



Luxembourg, 04 February 2026

## Environmental and Social Data Sheet

### Overview

Project Name:	NORD TOGO EAU POTABLE - TRAVAUX D'URGENCE
Project Numbe:	2022-0700
Country :	TOGO
Project Description:	Project to rehabilitate, strengthen and extend drinking water supply systems in secondary cities of Togo. Investments concern drinking water production, transfers, storage and distribution systems to improve the quality of water provision services. EIB financed components will be located in the northern part of the country, the Savanes and Kara regions.
EIA required:	yes

Project included in Carbon Footprint Exercise<sup>1</sup>: no

### Environmental and Social Assessment

#### Environmental Assessment

The present operation is part of the Togolese government's strategy for the water sector. It aims to rehabilitate, upgrade and extend drinking water infrastructure in secondary cities of the country. The components to be financed by the EIB will be located in the Savanes and Kara regions, in the north of the country. The project will complement AFD support to the water sector in Togo under three operations: PND-EAU I, II and III. The perimeter of the project covers several secondary cities such as Cinkassé, Korbongou, Mandouri, Tandjouaré, Gando, Gandé, Soudou, Amou Oblo, Gleï, Tsévie, Kara, Mango, Notsé, Vogon, Aného, Kpalimé, Danyi, Elevagnon. Investment consists of the construction of basic water supply infrastructure in urban and peri-urban areas: increasing and upgrading water production capacity from surface and underground water, rehabilitation and extension of water distribution systems, including transport pipelines, water reservoirs, household connections and standpipes.

Most of the EIB financed activities will be delegated to AFD (including E&S), as the lead financier under the Mutual Reliance Agreement Rules agreed between both institutions. A minor part of the EIB loan, the extension of water supply networks in the city of Kara and the Savanes region, will be implemented under parallel financing rules, concerning the rehabilitation and extension of the water distribution system of Kara, and the acquisition and installation of household connection kits. EIB E&S standards will apply to those components.

The *Société de Patrimoine Eau et Assainissement en Milieu Urbain* (SP-EAU) is the promoter of the project, whose its main responsibility is to manage and develop water and sanitation infrastructure in urban and semi-urban areas. The *Ministère de l'Eau et de l'Hydraulique Villageoise* (MEHV) is responsible for implementing state policy in the areas of water resource management, sustainable access to drinking water and adequate sanitation services.

Law 2008-005 on the Environment sets the general legal framework, establishing basic principles for managing and preserving the environment against all forms of degradation to develop natural

<sup>1</sup> Only projects that meet the scope of the Carbon Footprint Exercise, as defined in the EIB Carbon Footprint Methodologies, are included, provided estimated emissions exceed the methodology thresholds: 20,000 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e/year absolute (gross) or 20,000 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e/year relative (net) – both increases and savings.



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resources, to fight against all kinds of pollution and nuisances. The Ministry of Environment and Forest Resource (MERF) is responsible for coordinating the development and implementing policies concerning the environment, forest resources and wildlife.

Decree 2017-04/PR lists the activities requiring an ESIA (full or simplified) and defines the content and the procedure to follow. A priori, drinking water treatment plants are not subject to an EIA, the same applies to small reservoirs. The National environmental agency “*Agence Nationale de Gestion de l’Environnement*” (ANGE) is the competent authority. All project related information is sent to ANGE, which decides whether the project is subject to a simplified ESIA (project with limited impact), to a full ESIA (project with potentially major impact), or exempted (project without no impact). With limited impact, water supply projects are generally subject to simplified ESIA. In such cases, national legislation does not require validation by ANGE.

The components co-financed by AFD are implemented in accordance with AFD’s Environmental and Social (E&S) standards, which are aligned with the World Bank’s E&S Framework—setting mandatory preconditions for International Financial Institutions (IFIs). In line with Environmental and Social Standard 1, any water-related project involving water abstraction and waste generation, even with low pollution potential, requires the completion of an ESIA and an ESMP.

The ESIA’s for those components under implementation were prepared under the financing of AFD:

- Support to drinking water infrastructure in secondary cities of the Savanes region
- Support to drinking water infrastructure in semi-urban centres
- Urgent works in Kara and Tsévié

These ESIA’s have been published on EIB website.

The rest of the components to be financed by the EIB loan are still at an early stage of preparation and ESIA still needs to be prepared and will comply with EIB standards.

