

**COMBINED PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENTS / INTEGRATED  
SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET (PID/ISDS)  
ADDITIONAL FINANCING**

**Report No.:** PIDISDSA21270

**Date Prepared/Updated:** 08-Feb-2017

**I. BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

<b>Country:</b>	Benin	<b>Project ID:</b>	P160029
		<b>Parent Project ID (if any):</b>	P115886
<b>Project Name:</b>	Agricultural Productivity and Diversification Additional Financing (P160029)		
<b>Parent Project Name:</b>	Agricultural Productivity and Diversification (P115886)		
<b>Region:</b>	AFRICA		
<b>Estimated Appraisal Date:</b>	07-Feb-2017	<b>Estimated Board Date:</b>	08-Mar-2017
<b>Practice Area (Lead):</b>	Agriculture	<b>Lending Instrument:</b>	Investment Project Financing
<b>Borrower(s):</b>	MInstry of Economy and Finance		
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Minist#re de L Agriculture de L Elevage de la P#che (MAEP)		
<b>Financing (in USD Million)</b>			
	<b>Financing Source</b>		<b>Amount</b>
	BORROWER/RECIPIENT		0.00
	International Development Association (IDA)		45.00
	Total Project Cost		45.00
<b>Environmental Category:</b>	B - Partial Assessment		
<b>Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note):</b>	The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate		
<b>Other Decision:</b>			
<b>Is this a Repeater project?</b>	No		

**B. Introduction and Context**

## Country Context

Benin is a low-income country of about ten million people (2013 population census) with a per capita income of US\$820 in 2014. The economy is driven by agriculture and services, particularly import/export activities through the Port of Cotonou. Agriculture accounts for 25 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 47 percent of the country's employment. Cotton is the primary export commodity. The informal sector, including subsistence agriculture, contributes up to 56 percent of GDP and engages over 90 percent of the labor force. Informal re-export to Nigeria contribute ¼ of the government revenue (a part of that activity goes through formal channels for it to be able to generate so much of the government revenue). The country was able to maintain macroeconomic stability, which laid the foundation for accelerating growth. Real GDP grew by 4.6 percent in 2012; 6.9 percent in 2013; 6.5 percent in 2014; is estimated at 5.0 percent in 2015; and is projected at 4.5 percent in 2016; which is higher than the previous 5-year average of 3.7 percent. Steady gross domestic product (GDP) growth of about 5 percent during the period (2012-2015) was partially offset by rapid population growth averaging 3.5 percent per year, which led to a modest and unequal increase in household consumption. As a result, poverty levels grew from 36.2 percent in 2011 to 40.1 percent in 2015. Growth was particularly modest in agriculture, which employs almost half the labor force. The economy remains poorly diversified and vulnerable to external shocks. This vulnerability underscores the need to promote economic diversification (including exports) as recommended in the 2013 Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) for Benin. Poverty reduction has been enshrined in successive poverty reduction strategies, but results have proven erratic and difficult to sustain. There are significant regional disparities in poverty rates, and while female-headed households have typically experienced lower poverty levels, women continue to suffer from a lack of economic opportunity, are underrepresented in politics and in other decision making positions, and are more susceptible to falling into poverty (Table 1).

The disconnect between economic growth and poverty reduction during the last five years has been reinforced by the fact that higher growth stemmed mainly from more capital-intensive sectors like banking, telecommunications and the port. In contrast, agriculture, which employs half of the labor force, only grew at 4 percent per annum, with its growth derived from more land and more labor, but with modest increase in productivity. In addition, population growth has limited per capita growth and its impact on poverty reduction. Furthermore, Nigeria's economic slowdown and policy changes have led to decreased opportunities for informal trade, both in the gas sector, where gas flows informally from Nigeria to Benin, and in the broader consumer goods sector, where rice, chicken, edible oil, used cars, used clothing etc., flow from Benin to Nigeria. For instance, the suppression of subsidies in Nigeria's oil sector affected negatively the informal Beninese gas trade in areas adjacent to Benin's border with Nigeria (Adjarra), where poverty increased from 34.8 percent in 2011 to 50.4 percent in 2015.

