV) given the liabilities of the area; 3) the risk of GBV is likely to be exacerbated by the potential influx of labour related to the rehabilitation of the roads and rice valleys. Potential social risks include physical and economic displacement, risks to contractor’s labor working in conflict areas/low security zones, and other labor risks (including child labor), as well as risks of the exclusion of vulnerable individuals and groups to receive

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project benefits, such as exclusion from employment opportunities in the project, and from consultation. Similarly, the introduction of a skilled workforce into project areas may heighten risks of SEA/SIH, exacerbate social conflicts), disrupt social cohesion and increase risks related to the transmission of communicable diseases to and from local communities. The Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SIH) Risk Rating is assessed as Moderate.

## E. Implementation

### Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

11. The Ministry of Territorial Communities, Development and Land Management (MCTDAT) will be the project implementing entity responsible for overall implementation of the project. MCTDAT will establish a Ziguinchor based PIU to support implementation and undertake fiduciary responsibility. The PIU will be responsible for managing the project and producing progress reports on the project. This includes financial, procurement, environmental and social risk management, and M&E, in accordance with WBG guidelines and procedures.

12. The PIU will be headed by a project coordinator, supported by a core team of specialists in procurement, FM, E&S risk management, and M&E. They will also be supported by a team of technical specialists (for example, in community mobilization, livelihoods, territorial development, infrastructure, ICT and natural resource management) that will be financed by IDA and seconded staff as relevant from different ministries.

13. The PIU will be responsible for contracting implementing partners (operators and public agencies) to implement activities under sub-components 1a, 3a and 3b. Local investments under sub-component 1b will be carried out by local governments (*maitrise d'ouvrage locale*) with technical assistance by the ARDs (*assistance à maitrise d'ouvrage*) while the PIU will manage the Project funds and ensure payments. The PIU will contract with a technical works agency to implement component 2 activities.

14. A National Steering Committee will be established for the project, chaired by MCTDAT, to guide and oversee the implementation of the project at the national level. At the regional level, a Regional Monitoring Committee will be established including the governors of the three regions of Casamance, relevant technical entities as well as representatives from the Mayor's association and civil society.

## CONTACT POINT

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### Borrower/Client/Recipient



Ministry of Economy and Finance

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**APPROVAL**

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