

**INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET
APPRAISAL STAGE**

Report No.: ISDSA16547

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I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. Basic Project Data

Country:	Niger	Project ID:	P153420
Project Name:	Climate Smart Agriculture Support Project (P153420)		
Task Team Leader(s):	Amadou Ba, Vikas Choudhary		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	28-Mar-2016	Estimated Board Date:	26-May-2016
Managing Unit:	GFA01	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Sector(s):	Irrigation and drainage (20%), General agriculture, fishing and forestry sector (35%), Crops (35%), Animal production (10%)		
Theme(s):	Rural services and infrastructure (30%), Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise support (20%), Rural markets (20%), Climate change (20%), Rural policies and institutions (10%)		
Is this project processed under OP 8.50 (Emergency Recovery) or OP 8.00 (Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies)?			No
Financing (In USD Million)			
Total Project Cost:	111.00	Total Bank Financing:	111.00
Financing Gap:	0.00		
Financing Source			Amount
BORROWER/RECIPIENT			0.00
International Development Association (IDA)			111.00
Total			111.00
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

2. Project Development Objective(s)

The objectives of the Project are: (i) to enhance adaptation to climate risks, (ii) to improve agricultural productivity among the Targeted Communities and (iii) to improve the Recipient's capacity to respond promptly and effectively to an Eligible Crisis or Emergency

3. Project Description

Component 1: Investments for Scaling up Climate-smart Agriculture (US\$68 million)

The objective of Component 1 is to provide financing to scale up proven technologies and practices, both at commune and individual level, leading to increased agricultural productivity and income while building resilience to climate change in the project area and reducing/removing carbon emissions. In each commune, the project will support preparation of an Integrated Climate-Smart Agriculture Investment Plans (ICSIP) by a specialized NGO, drawing on the existing PDC developed under the decentralization process by the GoN. They will integrate investments by communes to create business opportunities for farmers' groups, and Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). This comprises two subcomponents:

Subcomponent 1.1 - Financing CSA-integrated subprojects at the commune level (US\$53 million)

The purpose of this subcomponent is to provide investment grants to communes for supporting CSA-integrated subprojects. Building upon the existing Commune Development Plan (PCD, PASEC will support the preparation of an Integrated Climate Smart Investment Plan (ICSIP) for each commune through a bottom-up, participatory approach. Each ICSIP will comprise a number of integrated subprojects that will support a combination of the following five principal intervention categories: (a) improving soil fertility and water management for rainfed crops; (b) supporting small- and medium-scale irrigation; (c) supporting the consolidation of high potential value chains; (d) improving market access; and (e) improving agroforestry and natural resource management. The subprojects are public investments that are of collective interest, generate public good and business opportunities, benefit vulnerable populations, and are implemented at commune level.

Subcomponent 1.2 - Inclusive enterprise development for sustainability of CSA (US\$15 million)

To sustain and scale up the adoption of CSA-integrated approaches within and beyond the project it is important to stimulate business opportunities and create incentives for women and youth groups, producers' groups and MSMEs to undertake activities that strengthen input and outputs markets and support conditions for successful adoption of improved agricultural practices. Under this subcomponent, the project will support investments in the following three areas:

- Business development services support for matching grant recipients (USD 5 million) to undertake entrepreneurial activities using proven business models and technologies to support rainfed production systems, irrigation schemes, livestock and high value chains. The actors will receive training in technical and business management skills to enable the conversion of innovation into successful business; training in post-harvest loss reduction methods including food processing;
- Establishment of a matching grant facility in the amount of US\$10.0 million to promote development of inclusive enterprise in the agriculture sector.

Component 2: Innovative practices and improved service delivery for mainstreaming CSA (US\$ 33 million)

To help support the financial investments in Component 1 and adopt innovative practices to achieve the triple outcomes of CSA, farmers' capacity needs to be strengthened and they will need access to a number of services from private and public institutions. This component will focus on improving service delivery by national and local institutions and farmers adoption of innovative practices. It will also focus on public sector institutions to improve the policy and enabling environment and facilitate delivery of relevant services by national and local public sector institutions. In addition, this component will work directly with the private sector and attempt to develop market mechanisms for sustained service delivery during and after the project.