## Sectoral and institutional Context

The agricultural sector in Benin is subject to the vagaries of climate and price fluctuations. Increase in productivity for major crops, including cotton has remained modest over time. Overall agricultural growth is around 4 percent, which is often offset by the relatively high population growth (3.5 percent). Yet, agriculture will remain one of the main source of growth and employment for the near future in the country. This will require higher and faster growth. The past performance of 4% was insufficient to drive meaningful poverty reduction, due to the very high population growth. The agricultural production systems rely on an extension of cropped area and family labor, with no or limited use of improved inputs, production methods, and farm

equipment. Access to financing is limited outside the cotton system. The country's agricultural trade performance is generally weak, with a persistently negative agricultural trade balance. Agricultural exports are concentrated on three groups of products: cotton, fruits (pineapple), and nuts and oilseed (cashew, soy and cottonseed). To meet the needs for a growing urban population, Benin continues to import a large share of horticultural products from neighboring countries (such as Burkina Faso and Nigeria), rice from Asia, wheat, frozen meat and milk from Europe, and frozen poultry products from Brazil. The sector faces the triple challenges of diversifying exports (consolidating cotton exports and increasing export volume for pineapple and cashew nut), increasing food production, and sustainably increasing farm and post-harvest productivity. These challenges must be addressed by taking into account the structural vulnerability of the country's agricultural production system to floods and occasional droughts.

Improving productivity and strengthening diversification are on the top of the agenda of the agricultural and overall development strategy in Benin. The agriculture sector strategy in Benin is defined within the broader framework of the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program (CAADP) by which the country commits to achieve a 6 percent growth in agriculture and to allocate at least 10 percent of the national budget to agriculture as recommended in the Maputo declaration. The country's long-term development strategy (Benin 2025 - Alafia) establishes the long-term vision of the country and gives clear directions in relation to the promotion of agricultural value chains. The vision is that the country must move towards a greater diversification of agricultural production in order to become a major exporter of agricultural products by 2025. The achievement of this vision would require a sound public and private financing of agriculture and financial sector reforms that would support the promotion and implementation of specialized financing instruments for accelerated productivity growth and sustainable diversification in the agriculture sector.

### **C. Proposed Development Objective(s)**

#### **Original Project Development Objective(s) - Parent**

The Project Development Objective of the Agricultural Productivity and Diversification Project (PADA) is to restore and improve productivity and value addition for selected value chains in the Recipient's territory.

#### **Key Results**

The key performance indicators will remain unchanged, although targets will need to be adjusted where necessary and new indicators will be introduced to account for the new activities and changes in corporate indicators. These new indicators include: (i) Number of farmers reached with assets or services of whom 40 percent are women; (ii) Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology; (iii) Number of micro projects transformed into SMEs. The end date for all targets will also be extended to February 28, 2021, in line with the proposed revised Closing Date of the original project.

### **D. Project Description**

The proposed Additional Financing (AF) will be used to support the government of Benin in consolidating and scaling-up the achievements of the initial project, and to strengthen the project focus on income generating activities for poor households as well as improving their nutritional status.

**Component Name**

Component 1. Adoption of Improved Technologies

**Comments (optional)**

Like for the initial project, the objective of this component is to improve productivity and quality standards along the promoted value chains. The component will continue supporting adoption of improved technologies for the development of the food security (aquaculture, rice, poultry, sheep and goat,) and export-oriented value chains (cashew and pineapple) to boost productivity and improve producers' incomes.

**Component Name**

Component 2 Development/rehabilitation of Production and Market Infrastructures

**Comments (optional)**

This component focuses: on (i) promoting small-scale irrigation systems for pineapple and cashew plantations to improve productivity; (ii) further supporting small-scale irrigation of rice production to maintain and expand productivity gains; and (iii) supporting the construction of market infrastructure (warehouses, drying areas, cold chambers, etc.) to reduce post-harvest losses and facilitate access to markets

**Component Name**

Component 3. Value Chain Coordination and Access to Finance for Private Initiatives

**Comments (optional)**

This component has two sub-components: (i) value chain coordination and (ii) facilitation of access to finance in support of private initiatives.

