



Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary

Appraisal Stage

(ESRS Appraisal Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 03/31/2023 | Report No: ERSRA02682



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Eastern and Southern Africa	EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	P177816	
Project Name	Eastern and Southern Africa Food Systems Resilience Program (Phase 3)		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Agriculture and Food	Investment Project Financing	3/27/2023	5/31/2023
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
Republic of Mozambique, The Republic of Kenya, The Union of Comoros, The Republic of Malawi, The Federal Republic of Somalia, African Union Commission	ProAzul Blue Economy Development Fund, Mozambique, National Agriculture Research Institute of Mozambique (IIAM), Mozambique, Ministry of Agriculture, AGCOM, Malawi, Integrated Development and Competitiveness Project (PIDC), Comoros, Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock Development (MoALD), Kenya, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI), Somalia, African Union Commission		

Public Disclosure

Proposed Development Objective

To increase the resilience of food systems and preparedness for food insecurity in Project areas

Financing (in USD Million)

Amount

Total Project Cost	693.00
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B. Is the project being prepared in a Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, as per Bank IPF Policy, para. 12?

No

C. Summary Description of Proposed Project [including overview of Country, Sectoral & Institutional Contexts and Relationship to CPF]

The food systems of Eastern and Southern Africa (AFE) are some of the most vulnerable in the world, and in recent years, that vulnerability has translated into a deteriorating food security situation. AFE is home to over 656 million people, many of whom are extremely poor and face significant challenges accessing adequate, safe, and nutritious food every day. AFE's food systems are generally beset by low levels of agricultural productivity, a severely degraded and stressed natural resource base, pronounced gender inequities in food and resource access, and relatively low levels of food trade and regional market integration. AFE is also among the regions most affected by fragility, conflict and violence (FCV) as well as the effects of climate change. And food system shocks—including ones precipitated by extreme weather, pest and disease outbreaks, political and market instability, and conflict—are generally becoming more frequent and severe, putting more people at risk of being affected by both chronic and acute forms of food insecurity. Over 40 percent of AFE's population live on less than US\$1.90 purchasing power parity per day, and as of 2019, nearly two-thirds were affected by moderate-to-severe food insecurity, 27 percent of the population severely so. Since then, the region has contended with the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, historic droughts, and the war in Ukraine. In the August 2022–March 2023 timeframe, an estimated 85–136 million people in 15 of 26 assessed AFE countries were projected to experience food stress or find themselves in a food crisis, emergency, or famine (IPC Phase 2+).

The Food Systems Resilience Program for Eastern and Southern Africa recognizes the need, given these circumstances, to break the cycle of shocks and emergency response by building food system resilience at the regional level. By taking both an integrated and longer-term approach to building food system resilience in the region, while offering the possibility of near-term response, the program aims to reduce the number of food insecure people in the region and as well as its preparedness for future shocks. Program investments are designed to foster climate-smart agricultural production systems, the sustainable management of natural resources, expanded market access, and a greater focus on food systems resilience in policymaking. The first phase of this multiphase programmatic approach (MPA) was approved by the Board in June 2022 and focuses on Ethiopia, Madagascar, and two regional economic community organizations, IGAD and CCARDESA. Phase 2 will focus on Tanzania, and Phase 3, on Comoros, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Somalia, and the African Union Commission (AUC). This MPA complements a similar World Bank program under way in West and Central Africa.

Phase 3 of the MPA comprises four technical components corresponding to Pillars 2–5 of the overarching MPA. It includes a range of activities under each of these components that are not identical for all countries, since they are adapted to each country's priorities and capacities. These components are:

(1) (Re-)Building Resilient Agricultural Production Capacity ("MPA Pillar 2"). Including: (a) agricultural research and development, information systems, development of new varieties and innovative systems development (crop, livestock and aquaculture systems); (b) agricultural extension services and community-based technology transfer; (c) digital agriculture; (d) land demarcation and property registration; (e) climate-smart technologies and practices, and policy options; (f) mitigation of post-harvest food losses (including storage); and (g) food safety and traceability systems.



- (2) Supporting the Sustainable Development of Natural Resources for Resilient Agricultural Landscapes (“MPA Pillar 3”). Comprising: (a) irrigation infrastructure rehabilitation and development, irrigated cropland leveling, and organizational strengthening; (b) water management landscaping and infrastructure development for crops and livestock, including planning and organizational strengthening; (c) sustainable rangeland management; and (d) coastal and marine resources management, including organizational capacity and regional cooperation.
- (3) Getting to Market (“MPA Pillar 4”). It includes: (a) strengthening of farmer producer organizations and agrifood enterprises; (b) investments in public facilities, post-harvest handling, trade facilitation and market linkages; (c) rehabilitation and construction of rural feeder roads and “last mile” infrastructure for improved market access; (d) promoting and financing Productive Alliances for agriculture and aquaculture; (e) e vouchers for high quality commercial inputs; (f) trade policy and rule harmonization, including food and trade standards, food safety management and compliance and trade negotiations capacity; and (g) public food procurement.
- (4) Promoting a Greater Focus on Food Systems Resilience in National and Regional Policymaking (“MPA Pillar 5”). It comprises: (a) planning, development and implementation of policies, strategies and legal and regulatory reforms supporting food systems resilience; (b) institutional and human capacity building; (c) regional integration efforts; and (d) impact evaluation and adaptive design.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Detailed project location(s) and salient physical characteristics relevant to the E&S assessment [geographic, environmental, social]