Environmental risks are associated with the construction phase. They will be easily minimized with proper mitigation measures in the project ESMPs.

A project implementation unit (PIU) is established within SP-EAU, which includes E&S specialists. They will be supported by an international senior consultant, in addition to the various consultancy firms recruited to supervise the works and monitor the implementation of the project’s ESMPs. SP-EAU is a well-known promoter to AFD, familiar with its E&S procedures. The project activities are not expected to have negative impacts on protected areas, natural habitats or areas of biodiversity.

Based on the information received from the components already under implementation and from the promoter, and with the appropriate above-mentioned support in place, the E&S risks associated with this operation are deemed to be low.

### **Social Assessment, where applicable**

The proposed project has a major social dimension with the significant improvement of water supply services in secondary cities of Togo. It will also contribute to facilitating the influx of refugees and displaced people in northern cities of the country, due to the Sahelian security crisis.

Access to better water services will improve the health and hygiene of population of the beneficiary cities and, therefore, reduce waterborne diseases. The water connections and standpipes to be implemented by the project will reduce the use of polluted resources such as traditional wells and private water vendors.

In addition, the project will actively fight gender-based inequalities by reducing water chores. Women and girls are traditionally responsible water supply in a household. Many of them walk up to 4 km, particularly in the Savanes region, significantly limiting the time they could spend on education or income-generating activities. The project has a component dedicated to gender



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*Implementation of a gender action plan.* The aim is to promote and implement a set of initiatives that aim not only to reduce inequalities between men and women in access to water services, but also to support gender equality among employees within SP-EAU and the water operator, Togolaise des Eaux (TdE).

According to the national legal framework, any project whose implementation results in the involuntary physical or economic displacement of at least one fifty people is subject to a resettlement action plan (RAP). During the preparation of the ESIA, the Promoter will identify whether the activity will require the preparation of a RAP or other resettlement document, as well as a grievance mechanism. The implementation of the project might lead to some permanent or temporary acquisition of land as well as economic and physical resettlement. The most likely physical and economic resettlement are expected to be small buildings, kiosks, trees or annex elements such as walls, fences, etc. A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was approved for the components already started, which includes their RAPs. It will be updated for the components which are still at preliminary stage. The Bank will ensure with AFD that any displacement of population is treated in accordance with national legislation and with the E&S Risk Management Policy for operations financed by AFD. There is an Expropriation Commission (COMEX) which was created by decree n°2019-189/PR, which is responsible for conducting the process of compensation for PAPs within the framework of the implementation of PARs. This commission has good experience in the relocation and compensation of PAPs and works in collaboration with ANGE in all projects financed by multilateral institutions.

The project will also have a positive impact through the creation of direct and indirect jobs, boosting the local economy of the beneficiary cities.

### **Public Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement**

Public consultations took place as part of the process of preparation of the ESIA already approved. The RPF developed includes a Grievance Mechanism (GM) that is known by and made accessible to all stakeholders and allows them to voice their concerns and request information about it. For those components still an early stage of preparation, a GM will also be prepared, and a public consultation will also take place.

### **Other Environmental and Social Aspects**

Togo has signed and ratified the following international treaties:

- The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,
- The Conventions of the International Labour Organization,
- The Convention on Biological Diversity.

## **Conclusions and Recommendations**

The project will have a high positive social impact and will contribute to the country's adaptation to climate change conditions. It will also improve public health. With appropriate mitigation measures, the project is not expected to have any significant negative impact on the environment or any major negative social impact.

With the following conditions in place, the project is acceptable for financing in environmental and social terms:



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### **All disbursements**

- The Resettlement Policy Framework, the Stakeholder Management Plan, the Grievance Mechanism, the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment(s), the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment(s), the Environmental and Social Management Plan(s), and the Resettlement Action Plan(s) in relation to the disbursement in question are satisfactory to the co-financiers and sent to be published on the EIB website, together with the favourable opinion of the competent authority in charge of the environment.
- Confirmation that compensation to those people affected by the project, in relation to the disbursement in question, has taken place.

### **Undertakings**

- The promoter commits to comply with the recommendations of the project's ESMPs during the implementation of the project.
- The Promoter commits to implement the project components exclusively financed by the Bank, in compliance with the EIB E&S standards.