Subcomponent 2.1 - Technology transfer (US\$9 million)

The subcomponent constitutes the second major source of investment leads, the first being the proven technologies and practices which could be translated into quick wins delivered from the project inception. It is designed to showcase transformative technologies and innovations that could be adopted and scaled up by value chain operators to improve productivity and product quality, reduce climate change risks and carbon emissions. This subcomponent will focus on technology transfer and will use the demand-based Farmers Field School (FFS) approach developed by FAO as well as the Innovation Platform (IP) approach implemented in Niger under the WAAPP, to establish demonstration schemes and facilitate multi-stakeholder participatory processes for new technologies adoption. Communes' specific needs will be articulated through ICSIPs and technical packages will be developed and delivered by national institutions (DVTT, DGPIA, DGGR and RECA) in partnership with technical international institutions (FAO and ICRISAT/CCAFS). Through their demand-based, demonstration-focused, and peer-to-peer learning approach, FFSs will help large-scale dissemination and adoption of improved agricultural practices in the project site and complement commune and enterprise investments made in subcomponent 2.1. The project will use the IP to support value chain development and facilitate dialogue between all stakeholders of considered agricultural value chains, including farmers, training institutions, extension workers, traders, processors, private enterprises, policy makers, NGOs, financial service providers and researchers. The IP will be bringing together the various stakeholders and providing them a space to have interactions, facilitate knowledge flows and identify and disseminate best practices. The IP will be therefore able to identify challenges and opportunities for the adoption of agricultural technologies and value chain development solutions. In each commune, the IP will generate site-specific solutions to align production with market requirements, which will in turn ensure better prices for smallholder producers.

Subcomponent 2.2 - Improved access to information (US\$13 million)

Access to improved information for decision making is a critical element of the CSA package. Under this subcomponent, the project will: (a) collaborate with the Directorate of Meteorology, RECA, and INRAN (Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique du Niger/National Institute for Agronomic Research in Niger) to invest in commune level weather forecast (seasonal and short term) and advisory; (b) strengthening information delivery to farmers through upgrading and expanding RECA's web platform, supporting RECA to compilation of existing content on good agriculture and livestock practices and preparing dissemination material in local language (Hausa and Zarma); supporting community rural radios, and leveraging rural markets for information dissemination; and (c) delivery of weather forecast and crop price information to farmers in selected communes through cellphones.

Subcomponent 2.3 - Support to national institutions for improved service delivery and policy dialogue (US\$6 million)

To mainstream CSA in Niger's broader institutional landscape, the project needs to coordinate with a large number of ministries and institutions and to build strong coalitions. In addition, project performance is contingent on active participation and support of a number of institutions directly engaged in service delivery in the agriculture and livestock sectors. The project will finance a number of activities to strengthen national institutions' capacity, including: (a) organizing workshops, meetings, and field visits and developing and delivering a training program for building awareness and knowledge sharing on CSA; (b) supporting development of policies, projects, and programs for CSA, which might entail undertaking technical studies, organizing workshops and meetings, exposure visits, etc.; (c) supporting national institutions to help implement PASEC; (d)

supporting national universities to develop curriculum on CSA. e) supporting Investment Fund for Food Security and Nutrition (FISAN) for organizing workshops, undertaking training, financing analytic studies and strategy development, and other support activities; f) Supporting INRAN for production of foundation seed for staple grains; provide support for distributing foundation seed to seed breeders; provide support for technical assistance, quality control, and monitoring of seed; and support for maintaining genetic material.

Subcomponent 2.4 Supporting Innovations for Agriculture Development (US \$5 Million)

While the focus of the project is to scale-up proven interventions, at the same time, to keep provide space for new innovations that have potential for scaling-up in future, this sub-component will pilot a number of innovations. These activities are already being implemented, and scaled up in neighboring countries and can play a big role in strengthening resilience and improving productivity. Under this sub-component, the following activities will be supported: a) Piloting of e-vouchers for agricultural input distribution for vulnerable populations in selected communes; and b) Piloting the use of remote sensing, application for monitoring crop performance.

Component 3: Contingency Emergency Response (US\$0 million)

This component will finance emergency works in case of another disaster event by including a “zero-dollar” Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC). This will help reduce damage to infrastructure, ensure business continuity, and enable early rehabilitation. In parallel, following an adverse event that causes a major disaster, the GoN may request the Bank to channel resources from this component into an Immediate Response Mechanism (IRM). The IRM will enable the use of a portion of uncommitted funds from the overall IDA portfolio to respond to emergencies. To mobilize resources from the component, it will use the “Immediate Response Mechanism Operational Manual,” approved by the Bank on March 17, 2015, and the GoN on June 16, 2015.