The MPA aims to implement national and regional approaches to increase food systems resilience. Phase Three of the MPA will include Comoros, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Somalia and AUC. As far as is currently known, the implementation of project activities will be outside of areas that are legally gazetted as natural or critical habitats and ecosystems, areas of importance for biodiversity or areas with cultural heritage. The Union of the Comoros is an archipelagic state situated between the coasts of Mozambique and Madagascar in the Southwest Indian Ocean. The Comoros has jurisdictional rights over approximately 1,800 km² of land and a marine Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) nine times as large - 162,000 km². As highlighted in the country’s recent Country Environmental Analysis (CEA), the coastal ecosystems of the Comoros harbor rich biodiversity and natural assets, including mangroves, seagrass beds, coral reefs, many demersal and pelagic fish species such as snappers and groupers, and neritic and tropical tunas. However, the Comorian economy is characterized by stagnating GDP per capita growth, political fragility, and weak formal institutions. Limited economic growth has gone hand in hand with modest poverty reduction with approximately 44.8 percent of the population living below the national poverty line of \$5 per day. Kenya: county-level investments targeting smallholder farmers will be undertaken in 13 counties - Baringo, Marsabit, Wajir, Mandera, Garissa, Tana River, Lamu, West Pokot, Laikipia, Isiolo, Turkana, Samburu and Elgeyo-Marakwet. These target counties are geographically situated in the northern arid and semiarid half of Kenya, populated by people with limited access to social services and poor infrastructure, limited livelihood options and witnessing conflict over natural resources. The project area has vast rangelands that cover most of the landmass comprising open grazing in the semi-arid areas with a large pastoral and agro-pastoral population with the main source of livelihood being rearing of livestock and subsistence farming. Malawi: The exact locations of specific subprojects will be determined during implementation once successful farmer organizations have been selected. The concept has preliminarily identified Bwanje, Lembani, and Mwenilondo irrigation schemes in the Dedza, Ntcheu, and Karonga districts characterized by plains, hills, rivers, valleys, and forests, respectively, as possible beneficiaries. Mozambique: the project will be of national scope except for Cabo Delgado province due to the conflict situation. The project will focus both on areas that have high agricultural potential as well as areas characterized by high levels of food insecurity and climate vulnerability.



Specifically, the project will prioritize the development corridors, Pemba Lichinga, Nacala, Zambezia Valley, Beira, Limpopo, and Maputo. Additionally, it will invest in wetland, semiarid, and arid areas that are prone to soil degradation, highly vulnerable to climate and market shocks, and experiencing high rates of food and nutritional insecurity. Aquaculture activities will prioritize high-potential districts with medium to high levels of food insecurity in the southern provinces of Inhambane, Gaza and Maputo. Somalia: The project is envisaged to be implemented in Jubbaland, South-West, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Puntland, and Somaliland, with each participating Federal Member State (FMS) expected to sign a subsidiary agreement. Situated in the Horn of Africa, Somalia is bordered by Ethiopia to the west, Djibouti to the northwest, the Gulf of Aden to the north, the Guardafui Channel and Somali Sea to the east, and Kenya to the southwest. Somalia has the longest coastline on Africa's mainland. The country's terrain consists mainly of plateaus, plains and highlands. Clan-based land management and a mix of livestock-based pastoralism and sedentary agriculture, in limited parts of the country, characterize the rural areas, while forced displacement due to climate impacts as well as violent conflict lead to rapidly increasing urbanization. Decades of conflict have impacted the political economy of the country and continuing security risks threaten communities as much as development investments. Climatically, hot conditions prevail year-round, with periodic monsoon winds and irregular rainfall. Somalia is a generally dry and arid country, with poor rainfall. AUC: Climatic shocks and conflicts have contributed to the recent steep increase in food insecurity and malnutrition in the region due to shocks to food production that have continued in Sub-Saharan Africa such as, droughts and floods. Maintaining long-term per capita production growth is becoming increasingly difficult with more frequent weather-induced setbacks, as food security is estimated to decline by 5-20 percent on average with each major episode of flooding or drought.

D. 2. Borrower's Institutional Capacity

The Comoros FSRP will be managed and implemented by the MAPETA. The majority of the proposed activities will be implemented by a national Project Implementation Unit (PIU). At the island level, one regional PIU (RPIU) for each island will implement the project. Trainings and capacity building will be conducted for staff, stakeholders and the involved communities and contractors and sub-contractors to ensure a good management of E&S risks and impacts in compliance with the ESF. The Kenya FSRP will benefit significantly from the existing implementation capacity and strong community institutions developed under KCSAP, NARIGP and ELRP both at the national level and county level. At the national level, a fully functional National Project Coordination Unit (NPCU) has been established with subject matter specialists, trained financial management, procurement and environment and social safeguard specialists that are supporting county implementation units. All the 13 counties already have fully functional implementation and coordination units (CPCUs) with trained subject matter specialists, financial management, procurement and environment and social safeguard specialists. Strong technical, and fiduciary systems have been developed under NARIGP, KCSAP and ELRP which will allow the project to have higher implementation efficiency. The project will also leverage the existing three-tiered community institutional arrangement developed under KCSAP, NARIGP and ELRP for implementation. The existing national and county institutions will be merged, and the integrated teams will lead the implementation at their respective levels. This will help in streamlining and consistent approaches to E&S in the Agricultural sector operations. However, given the requirements of ESF and need for greater focus on E&S issues unique to the project area a continuous capacity building and training would be required of the county and community level teams MALAWI: The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) is implementing the Agriculture Commercialization Project (P158434) that preceded FSRP, Malawi chapter. MoA established Project Implementation Unit (PIU) with Environmental and Social Safeguards capacity to manage environmental and social risks of the project. The project utilized old safeguards policies and the environmental and social risk management performance has been rated satisfactory. Though the PIU has Environmental and Social capacity, it is not sufficient in members to manage all ES requirements for farmer organizations. Although the MoA and the PIU have not yet implemented an activity using the new Environmental Social Framework (ESF), given the PIU's considerable experience with safeguard policies, it is



not expected to have difficulties meeting ESF requirements. Moreover, the World Bank E&S team conducted training sessions with the PIU to orient them with respect to ESF compliance requirements. Nevertheless, additional Environmental and Social Officers will be hired as a way to increase PIU ES capacity. MOZAMBIQUE: The Project will be implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADER) and the Ministry of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries (MIMAIP). Most of the proposed activities will be implemented by a national PIU hosted at the Agricultural Research Institute of Mozambique (IIAM) For certain activities, MADER will associate with other agencies. MADER has recently created a safeguards unit which is still under-trained and understaffed and has very limited experience in preparing and implementing Bank financed projects either under the Bank Safeguards Policies or the ESF. SOMALIA: Environmental and social risk management in Somalia is highly complex; combined with only a nascent government system, the capacity to manage project risks in line with the ESF is limited and will require strong handholding during project preparation and implementation. The portfolio has been consistently growing over the last few years, moving from UN-based implementation to government implementation, thereby allowing government PIUs to strengthen their understanding of the ESF, but, again, still in a very early stage. The project will significantly benefit from implementation capacity developed under water sector projects (Biyoole) over the last couple of years which continues to perform moderately satisfactorily in implementation progress and progress towards achieving the PDO. Existing E&S experience from other other ongoing projects in FGS and FMS ministries in support implementation of this ongoing multi-sectoral project will also benefit SFSRP. To build the capacity of NPCU early, the project will work closely with strong NPCU’s developed under Biyoole, SCRIP and Barwaaqo projects and also undertake structured training programs on ESF and standard operating procedures and systems before implementation. The AUC will mainly provide technical assistance and has prior experience in implementing projects financed by the World Bank, such as P126848 and P180117. WB E&S specialists are assigned to each country and will be responsible for ensuring that the ESF trainings are rolled out prior to the start of activities and during implementation, according to needs. The Borrower is requested to prepare a Capacity Building Plan for PIU staff, Project workers including contractors and sub-contractors before the start of project activities. The WB E&S specialists will verify that the trainings are budgeted for in the annual budget of the project. The respective ESCPs also include training as part of the commitments by the Borrower (section “Capacity Support”).