**Component Name**

Component 4. Sector Program Coordination and Project Management

**Comments (optional)**

This component has two sub-components: (i) capacity building of value chain coordination institutions, including strengthening the capacities of civil society and producers' organizations as well as of MAEP in coordinating the implementation of the new agriculture sector program, and (ii) supporting Project management and monitoring and evaluation.

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

The project is nationwide and will be implemented in the 12 Departements (Atacora, Donga, Atlantique, Littoral, Borgou, Alibori, Mono, Couffo, Oueme, Plateaux, Zou, Collines).

**F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists**

Abdoul Wahabi Seini (GSU01)

Abdoulaye Gadiere (GEN07)

**II. Implementation****Institutional and Implementation Arrangements**

There will be no major change to the implementation arrangements. The Project Coordination Unit

(PCU) is currently composed of staff who have been recruited based on the skills needed for the various positions. Given the nature of the scaling up and new activities, the PCU will include an additional animal production specialist. In addition, given the strategic orientation of the Programme Cadre-ProCAD that hosts the PCU, some additional staff will be recruited with cost sharing between PADA and WAAPP: (i) an operations officer; (ii) a finance controller; (iii) a computer and information management specialist; (iv) a logistics management specialist; (v) an accountant; and (vi) two administrative assistants.

Financial Management (FM). The proposed AF will build on the existing institutional and fiduciary arrangements of the Project Coordination Unit of PADA under oversight of the Ministry of Agriculture. The overall performance of the PADA in financial management is Satisfactory. Staffing is adequate but needs to be strengthened with a Financial Controller and proper books of accounts and supporting documents have been kept in respect of all expenditures. The PCU is familiar with the Bank FM requirements and has demonstrated solid technical and fiduciary capacities to manage Bank-financed Projects. The audit for the year ended December 31, 2015 for the PADA was submitted on time, and was unqualified. The interim un-audited financial reports (IFR) are prepared every quarter and regularly submitted to the Bank on time.

The overall FM risk of the Agricultural Productivity and Diversification Project including the proposed additional financing is rated Moderate. It is considered that the financial management satisfies the Bank's minimum requirements under OP/BP 10.00, and therefore is adequate to provide, with reasonable assurance, accurate and timely financial management information on the status of the project required by the Bank.

Procurement. The New Procurement Framework (including Procurement Regulations for Borrowers) that apply to projects with PCN held after July 1st, 2016 will normally apply. Given the fact that waiver has been obtained from CPO to apply the old procurement Guidelines, procurement arrangements of the original project will remain largely the same under the proposed Additional Financing in accordance with: (a) the World Bank's Guidelines: Procurement of Goods, Works, and Non-Consulting Services under IBRD Loans and IDA Credits and Grants dated January 2011; revised July 2014, and (b) Guidelines: Selection and Employment of Consultants under IBRD Loans and IDA Credits and Grants by World Bank Borrowers dated January 2011, revised July 2014. Although procurement on PADA has been quite challenging, the PCU has conducted procurement activities for the original project in a satisfactory manner.

Environmental and Social Safeguards. The AF triggers: OP/BP 4.01 on Environmental Assessment; OP4.09 on Pest Management; OP/PB4.11 On Physical Cultural Resources and OP/BP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement. The original project was rated as environmental assessment Category B so as the proposed AF. The environmental and social impacts of the Project are expected to be moderate, site specific, and manageable. The Project is expected to have a positive environmental impact through its support for agricultural technologies that promote the better use of land and water resources. Potential environmental risks could include point and nonpoint pollution of water sources, and other issues associated with the use of agricultural chemicals, and negative environmental impacts associated with the rehabilitation of irrigation or small-scale civil works. The parent project's safeguards documents (Environmental and Social Management Framework-ESMF, Pest Management Plan-PMP and Resettlement Policy Framework-RPF) have been adapted and updated to include activities planned under the AF. Thereafter, all the three safeguard instruments have been consulted upon and disclosed in-country on February 03, 2017 and at the Infoshop on February 03,

2017. The latest implementation support mission (December, 2016) rated the safeguard compliance Satisfactory, based on review of progress reports and project site visits. The Project Management Unit has an extensive experience in Bank's safeguards policies and a dedicated team has been appointed to follow up on environmental and social issues; especially the implementation of the safeguards instruments. In addition, the national body in charge of environmental and social management plans (ESMPs) implementation monitoring (ABE Agence Beninoise pour l'Environnement) will ensure the compliance with national legislation while Bank's safeguards specialists guide and provide guidance to the PIU through regular supervision missions.