Component 4: Project Coordination and Management (US\$10 million)

The project will be implemented under the 3N Initiative’s institutional arrangements. This component has two subcomponents: (a) Coordination, management, and implementation support; and (b) Monitoring and evaluation (M&E), communication, and knowledge production and sharing.

a) Coordination, management, and implementation support

This subcomponent will support: (i) establishment and operation of the National Coordination Unit (NCU) and five Regional Support Units (RSUs) in Dosso, Maradi, Tahoua, Tillaberi, and Zinder; (ii) establishment and operation of the Project Steering Committee (PSC); and (iii) coordinated implementation support and services provided by national technical entities, consultants, research institutions, etc. The subcomponent will particularly include management of staff (including national and international consultants) and equipment, financial management (FM), procurement activities, management of environmental and social safeguards aspects, and organization of work, including joint supervision missions.

b) Monitoring and evaluation (M&E), communication, and knowledge production and sharing

A framework for assessing resilience to drought in mixed crop-livestock systems of the Sahel will be defined. Specific metrics will be established for the project areas and monitored during project implementation. Activities will draw on panel data from the LSMS (Living Standards Measurement Study) program.

The M&E system will be established to collect and process appropriate information and to verify the

output, effects, and eventually the impacts of project activities over time.

Information sharing and stakeholder involvement and participation at all stages of the project cycle will be a core of the project's accountability for results. A communication and knowledge-sharing strategy will be designed and implemented to appropriately disseminate all information concerning approaches, processes, results, and lessons learned by the project to key ministerial departments and national agencies, communes, the private sector, farmers' organizations, farmers, and NGOs.

4. Project location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

The project intervention area covers the regions of Dosso, Maradi, Tahoua, Tillabery and Zinder. The Project's activities will be concentrated in 60 municipalities located in the bioclimatic zone between 400 mm and 600 mm, highly vulnerable to food insecurity due to frequent drought and rainfall variability but with huge potential for increasing agricultural productivity. These communes covers an area of 54,810 km² (4% of the territory) and are hosting 3.9 million inhabitants (23% of the total population of Niger) distributed in 529,789 households (86% rural). The IDA financing will cover 46 communes while MCC will provide parallel financing to support investments in 16 other communes.

In the project area the climate is characterized by a substantial spatial and temporal rainfall variation. Vegetation consists of degraded savannahs on fragile soils substratum, mostly sandy and exposed to high water and wind erosion. Such phenomena make soil infertility, scarcity of water resources and land degradation the main natural factors of vulnerability. These are increasingly exacerbated by frequent droughts associated with climate change and high human pressure on natural resources. In such conditions, any action related to natural resources exploitation/management must be treated with special attention in order to avoid adverse shocks and ensure sustainability.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Abou Gueye (GSU01)

Cheikh A. T. Sagna (GSU01)

Medou Lo (GENDR)

6. Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The Project is classified as category B project. The Project has prepared an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The ESMF outlines an environmental and social screening process for future sub-projects to ensure that they are environmentally and socially sound, sustainably implementable, and in line with GoN and World Bank operational safeguards policies and guidelines on environmental and social impacts and risks management. A 2-person team of Social and Environmental Safeguards Specialists (SESS) will be established at the PIU level to adequately handle the implementation of social and environmental recommendations.. Nonetheless, provisions are being made in the ESMF to address issues related to Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11), Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04) and Forestry (OP/BP 4.36). Similarly, mitigation