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II. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC) Substantial

Environmental Risk Rating Substantial

The project will bring positive development impacts with respect to food and income security, improved soil health, sustainable agricultural practices, and sustainably managed catchments. However, the project presents substantial environmental risks, such as those related to construction, Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) in areas that will see infrastructure developments, community health and safety. There are also risks to natural habitats and biodiversity and cultural heritage. In addition, agricultural production and processing may result in solid and liquid waste generation with the attendant impacts on soil and water pollution, while digital interventions may result in e-waste from digital activities. Other environmental risks include soil erosion, siltation, flooding emanating from irrigation designs, water and soil salinity, water related vector borne diseases if irrigation systems are not properly maintained, hydrological flow impacts of irrigation schemes operation. Hence, a comprehensive assessment of project interventions will be required. Even though some of the implementing institutions have some capacity to address some of the risks, the scope of the project warrants an environmental risk rating of ‘Substantial.’ It is important to



note that the participating countries are all vulnerable to climate change. This may affect the project and require management and mitigation to safeguard investments. Given the risks mentioned above, the following Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) apply: ESS1, ESS2, ESS3, ESS4, ESS5, ESS6, ESS7, ESS8, and ESS10. The project activities to be implemented by AUC are of technical assistance and capacity building which supports to ensure thematic areas of resilience to identify and implement institutional mechanisms to strengthen the efficiency and effectiveness of early warning systems, strengthen policy and trade harmonization capacity to provide solutions to the bottleneck to opening trade. Thus all the capacity building and TA activities of the project will be undertaken in compliance with the World Bank's Advisory Note on Technical Assistance and the ESF. The participating countries will prepare Environmental and Social Management Frameworks (ESMFs), which will be designed to evaluate the full measure of the environmental and social risks and impacts and provide context-appropriate mitigation measures. The assessment will establish the baseline for all the countries, screen and evaluate the impact of the planned investments in food systems, identify the institutional capacities and challenges as well as environmental and social risks, review the the impact and risks monitoring measures and make recommendations to be implemented by the AUC in partnership with the participating countries.

Social Risk Rating

Substantial

The social risk is rated as Substantial due to the scope of the proposed operations including the technical assistance activities and proposed civil works which may lead to impacts that are mostly temporary, predictable and/or reversible, there is a medium to low probability of serious adverse effects to human health and there are known and reliable mechanisms available to prevent or minimize such incidents. The classification also considers contextual aspects such as project intervention in conflict prone areas, weak client capacity, GBV and remote locations. Overall, the intended beneficiaries are expected to benefit from the Program through the creation of job opportunities (for youth and women) as a result of enhanced resilience of farmers, increased agricultural yields, increased access to diverse food and nutrition, improved livelihoods, improved access to finance and an overall improved skill base. Project-specific risks and impacts may vary by country or sub-project, although given the similar infrastructure investments planned across all the participating countries many of the social risks will be the same in nature even if differing in magnitude. The project specific risks and impacts are mainly tied to the infrastructure investments anticipated under Pillars 2,3,4, these include; (i) potential need for land acquisition, land take or restrictions on land use in particular, loss of land or other assets, social and gender exclusion; (ii) creation or exacerbation of the existing tension and conflicts, social discrimination or exclusion and vulnerability of SSAHUTLC as well as other disadvantaged and vulnerable groups in the project areas and insufficient community and other stakeholder engagement; (iii) labor influx and associated risks including risks on community health and safety, sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment (SEA/SH) and other forms of gender-based violence (GBV), as well as transmission of communicable diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, COVID 19, etc.; (iv) potential risks of employer non-compliance with OHS requirements and terms and conditions of employment, as well as risks associated with the use of forced/trafficked labor and child labor. Child work is known to be present in the agricultural sector; (v) project activities may be implemented in areas where people meeting the criteria of ESS7 are present and may negatively impact such persons; and (vi) unknown cultural heritage may be encountered during project activities. Contextual risks that have been considered by country are: (i) potential conflict and fragility issues related to volatile and changing security conditions mainly in Somalia, Kenya and the north of Mozambique. Although in Mozambique the project will not have activities in Cabo Delgado, there may be a spill over risks in Niassa and Nampula where project activities will be implemented; (ii) gender based violence prevalence in all of the countries and (iii) weak implementation capacity especially at grassroots level with limited functional structure and trained manpower. Technical assistance activities in participating countries are mainly to build resilience through technical assistance, capacity building, and institutional strengthening that will help

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enhance ability of selected entities and communities to prepare for, respond and develop food systems resilience, as such there are limited social risks associated with these activities themselves. AUC is expected to implement activities under component 4 focusing on regional dialogue, monitoring, and facilitation of interventions corresponding to activities related to food systems resilience notably around cross-sectoral policies and institutional coordination. Such activities are classified as Type 2 activities as well as Type 3 activities these activities are expected to have low social risks and impacts, limited to labor conditions and stakeholder engagement.

B. Environment and Social Standards (ESSs) that Apply to the Activities Being Considered

B.1. General Assessment

ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:

Overall, the Program will bring about positive benefits such as increasing rural employment opportunities and improving rural livelihoods through improved agricultural productivity. Its positive environmental outcomes include resilient and sustainable water supply for productive food system and water and soil moisture conservation and soil health investments. The Program recognizes that building resilience is a long-term process that requires linkages across levels (regional, national, sub-national and local).