### III. Safeguard Policies that might apply

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The ongoing Additional Financing intends to finance small equipment to ensure proper use of irrigation facilities (sub-component 2-1). More specifically, the project under sub-component 2-2, will also fund the construction and rehabilitation of critical market and storage infrastructures: (i) cold chamber for pineapple packaging and storage before export; (ii) construction of centers of bulking up in pineapple production areas and distribution centers of pineapple to expand domestic marketing of pineapple; (iii) construction of 25 warehouses to support the bulk marketing of cashew nuts; (iv) construction and equipment of 10 cashew apple juice processing units to support income-generating activities for women based on good results of the initial phase; (v) construction of 100 threshing and drying areas for rice to improve quality and marketability of the final product; and (vi) construction and equipment of fresh fish distribution centers. These several civil works will potentially impact environmental and social components. However, the exact locations of these investments were not determined with certainty an Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been developed, reviewed, consulted upon and disclosed within the Benin on February 03, 2017 and at the World Bank's Website on February 03, 2017
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	This policy is not triggered as there will be no potential impact on natural habitats.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The project is not expected to have any impact on forests.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	The Additional Financing of PADA aims also at increasing the agricultural productivity. By this way, it is expected that farmers use fertilizers to improve soil fertility and pesticides to fight against pests and predators. To handle in a proper manner the potential use of these chemical products, the borrower has prepared a Pest Management Plan (PMP). After its preparation, PMP has been reviewed by the Bank, consulted upon and disclosed within Benin on February 03, 2017 and on the Bank's website on February 03, 2017.

Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	The civil works associated with activities will unquestionably involve excavations within the framework of the construction of new infrastructures with the probability to discover cultural resources. However, no specific safeguard instrument is required. The ESMF that has been prepared includes a chapter in order to provide guidance in case of such discoveries.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	There are no indigenous people as defined by the Bank within the Benin
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	The project could involve land take. To be in full compliance with the policy, the borrower has prepared a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) that has also been reviewed, consulted upon, disclosed in-country on February XXX, 2017 and at the World Bank's Website February XXX, 2017.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The project will not finance any dam construction.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The project will not finance any activities with impacts on international waterways.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The project will not finance any activities in disputed areas.

#### IV. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

##### A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

<p><b>1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:</b></p> <p>There are no significant or irreversible adverse impacts that are expected from the implementation of activities that will be financed under this AF. Most of the adverse environmental and social impacts associated with these investments will be small-scale and site-specific. Hence, they will be manageable at an acceptable level.</p> <p>The project remains EA category B and triggers four safeguards policies namely OP/PB 4.01; OP4.09; OP/PB4.11 and OP/PB 4.12. Safeguard instruments (ESMF, IPMP and RPF) have all been updated and will be implemented as guidance/guidelines for the activities during the Additional Financing phase.</p> <p>During the parent project's implementation, Overall safeguard compliance (OP/BP 4.01 on Environmental Assessment; OP4.09 on Pest Management and OP/BP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement) is rated Moderately Satisfactory. All safeguard documents have been prepared and disclosed in accordance with national legislation and Bank policies.</p>
<p><b>2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:</b></p> <p>The assessment of potential environmental and social adverse impacts does not foresee long-term impacts associated to this project.</p>
<p><b>3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse</b></p>