		<p>measures to avoid any pressures to project neighboring ecosystems (i.e.-activities could affect natural habitats and/or pristine forests are ineligible for project financing); the adoption of reforestation actions in compliance with OP/BP 4.36 on Forestry will be encouraged.</p> <p>The ESMF has been amply consulted upon, validated with the National Bureau of Environmental Evaluation and Investigation (BEEEEI), cleared by the Bank, and disclosed both in-country and at the InfoShop prior to appraisal</p>
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	<p>In General, the project is not expected to intervene in any critically natural habitats. However, details of the exact sites of the proposed investments are yet to be known. The project is designed to reduce the impacts of severe climate conditions both on human and on the natural resources. It will have a positive footprint since climate smart agriculture presupposes the existence of healthy eco-system. The ESMF includes preventive measures for avoiding encroachment or negative leakage on natural habitats which will guide the preparation of ESIA and EMPs for specific investments.</p>
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	<p>The project will not support forest exploitation but it will support reforestation and sustainable management of forests.</p>
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	<p>Although project funds will not be used to purchase and distribute agrochemicals, and encourage farmer groups to use more inorganic fertilizers and pesticides, the project will rather encourage farmers to do intensive agriculture using climate smart and to control pest populations through Integrated Pest Management approaches such as biological control, cultural practices and the development and use of crop varieties that are resistant or tolerant to pests. At this end, the Borrower has prepared an Integrated Pests and Pesticides Management Plan (IPPMP) which includes: (i) a survey on the local bio pesticides and agronomic technical practices to reduce the impacts of pests on the agriculture value chains in the project areas; (ii) appropriate actions to reduce the exposure of farmer groups to pesticides used in agricultural production systems; (iii) public sensitization program in the targeted communes on Integrated Pest Management approaches; (iv) training sessions to strengthen the capacity of different actors (farmers, local vendors, regional agricultural agents, etc.) on the proper use, storage and disposal of agrochemical products; and (v) a coherent budget available in the project financing. The IPPMP was amply consulted upon and a participatory</p>

		grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is also embedded that guides the steps to be followed to peacefully settle grievances. It was validated by the BEEEI, approved by the Bank, and disclosed both in-country and at the InfoShop prior to appraisal.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	The project is not expected to have an impact on physical cultural resources. However, due to potential impacts on Physical Cultural Resources associated with civil works, the policy is triggered and the ESMF includes provisions of “Chance Finds” approach to ensure that these aspects will be taken into account in sub-project ESIA’s then reflected in the contractors’ TOR .
Indigenous Peoples OP/ BP 4.10	No	There are no Indigenous Peoples People in the project area.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	This policy is triggered because some proposed project activities in component 1 may lead to the acquisition of land that could result in the loss of assets and/or means of livelihood that could lead to the involuntary resettlement of people. A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared, amply consulted upon, validated with BEEEI, approved by the Bank, and disclosed both in-country and at the InfoShop prior to appraisal.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	Yes	OP 4.37 is triggered since the project may include construction of small earth-dams lesser than 5 meters in height. The potential adverse safety and security impacts are addressed in the ESMF which includes adequate measures to ensure that the conception, the construction and the maintenance of the small dams will be done by qualified engineers. In addition, for each small dam to be built, specific safety measures, will be included in the specific ESIA which will be approved by the Bank before constructions start.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	Yes	OP 7.50 is triggered because of the intended project objective of drawing a certain negligible amount of water from the Niger River and/or its adjacent river bodies as part of its agriculture sector development objective. Consequently, the Government of Niger notified on October 5, 2015 the riparian countries of the Niger river through the Niger Basin Authority (NBA). It also sensitized riparian on the low level risks and impacts of the project activities, rather emphasizing on the positive outcomes for Nigeriens and neighboring communities. 1. No objection from the Niger Basin Authority was received on February 3, 2016. In its final design, the Project is not considering to intervene in communes located in Lake Chad basin (Diffa region). There will be

		any water withdrawal from Lake Chad and its tributaries.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	This project will not take place in any disputed areas as defined under OP 7.60, and will not support any activities that will impact disputed areas.

II. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

The environmental and social impacts and risks of the project activities are expected to be moderate to low, mostly site-specific and easily manageable to an acceptable level, typical of Category B projects. The potential negative environmental and social negative impacts and risks of the proposed project are associated with the implementation of Component 1, which is designed to support various activities for Scaling up Climate Smart Agriculture. These include: soil erosion due to agricultural developments; the spread of waterborne disease vectors and health risks associated with pesticide use, risks of increased prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other SCDs due to foreign workers on construction sites, the risk of pollution and environmental degradation by fertilizers and pesticides, reduced vegetation and pasture due to agricultural developments, etc. At the social level, though the project does not anticipate to physically displace people, some of its proposed activities may require acquisition of land plots or restriction of access to productive natural resources, and/ or loss of incomes and livelihood resources without proper precautionary measures taken on time, could potentially lead to the involuntary resettlement of project affected persons (PAP).