Pillars 2, 3, and 4 include various types of civil work that could lead to land acquisition and possibly result in loss of livelihoods, however, physical displacement is not anticipated. Under those pillars, the Program is expected to invest in agricultural infrastructure, SSI schemes, water points/irrigation, market infrastructure, and small feeder roads. The E&S risks and impacts associated with project activities have been identified as the following: risks associated with land acquisition, poor labor conditions and child labor, OHS, waste generation, hazardous material management, noise and vibration, wastewater discharges and air quality as well as community H&S including transmission of communicable diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, COVID 19, etc. , sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and sexual harassment (SH) and other forms of gender-based violence (GBV). In Somalia, Kenya and north of Mozambique, it is anticipated that the project will use security services which may pose a risk on community safety, e.g. SEA/SH or other forms of harassment/violence due to the disproportionate power structures. Given that the civil works are expected to be minor and rely largely on national contractors, the Project is not expected to lead to significant labor influx. There is also a potential for activities to be implemented in locations where Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities (SSAHUTLC) are present for seasonal use or occupy lands and natural resources (this is relevant for Kenya and potentially also for Somalia). Program activities may also create or exacerbate the existing tension and conflicts, social discrimination or exclusion and vulnerability of these SSAHUTLC as well as other disadvantaged and vulnerable groups in the project area. Other potential social risks could be related to: operational concerns due to remoteness and insecurity, including monitoring and supervising social and environmental risks including grievance management; security issues in some of the project countries that may require the use of security services; and weak implementation capacity especially at grassroots level with limited functional structure and trained manpower.

Other risks and impacts include those associated with the operational phase of these improvements/new construction/rehabilitation as well as with the subprojects of the matching grant program: beneficiary selection, child and forced labor, poor labor conditions, occupational health and safety, water and energy consumption, hygiene and



food requirements, land, waste and water management, the use of pesticides, manure and veterinary waste management.

Pillar 5 on 'National and Regional Policymaking' includes TA activities (Type 2 and Type 3) for strengthening the national and regional public policies and systems' response capacity to various shocks and stressors, thus enabling them to contribute to greater food system resilience. As such, the role of AUC will be to provide technical assistance, support knowledge management and communications related to innovations and technologies and organize capacity-building, training programs and increase capacity and cooperation. Risks associated with the TA by AUC and participating countries relate to inclusion in engagement, ensuring the requirements of the ESF are fully reflected in TA activities, access to information, consideration of vulnerable groups. This is in addition to contextual issues, including droughts, climate change, overexploitation of natural resources and cumulative impacts. The project teams in the participating countries will adopt the requirements of industry-sector EHSs to provide guidance on managing environmental safety and health risks for interventions that involve expansion of agribusiness and food production.

The Program will ensure that consultancies, studies, capacity building, training and any other TA activities are carried out in accordance with the relevant requirements of the ESF. Any outputs from the TA activities and any environmental and social (E&S) assessments shall also be consistent with the ESF. These requirements will be captured in the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) as well as requirements to build the capacity of the regional institutions on the ESF. In addition, the ToRs for TA activities will be prepared in line with ESF requirements and reviewed and approved by the Bank.

For pillar 2,3 and 4 activities, in order to manage these risks, the implementing ministry in each of the participating countries will prepare prior to appraisal an Environmental and Social commitment Plan (ESCP) and a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). The participating countries will each prepare and disclose (a) an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) including Labor Management Procedures (LMP) and a SEA/SH Action Plan prior to board (Malawi, Comoros, Somalia) and as per the timeline described in the ESCP (Mozambique, Kenya) and an Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) prior to Board (Malawi, Comoros, Somalia) and as per the timeline described in the ESCP (Mozambique, Kenya); (b) a Resettlement Framework prior to Board (Malawi, Comoros) and as per the timeline described in the ESCP (Mozambique, Kenya, Somalia); (c) Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups Framework (VMGF) after project approval and within the stipulated timeline in the ESCP (Kenya, Somalia), for Kenya, the already existing Participatory Integrated Community Development Plans (PICD) and Community Development Plans (CDP) will also help ensure the participation of the the VMGs and (d) an IPMP after project approval and within the stipulated timeline in the ESCP.

The ESMF will outline: i) the selection process and beneficiary eligibility criteria; ii) screening process for subprojects; iii) requirements and process to develop subsequent E&S Assessments and/or Plans for the proposed civil works, once these are identified; iv) a checklist to monitor implementation of mitigation measures (i.e. review of bidding and contractual documents, field supervision mission); v) The ESMFs will avoid high risk subprojects through the screening process that will include an Exclusion List.

Furthermore, screening will be conducted and site-specific impact assessments and risk management plans (including but not limited to, ESAs, ESMPs, RPs, VMGPs depending on the nature and scope of the subprojects, where relevant, a Social and Conflict Analysis may be included in the ESA) will be prepared prior to commencement of any activities



and following the requirements of the ESF. At this time, no associated facilities (AFs) have been identified. The subsequent site specific assessments, such as the ESIA/ESMP, will further assess if such AFs, such as weirs, are relevant to the project and will, if deemed relevant specify how the the potential risks will be managed. In order to ensure the consideration of E&S measures to be implemented by contractors, ESHS specifications will be integrated as part of the procurement documents and respective contracts.

For Pillar 5 activities, the AUC will ensure that the consultancies, studies, capacity building, training and any other technical assistance activities are carried out in accordance with terms of reference acceptable to the Bank and duly incorporate and take into consideration the requirements of the ESSs.

A retroactive financing is involved during the project preparation in Comoros and especially for the development of E&S instruments. An E&S audit of activities will be conducted in order to identify any required actions to ensure that such activities meet the requirements of the ESSs and of the ESMF. Any corrective action plan is to be developed if needed in compliance with the requirements of ESMF.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