<b>impacts.</b>
N/A
<b>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.</b>
<p>Given that the exact location of future investments are not yet known and activities are diversified, the borrower has prepared an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). That safeguard instrument contains standards, methods, and procedures specifying how future activities whose location, number, and scale are unknown will systematically address environmental and social issues. It includes procedures for screening and mitigating impacts from construction and operation of the irrigation schemes, and includes the following: (a) checklists of potential environmental and social impacts and their sources; (b) procedures for participatory screening of proposed sites and activities and the environmental and social considerations; (c) procedures for assessing potential environmental and social impacts of the planned project activities; (d) institutional arrangements for mitigating, preventing, and managing the identified impacts; (e) typical environmental management planning process for addressing negative externalities in the course of project implementation; (f) a system for monitoring the implementation of mitigation measures; and (g) recommended capacity building measures for environmental planning and monitoring of project activities.</p> <p>To manage land acquisition, involuntary resettlement or loss of livelihoods induced by the implementation of activities and other sub-projects, the client has developed a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). That safeguard instrument clarifies the principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to investments/sub-projects to be prepared during project implementation. Investment-specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) will be prepared, as necessary, in line with the RPF and submitted to the Bank for approval.</p> <p>The PMP encourages the use of organic fertilizers and biological technics to fight against agriculture predators. In addition to that, It sets up guidance and guidelines with the aim to protect population health and environment integrity in promoting best practices in the case of use of chemical products.</p> <p>All the above safeguard documents provide detailed mitigation measures to ensure sustainability and compliance with Benin's regulations and legislations, as well as with the World Bank environmental and social safeguard policies.</p> <p>Activities financed under the project will be screened using a standardized approach based on the tools developed under the original project. ESIA including ESMPs will be prepared as needed for the small civil works expected to be undertaken under this AF. For works with negligible impacts environmental measures based on national laws and regulations will apply.</p> <p>The PIU includes currently an environmental specialist who is responsible for safeguards implementation. Moving forward, under this AF, the same staff will continue to oversee the implementation of the project safeguards instruments and coordinate efforts at the national level. Moreover, the PIU staff will continue to regularly monitor and follow-up with any safeguard issues with the assistance of the ABE(Agence Beninoise de l'Environnement) involved since the beginning of the parent project in ESMPs implementation monitoring. Lastly, the Bank's implementing support missions will also continue to include environmental and social safeguard specialists.</p>



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

Stakeholders concerned by the AF are constituted by farmers, breeders, fishermen, NGOs, and ministries in charge of Agriculture, Livestock, Water, Forestry, Environment and land management. During the safeguard instruments preparation, these various stakeholder groups have been consulted. During the updating of the safeguards documentation, new series of consultations were held where all of these stakeholders have been consulted and their recommendations, comments and suggestions taken into account in the safeguards documents finalization. The latest consultation in the process of safeguard instruments preparation was the workshop held in Bohicon from December 13 to 16, 2016 at Hotel Fifatin.

**B. Disclosure Requirements**

<b>Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other</b>	
Date of receipt by the Bank	09-Jan-2017
Date of submission to InfoShop	03-Feb-2017
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
Benin	03-Feb-2017
<i>Comments:</i>	
<b>Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process</b>	
Date of receipt by the Bank	23-Dec-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	03-Feb-2017
"In country" Disclosure	
Benin	03-Feb-2017
<i>Comments:</i>	
<b>Pest Management Plan</b>	
Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Yes
Date of receipt by the Bank	09-Jan-2017
Date of submission to InfoShop	03-Feb-2017
"In country" Disclosure	
Benin	03-Feb-2017
<i>Comments:</i>	
<b>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.</b>	
<b>If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:</b>	

**C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level**

<b>OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment</b>			
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"/> ]
<b>OP 4.09 - Pest Management</b>			
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"/> ]
<b>OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources</b>			
Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input 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"/> ]
<b>OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement</b>			
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?	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	TBD [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]
Provided estimated number of people to be affected			
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	TBD [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]
Provided estimated number of people to be affected			
<b>The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information</b>			
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
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 [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
<b>All Safeguard Policies</b>			
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]

Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]

## V. Contact point

### World Bank

Contact: Erick Herman Abiassi

Title: Senior Agriculture Economist

### Borrower/Client/Recipient

Name: Ministry of Economy and Finance

Contact: Servais ADJOVI

Title: Directeur de Cabinet

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### Implementing Agencies

Name: Ministère de L'Agriculture de L'Élevage de la Pêche (MAEP)

Contact: Aguemon Dossa

Title: Directeur de la Programmation et de la Prospective

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## VI. For more information contact:

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## VII. Approval

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Erick Herman Abiassi	
<b>Approved By</b>		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Maman-Sani Issa (SA)	Date: 08-Feb-2017
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Simeon Kacou Ehui (PMGR)	Date: 08-Feb-2017
Country Director:	Name: Pierre Frank Laporte (CD)	Date: 08-Feb-2017