The proposed project triggers OP/BP 4.01 (Environmental Assessment), OP 4.09 (Pest Management), OP/BP 4.04 (Natural Habitats), OP/BP 4.36 (Forests), OP/BP 4.11 (Physical Cultural Resources); OP/BP 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement), OP/BP 4.37 (Safety of Dams) and OP/BP 7.50 (Projects in International Waterways). In conformity with the World Bank' requirements and the Government's Environmental Impact Assessment legislation, an ESMF was prepared, amply consulted upon, along with a RPF, and a PMP. These were approved by the BEEEI (attached to the Ministry of Environment) through a national validation workshop, cleared by the Bank's Regional Safeguards Advisor (RSA), and publicly disclosed both in-country and at the InfoShop before appraisal.

No large-scale or irreversible adverse impacts and risks have been identified during the participatory ESMF, IPMP and RPF analysis conducted.

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

No adverse long term impact and risk have been identified during the EA process. Instead, the project is expected to deliver significant environmental and social benefits to hundred thousands of Nigeriens' beneficiaries whose main livelihoods depend largely on agriculture crops and value. The integration of sustainable management practices of land and water as part of the formulation and implementation of CSA integrated projects are expected to increase the productive capital of the land and the net carbon stock; and to increase the resilience of agro-sylvo-pastoral systems to climate risks. However, project activities to increase agricultural productivity could potentially induce indirect, but manageable impacts associated with increased use of agrochemicals, such as

pesticides. These issues are addressed in the Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP).
3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.
N/A
4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.
<p>The proposed project will be implemented by a new PIU under the Ministry of Agriculture. The Ministry is already overseeing three other projects funded by IDA (WAAPP -P122065; PRODEX - P095210 and CAP3 - P132306). The PRODEX will be implementing the project until the completion of the recruitment of the new PIU staff. PRODEX (P095210) has some experience in implementing the Bank's safeguards policies. The Government of Niger (GoN) has financed under ongoing PRODEX the preparation of an ESMF, an IPMP and a RPF to address issues related to the safeguard policies triggered.</p> <p>The ESMF outlines an environmental and social screening process for future sub-projects to ensure that they are environmentally sound and socially equitable, sustainably implementable, and in line with GoN and World Bank operational safeguards policies and guidelines on environmental and social impacts and risks management. Provisions are being made in the ESMF to address issues related to Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11), Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04), Forestry (OP/BP 4.36) and safety and security impacts related to the small dams (OP/BP 4.37). Similarly, mitigation measures to avoid any pressures to project neighboring ecosystems (i.e.- activities could affect natural habitats and/or pristine forests are ineligible for project financing); the adoption of reforestation actions in compliance with OP/BP 4.36 on Forestry will be encouraged. The implementation cost of the ESMF is estimated at FCFA 500 million, is proposed to be included in the overall project budget.</p> <p>An Integrated Pests Management Plan (IPMP) has been prepared based on project activities to increase agricultural productivity which is expected to result in increased use of agrochemicals, such as pesticides. The IPMP aims to ensure safe pests and pesticides management. It includes: (i) a survey on the local bio pesticides and agronomic technical practices to reduce the impacts of pests on the agriculture value chains in the project areas; (ii) appropriate actions to reduce the exposure of farmer groups to pesticides used in agricultural production systems; (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 proper use, storage and disposal of agrochemical products; and (v) a coherent budget of FCA 295 million proposed to be included in the overall project budget.</p> <p>The RPF sets forth the basic principles and procedures to be followed once the physical footprints of project activities are known in details to properly mitigate any potential adverse social impacts (i.e. preparation of site specific resettlement action plan-RAP, etc.). The RPF includes specifics such as valuation of assets, public consultation and participation, institutional arrangement, capacity building, monitoring and evaluation, grievance redress mechanism, budget and source of financing. CFA 300 million are proposed to support resettlement (RAP preparation, sensitization and training of key stakeholders), and to be included in the overall project cost. These do not include compensation costs which will be borne by the Government</p> <p>A 2-person team of Social and Environmental Safeguards Specialists (SESS) will be established at the PIU level to adequately handle the implementation of social and environmental</p>

recommendations. The SESS will work in tandem with the WBG safeguards specialists to ensure due compliance with core safeguards policies requirements. In addition, each project regional unit will have a socio-environmental focal point to follow up on activities at local level.