Stakeholder engagement and information disclosure shall be at the heart of the Program and are envisaged as a continuous, ongoing process throughout its lifecycle. This approach will ensure participation, inclusiveness and transparency. Details of the stakeholder engagement activities are outlined in the Stakeholder Engagement Plans (SEP) prepared by the participating countries and as well as integrated in the ESCP for the AUC and will be disclosed prior to appraisal. The main stakeholders of the program, depending on components being implemented, include: (i) project affected parties (PAPs) - those individuals or groups who are directly affected or likely to be affected by the Program. PAPs include positively affected beneficiaries, mainly smallholder and commercial farmers; formal registered farmer cooperatives and associations; informal farmer organizations or producer interest groups including groups of women and youth who will be involved in agro-processing, marketing and service provision activities. (ii) other interested parties (OIPs) - those individuals or groups who may have an interest in the Program. The OIPs are likely to include regional entities, national and local government ministries and associated line departments, businesses providing agricultural services or inputs; private sector agricultural and related service providers; agro-processors and input dealers; and public agricultural service providers, civil society who have an interest in food security in the regions; etc. (iii) disadvantaged and vulnerable groups - those individuals or groups highly vulnerable to potential Program impacts and often do not have a voice to express their concerns or understand the impact and risk of the Program. The vulnerable groups may include landless and marginal farmers, female headed households, persons living with disabilities, households designated below the poverty line, unemployed rural youth and ESS7 communities. The SEPs will present the engagement methods to be undertaken with relevant stakeholders ensuring that the techniques are culturally appropriate and relevant local languages are used to ensure meaningful stakeholder engagement and information disclosure. Engagement activities are likely to include community meetings, focus group discussions as well as one to one meeting as needed, learning training, demonstration session, sharing workshop. The needs of vulnerable groups will be fully considered in designing the engagement processes including timing, location, accessibility and use of written materials. The SEPs also clearly outline and define approaches to disseminate beneficiary eligibility criteria and the selection process. The SEPs will serve as planning tool that guides the Project implementing agencies stakeholder engagements, incorporate stakeholder's views and concerns during



Project design and implementation and set feedback through monitoring. All E&S documents/reports will be made accessible to stakeholders and will be publicly disclosed According to the timelines defined in the country ESCPs. The SEPs include a description of a Grievance Mechanism (GM) which include confidential mechanisms for receiving complaints of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and sexual harassment (SH), as well as other forms of GBV and establish a protocol to enable survivor-centered responses. The country specific GMs will address complaints and suggestions coming from both beneficiaries and other interested parties. In Kenya, the ongoing projects ELRP and KSCAP and NARIGP have set up a GM that shall be integrated and adopted by this project. The performance has been satisfactory. In Mozambique, the FSRP 3 will use the existing and operational GM hosted by ProAzul implementing a number of Bank projects. The performance has been satisfactory. In Somalia, a new GM will be developed and the structure of the GM is available in the country SEP. In Comoros, a GM has already been put in place by the IPDC and is already operational. As the two projects cover the three islands, the same GM can be used for the FSRP-KM Project. A project dedicated GM committee will be created for the project to address project specific grievances. In Malawi, the project will use an already existing GM from the Agricultural Commercialization project. This GM adopted a cascade model in which grievances are managed, successively, through grievance committees. For the AUC, stakeholder engagement measures have been included in the ESCP and shall be implemented through project implementation, the GM shall be established one month after the project effectiveness. Somalia: The project will directly benefit an estimated 350,000 small farmers, agro-pastoralists and nomadic pastoralists, of which at least 30 percent will be female. In addition, the project will support value chain stakeholders including women-owned agri-business enterprise, financial services providers, Disruptive Agriculture Technology organizations, and agriculture research and extension institutions. Farmers, livestock herders, government institutions departments, ministries, research centers and communities country-wide will benefit from improved system performance and a greater focus on enhanced agricultural productivity, food security, date and technology driven farming methods, land and resources conservation outcomes. Based on initial consultations conducted, the project has broad community support. The stakeholders mentioned that there is potentially no obvious negative impact from the project, however it would be important to create awareness on all project components to the pastoralist, small scale farmers in the village in order to increase acceptability and buy-in. Comoros: The final beneficiaries of the project are farmers and livestock herders' households for better access to improved agricultural and livestock inputs, agricultural data and information as well as sustainable management of natural resources (through water management, watersheds, irrigation systems). All the communities of the targeted localities will benefit from the opening of areas with high agricultural and pastoral potential through the rehabilitation of rural roads, the promotion of agroforestry activities. State institutions as well as research and economic development centers will benefit from the promotion of innovative techniques. The project will also benefit young people who may be employed during the rehabilitation works. Mozambique: The main target group of the project are small farmers and fishermen involved in aquaculture. The project will also benefit the public sector through investment in improving the country's agricultural and fish research services, rural extension through the training of the network of extension and rural development agents, and public entities that ensure compliance with food health and biosecurity standards. The private sector through its participation in the provision of inputs and marketing of agricultural products. The first round of stakeholder consultation was carried out in January 2023 and aimed at covering the initial phase of project preparation and had as its main objective to gather information from stakeholders, including concerns and suggestions on various aspects of the Project, ensuring that they contribute to the design of the project. The second round of consultations will be conducted in March 2023. The general feedback collected was related to project components and implementation arrangements. Malawi: In Malawi, the project preparation took an inclusive approach by undertaking meaningful consultations to solicit views and ideas from various stakeholder groups at national, district and community levels to



inform the project. At national level, stakeholders were drawn from Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), which will anchor the project and other relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) such as Ministry of Lands, Ministry of Local Government and Department of Irrigation. Civil society organizations and farmer organizations operating at national level were also consulted. Then at district level, district councils, CSOs, the district grievance committees and others were also consulted in-line with their expected roles in the project. In the community, producer organizations/cooperatives, community grievance committees, traditional leaders and women, youth and other vulnerable groups were consulted. These consultations will be an on-going process throughout the project life. Kenya: FSRP stakeholders will mainly include all actors engaged in the different resilience food systems and value chains targeted from production, marketing and processing of livestock products and services. Stakeholders who are likely to be directly affected are Farmers and pastoralists, Indigenous peoples, marginalized communities including pastoralists and hunter-gatherer communities, Farmer/Pastoral based Groups Farmer/Pastoral leadership structures, Vulnerable people including People living with Disabilities, HIV infected, elderly), Local NGOs (such as Northern Rangelands Trust, FAIDA etc.), Religious and public based institutions Clan elders, 'Nyumba Kumi' leaders; Stakeholder dealing with GBV. Furthermore, country level institutions and key stakeholders include CGDs (Agricultural, Livestock Environment, Social services, Cooperatives, Forests, Treasury), Associations and organizations CBOs or community safe places for victims of GBV, Probation officers, Ministry of lands, National land commission and trusted key elders from VMGs. The initial concept for the proposed Project was presented during several multi-stakeholder meetings, which involved several line Ministries and implementing entities of different components discussed and agreed upon. Given the nature of the Project, there would be multiple rounds of consultations both at the national and county level on key areas. The first consultation was held between February 13th to 16th.

Public Disclosure

B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts

A brief description of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts relevant to the Project.

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions

ESS2 is relevant due to potential risks to labor and working conditions for applicable workers including direct and contracted workers and potentially also use of community workers. The project anticipates moderate to a substantial levels of labor risks to be associated with the project activities. Direct workers and contracted workers will experience a low level of Labor risks since most of the work will be performed in offices and/or rooms such as project management, training, profiling, and similar works. All direct and contracted workers will be formally employed and guided by the Labor Management Procedures (LMP) and the provisions of ESS2. In the event that there will be government civil servants working in connection with the project, whether full time or part time, they will remain subject to the terms and conditions of their existing public sector employment agreement or arrangement. ESS2 will not apply to such government civil servants, except for the provisions of Protecting the Work Force (child, forced labor) and Occupational Health and Safety. For community workers, provisions on working conditions and OHS will be applied in accordance with ESS2 and the LMP.

It is anticipated that community workers will carry out the works on farms which may increase the level of labor risks. The potential sub-projects and number of community workers required for the activities have not been identified at this stage of project preparation, however, the number of laborer's engaged in a particular sub project is expected to be small in numbers. These may involve risks associated with occupational health and safety (OHS), and working



conditions such as long working hours, lack of rest and working under high-temperature weather conditions. In general, there is a risk of child labor and forms of forced labor in the agriculture sector in the participating countries. However, the project design includes measures to minimize these risks such as the minimum working age of eighteen years and formal employment of workers engaged in agricultural works. On case-by-case basis the project may allow workers under the age of 18 and minimum age of 14 years old unless national laws specify a higher age, to participate provided that conditions stipulated in national laws and under para 19 of ESS2 are met. Due to the nature of work in the agriculture sector, workers are exposed to fertilizers and pesticides and handle machinery which may cause various health and safety risks. Risk mitigation and prevention procedures are included in the project design, LMP and ESMF. Other key labor risks which may be associated with the project activities could include: the conduct of hazardous work, such as the use of chemicals and use of heavy machinery, possible accidents due to the use of rotating and moving equipment, health problems are caused by contact with animals and plants, such as bites and poisoning, possible exposure to infectious diseases, such as Covid-19, electrical safety due to the use of faulty electrical devices, such as cable plugs, cords, and hand tools, risks of sexual harassment, sexual exploitation and abuse and labor exploitation cases.

Labor Management Procedures (LMP) will be prepared for the participating countries to identify the main labor requirements and labor risks associated with the Project and to address labor issues based on the requirements of ESS2 and national labor laws and will be disclosed in accordance with the country specific ESCPs. Contractors will be required to prepare and implement Occupational Health & Safety Plans (OHSP) following the World Bank Group Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines, adopt a code of conduct for all workers and establish a worker-specific GRM (accessible for direct and contracted workers) before commencement of the civil works. Bidding documents for the small infrastructure activities shall include budget provisions for management of labor issues including all OHS provisions.

For Kenya, in particular, the project anticipates the use of community labor only for specific sub projects e.g. water related, Natural Resource Management related or cottage industry. The use of community labor will be undertaken through two mechanisms: (i) when the community voluntarily contributes labor as their part of the beneficiary (counter-part) contribution; (ii) when the local youth will provide unskilled labor for off-season employment programs and will be paid for the work done. For the first mechanism, the project will have a standardized and comprehensive guideline (agreement/ memorandum of understanding) to ensure that there is no risk of any negative impacts to the community providing labor as contribution for FSRP sub-projects/activities. For unremunerated community workers, LMP and ESMF will address 1) process to document voluntary participation; 2) working conditions particularly OHS; and 3) no disadvantage to those who are not able to participate (elderly, disabled, women, etc.) Similarly, for the second mechanism, there will be standardized terms of engagement for the targeted youth and the Government Department of labor will provide guidance to ensure that remuneration and other working conditions comply with the national legal/regulatory framework for labor that includes domesticated ILO conventions. The Labor Management Procedures will include all the potential negative risks for both mechanisms and the corresponding measures towards their avoidance/minimization including the prevention of child/forced labor. In addition, the LMP will specify the institutional framework the corresponding roles/responsibilities for monitoring of community workers, and the grievance mechanism.



For the AUC, specific mitigation measures (including code of conduct for SEA/SH risk management in the work place) will be included in the ESCP rather than developing a standalone LMP due to the nature of activities which are only TA and use of consultants and AUC staff.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

For the participating countries, ESS3 is considered relevant to the Program. The Program is multi-sectoral and will involve activities likely to generate pollution. The infrastructure rehabilitation activities may result in pollution to land, water, and air resources as well as use of natural resources. The project activities may generate some adverse impacts from disposal and management of waste during the renovation works and pose non-significant public health concerns due to air emissions such as exhaust from vehicles, noise emission and fugitive dust generated during transportation of materials, and rehabilitation works and to nuisance vibration. Therefore, there are potentially significant environmental liabilities that may arise due to the ambitious nature of the activities in the Program - and the ESMFs shall, as a result, include appropriate remediation mechanisms, including physical remediation techniques for land and water protection from adverse environmental impacts. A Waste Management Plan (WMP) will be developed as an annex in the ESMFs for each of the participating countries.

Agricultural activities might induce potential risks associated with the use of pesticides such as groundwater pollution and wind drift beyond the target application area. An Integrated Pesticide Management Plan (IPMP) will be developed as part of the ESMFs. The IPMPs will include: (i) a relevant survey on the local bio-pesticides and agronomic technical practices to reduce the impacts of pests on the some agriculture value chains in project zones; (ii) a number of relevant actions to reduce the exposure of farmer groups to pesticides used in agricultural production systems, including an analysis to minimize the use of pesticides; (iii) guidelines to be adopted on the possibility of agrochemical application and disposal; (iv) training sessions to strengthen the capacity of different actors (farmers, local vendors, regional agricultural agents, etc.) on the use, storage and disposal of agrochemical products with a coherent budget available in the project financing. In particular, the teams implementing the Program in the participating countries will take measures and avoid agrochemicals banned from international standards and conduct an analysis of alternatives for use of less hazardous products.