All bidding documents for civil works will have embedded environmental and social clauses (ESC), in order to enable contractors to follow up on environmental and social due diligence and to mitigate the anticipated negative risks and impacts. Depending of the type, scope/nature and size of construction, a supervising engineer (Bureau de contrôle) will be hired by the project to oversee the construction works (including implementation of environmental and social measures by the constructor) on behalf of the PIU. For small size construction type, the PIU will rely on the deconcentrated technical services like Génie Rural, Regional Directorate for Environmental, as well as local level Socio-environmental Specialist, etc. to ensure due diligence on safeguards as described in the ESC. Regular BEEEI patrols will inspect the construction sites if the construction activities are in compliance with the approved site specific safeguards documents.

The Borrower has some experience with the World Bank Safeguards policies' requirements through several past and ongoing Bank funded projects. The ongoing PRODEX (P095210) achieves excellent results in building the capacity for the PIU, the Regional Focal Points for the project, members of the Regional Technical subprojects' Selection Committees, and the various Implementing Agencies. The proposed project will build on these initial gains and the 3 standalone safeguards instruments (ESMF, IPMP & RPF) include provisions to further strengthen the capacity of the various stakeholders.

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

The key stakeholders identified are the Ministry of Agriculture, deconcentrated technical services, local authorities, affected communities and civil society (NGOs, CSOs, etc.). Throughout the entire process of project preparation, transparent and engaging stakeholder participation consultations were organized in the project intervention areas. The key concerns raised by the local stakeholders are related to land degradation issues that affect their livelihood, mainly the reduction of arable lands due to water erosion and silting of lowlands, lack of access to finance, and need for capacity building to improve agricultural practices. They have been incorporated in the project design (protection of watersheds from erosion and secure irrigation potential, Farmers Field School program, matching grant facility, etc.). Since stakeholder consultation and participation is an iterative process, it will be pursued and sustained throughout the project lifespan.

As part of the ESMF, the IPMP and the RPF, in addition to the series of intensive local stakeholder meetings (open and/or focus groups discussions), a national stakeholders' workshop was organized by the BEEEI on January 7, 8 and 9, 2016 to share the results of the safeguards instruments, mainstream ownership and seek inputs from the stakeholders. The 3 standalone safeguards instruments, approved by the BEEEI as result of this national stakeholders' workshop, have been submitted to the Bank for final approval. They have been disclosed both in-country (March 15th, 2016) and at the InfoShop (March 17th, 2016) prior to appraisal. The ESMF describes a comprehensive consultation and participation mechanism and disclosure during sub-projects preparation.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

Date of receipt by the Bank	02-Feb-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	17-Mar-2016
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
Niger	15-Mar-2016
<i>Comments:</i>	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	02-Feb-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	17-Mar-2016
"In country" Disclosure	
Niger	15-Mar-2016
<i>Comments:</i>	
Pest Management Plan	
Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Yes
Date of receipt by the Bank	02-Feb-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	17-Mar-2016
"In country" Disclosure	
Niger	15-Mar-2016
<i>Comments:</i>	
If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.	
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:	

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment	
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats	
Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP 4.09 - Pest Management	
Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]

Is a separate PMP required?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, has the PMP been reviewed and approved by a safeguards specialist or PM? Are PMP requirements included in project design? If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources	
Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement	
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Is physical displacement/relocation expected? Provided estimated number of people to be affected	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] TBD [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods) Provided estimated number of people to be affected	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] TBD [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.36 - Forests	
Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.37 - Safety of Dams	
Have dam safety plans been prepared?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have the TORs as well as composition for the independent Panel of Experts (POE) been reviewed and approved by the Bank?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Has an Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) been prepared and arrangements been made for public awareness and training?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
OP 7.50 - Projects on International Waterways	
Have the other riparians been notified of the project?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If the project falls under one of the exceptions to the notification requirement, has this been cleared with the Legal Department, and the memo to the RVP prepared and sent?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]

Has the RVP approved such an exception?	Yes [] No [] NA [×]
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information	
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
All Safeguard Policies	
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes [×] No [] NA []

III. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Amadou Ba, Vikas Choudhary	
Approved By		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Maman-Sani Issa (SA)	Date: 25-Apr-2016
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Simeon Kacou Ehui (PMGR)	Date: 27-Apr-2016