The Program is not anticipated to result in consumption of significant quantities of energy, water or raw materials or emit significant quantities of greenhouse gases, but may result in wastes being generated. At this stage, we do not have information on the exact sources of irrigation water and the relationship with overall community water budgets and consumption dynamics. The construction or rehabilitation of feeder roads and irrigation schemes may necessitate the requirement for the use of materials in quarries. The participating countries will prepare materials supply plans (MSPs) as part of the ESMPs. The ESMPs will highlight the procedures for management of wastes generated, including their typologies, and clarify the requirements for waste treatment and disposal in line with ESF requirements. Similarly, AUC will make sure that all the TORs developed for technical assistance and capacity building activities are considers relevant aspects of ESS3.



ESS4 Community Health and Safety

For the participating countries, ESS4 is considered relevant to the Program as the proposed activities may pose community health and safety risks to nearby communities. Community health and safety issues are associated with risks and impacts of minor civil works, such as dust, noise and vibrations and solid waste, and traffic and road safety hazards associated with increased traffic volume on public roads and at construction sites. There are also potential risks associated with the operation of the agricultural production or processing activities, such as pollution, waste generation, and risks associated with the use of pesticide and fertilizers.

Risks related to community health and safety include community exposure to health issues such as water-borne and vector-borne diseases from irrigation activities. Health risks also include communicable diseases such as STDs, including HIV/AIDs associated with labor influx and spread of COVID-19. Risks related to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH) associated to labor influx, use of security services and the economic empowerment of beneficiaries could also increase during project implementation. The storage of pesticides, fertilizers etc. can increase risk of fires to farming communities and their neighbors. Collision involving pedestrians and heavy machinery during the road construction and rehabilitation is also an additional community safety risk. To address the overall community risks, the ESMF and site specific ESMPs will outline detailed management and mitigation measures for community health and safety management during construction and operation. Relevant mitigation measures to address these risks include SEA/SH Action Plan prepared as part of ESMF or as a standalone document, which requires integrating Codes of Conduct. The country level GMs shall be equipped to receive, register, and facilitate the resolution of SEA/SH complaints, including through the referral of survivors to relevant gender-based violence service providers, all in a safe, confidential, and survivor-centered manner.

For Somalia, Kenya and the north of Mozambique (Niassa and Nampula), it is anticipated that security services will be used for the project. Use of security personnel is not anticipated for Malawi and Comoros. Security Risk Assessments and Security Management Plans will be prepared for Somalia, Kenya and Mozambique.

Furthermore, support to small-scale irrigation schemes shall be implemented following the requirements of ESS4 and other good international industry practices (GIIP) so that potential risks to the community health and safety are avoided or minimized. The risks in the small-scale irrigation schemes to be supported under the program include drowning, especially for children, and appropriate mitigation measures will be clarified in the ESMF. The small-scale irrigation schemes use existing weirs as overhead and hence will apply requirements specified in the World Bank's Good Practice Note on Small Dam Safety (October 2020) to manage associated environmental and social risks. In addition, each ESMF will screen large or high risk dams out (i.e., via Exclusion List). In the operation of the small-scale irrigation schemes, the country teams shall make due considerations regarding sedimentation issues and the requirements for environmental flows. The Program shall exclude any large dams as well as small dams that could cause significant safety risks.

Other potential community health and safety risks, including local conflict, and security risks have been assessed and proposed mitigation measures included in the ESMFs in line with the requirements of ESS4 and the World Bank Group Environment, Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSg) (Component 1-3). Measures to manage traffic and road safety risks will be included the subsequent ESMPs. In addition, the ToRs for studies, TA and capacity building activities will be developed in accordance with ESS4 and relevant country specific commitments.



ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

For the participating countries, ESS5 is considered relevant as the construction and rehabilitation of rural infrastructure, including irrigation infrastructures, rural feeder road and other small water works and storage infrastructure and other post-harvest management facilities, could involve minor land acquisition impacts. Potential social impacts and risks are expected including economic impacts on Project Affected People from permanent land acquisition. Physical resettlement is not expected. For Malawi, sub-component 1.3 will include Land Demarcation and Property Registration. Since the exact location of small infrastructure interventions is not known, a Resettlement Framework (RF) will be prepared prior to Board (Malawi, Comoros) and according to a timeframe stipulated in the ESCP (Mozambique, Kenya, Somalia) in line with the requirements of ESS5 and applicable national legislation. The RF will provide resettlement principles and procedures for land acquisition and will provide guidance for preparation of site-specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) as required before civil works take place. The document will incorporate an assessment of country-specific situations and requirements, e.g. clan-based land management systems in Somalia. In addition, for the livelihood losses due to land acquisition, the subproject will develop and implement livelihood restoration plans (LRPs) to address any economic losses due to land use change/displacement of land users/workers because of sub-project activities as part of the RAPs. In the case of small-scale land acquisition through voluntary land donation (VLD), the client will strictly adopt and implement voluntary land donation procedures to ensuring adherence to the principles and VLD protocol outlined in the RF satisfactory to the Bank. A Grievance Mechanism (GM) will be established to be used during the preparation of site-specific instruments to address potential land acquisition issues.

For Comoros and Mozambique, under the component Supporting resilient fisheries, it is not anticipated that the activities will negatively impact fishing activities nor impose access restrictions (e.g., access to fishing areas or fish quotas).

For the AUC, the standard is not considered relevant.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

ESS6 is considered relevant for the Program. As country teams implementing the respective projects try to enhance the land area under sustainable land management practices, there is a risk of expansion of project activities into sensitive biodiversity hotspots, including localized ones. The global food system is the primary driver of biodiversity loss, with agriculture alone being the identified threat to 86% of species at risk of extinction worldwide. The volcanic islands of the Comorian archipelago have considerable plant life. The country's location and topography are among the most climate vulnerable in the world, and 54% of the population live in at-risk areas. Many of the farming lands in Mozambique are contiguous to areas that have importance for biodiversity: the country has rich flora, with over 6,000 plant species, of which over 300 species are on the IUCN Red list and 22% are endemic.



Implementation of project interventions in and around the fragile biodiversity in these regions may, therefore, cause impacts such as possible loss of biodiversity, habitat fragment. However, most of the construction and rehabilitation works related to feeder road rehabilitation or water management and irrigation services improvement, will take place in highly modified agricultural areas. It is therefore not anticipated that those constructions will impact negatively natural habitats or modified habitats of biodiversity significance. In addition, the Program activities will not be implemented in locations which have high biodiversity conservation value or in ecologically sensitive habitats. The implementing entities in the participating countries shall, in the preparation of ESMFs and other ESF instruments, consult the government departments or agencies that have nationally designated responsibility for management of biodiversity and therefore ensure that critical habitats and locations which have high biodiversity conservation value or in ecologically sensitive habitats are not selected for program interventions. In reforestation activities, the PIUs shall ensure that no invasive alien species shall be introduced, with primacy being given to the propagation and growth of indigenous vegetation. The reforestation activities shall be carried out in close coordination with national forest agencies.

All investments related to improvement of the food systems will take place in the existing agricultural lands and project teams will take due care and constant monitoring to ensure that project interventions do not lead to conversion of natural habitats to agricultural lands. The ESMFs and the ESCPs exclusion criteria shall cover any activities that may involve alien species and any significant risks to biodiversity, land conversion or legally protected natural resources.

Inappropriate use of pesticides or waste disposal can result in contamination of air, soil and water resources that in turn could cause loss of biodiversity including destroying beneficial insect populations which act as natural enemies for some pests. The IPMPs will help to mitigate potential risks to biodiversity by reducing reliance on chemical methods that can have direct or indirect impacts on biodiversity. It is noted that in some cases, Program activities related to strengthening rangeland management may actually lead to positive impacts on biodiversity through agroecology, reforestation, watershed protection or use of fast-growing species for fuelwood.

The rehabilitation of rural feeder road networks might induce the clearance and loss of areas of vegetation and fauna habitat when it comes to widening the right-of-way of those road-sections. In that case, care will be taken to ensure that only a limited amount of vegetation will be affected along the feeder roads and appropriate remedial measures implemented in lieu of the loss occasioned. Thus, the overall environmental risk for ESS6 is therefore deemed moderate to low. Based on that, the aforementioned risks will be managed by applying known mitigation measures to be included in the ESIA's and ESMPs.

ESS7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities

ESS7 is relevant in Kenya as the project activities may potentially impact people meeting the criteria of ESS7 are present in 12 counties (referred to as Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (VMG) in Kenya). A VMG Framework (VMGF) will be developed, consulted and will be disclosed prior commencement of activities in such locations impacting VMGs. The ESMF and RPF will include a screening checklist that will avoid any adverse impacts on VMGs in particular exclude any circumstances in which the project will have adverse impacts on land and natural resources



of VMGs, cause relocation of VMGs, or have significant impacts on the cultural heritage of such groups that would require Free, Prior and informed Consent”. VMGF will outline the process for the preparation of 12 VMGPs at county level.

The VMGPs will then ensure that the Participatory Integrated Community Development Plan (PICD)) for selected interventions and Community Development Plans are meaningfully consulted, that VMG have equitable access to benefits of these plans and that VGMs concerns on the plans are addressed. The social specialists in the NPMU will work closely with the project communication team to ensure that the communication and outreach activities outlined in VMGF and SEP are rolled out and they reach all the targeted populations. As required, separate meetings with the minority groups and ensure engagement with VMG women and youth as well as with the “leaders” should be organized that is considerate of their language and cultural norms. The project will ensure that VMG communities are informed and consulted about the project impacts and benefits in the language and communication channels as appropriate; and that they share in the benefits in an inclusive and culturally appropriate manner. The GM details will be shared with the VMG communities and appropriate measures put in place to ensure that the members are able to channel their complaints and receive feedback in a culturally appropriate and timely manner. The SEP, ESMF and VMGF shall provide additional provisions on ESS7.

In Somalia, there is still a lack of full knowledge on the presence of communities meeting the ESS7 criteria and the decision on the relevancy of ESS7 in Somalia will be based on the results of an ongoing analysis as well as potentially project-specific analyses. In any case, the project will need to ensure the inclusion of vulnerable groups under ESS1 and ESS10, if ESS7 would not be considered relevant, and respective information included in the social assessment process. If such communities are identified to be present in the project intervention areas, indigenous people’s plans will be prepared in a manner acceptable to the Association. As stated above, the project will avoid any adverse impacts on such groups.

In Mozambique, Comoros and Malawi, there are no Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities that meet the criteria of IP/SSHAUTLCs, per the requirements of this Standard, in the project areas.

For the AUC, while Indigenous Peoples/ SSAHUTLC are present in several member states impacts on ESS7 communities associated with their activities are not expected. However, the ToR and outputs for any consultancies, studies, capacity building, training and any other technical assistance activities under the Program will need to be undertaken in line with ESS7 to ensure that the needs of these groups in relation to food security are considered.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

ESS8 is considered relevant. However, the Program activities are unlikely to affect tangible and intangible cultural heritage as they will mainly be implemented in the existing farmlands. Key physical investments will be undertaken in the existing agricultural lands where the likelihood of existence of tangible and intangible cultural heritage is low. Chance Find Procedures shall be adopted for precautionary reasons for infrastructure investments to address unknown archeological or historical remains and objects and the procedure will be described in the ESMF for the participating countries. Project workers shall be trained on Chance Find Procedures. The exclusion criteria in the



ESMF shall expressly mention that sub-projects shall avoid cultural heritage sites. In case significant impacts are identified, cultural heritage management plans shall be developed.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

ESS9 is not considered relevant for this project.

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways

Yes

Malawi will activate OP 7.50. Most of the selected dams are on rivers that are tributaries to the Shire river, which is transboundary and will require triggering the policy.

OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas

No

B.3. Reliance on Borrower’s policy, legal and institutional framework, relevant to the Project risks and impacts

Is this project being prepared for use of Borrower Framework?

No

Areas where “Use of Borrower Framework” is being considered:

The use of Borrower Framework is not being considered for this project.

IV. CONTACT POINTS

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Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower: Republic of Mozambique

Borrower: The Republic of Kenya

Borrower: The Union of Comoros

Borrower: The Republic of Malawi

Borrower: The Federal Republic of Somalia

Borrower: African Union Commission

Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: ProAzul Blue Economy Development Fund, Mozambique

Implementing Agency: National Agriculture Research Institute of Mozambique (IIAM), Mozambique

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Agriculture, AGCOM, Malawi

Implementing Agency: Integrated Development and Competitiveness Project (PIDC), Comoros

Implementing Agency: Minsitry of Agriculture & Livestock Development (MoALD), Kenya

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI), Somalia

Implementing Agency: African Union Commission

Public Disclosure

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VI. APPROVAL

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Practice Manager (ENR/Social): Iain G. Shuker Cleared on 31-Mar-2023 at 16:24:22 EDT



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