



Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary

Appraisal Stage

(ESRS Appraisal Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 10/17/2023 | Report No: ESRSA03057



I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Operation Data

Operation ID	Product	Operation Acronym	Approval Fiscal Year
P178836	Investment Project Financing (IPF)	PAFAD	2024
Operation Name	Djibouti Agri-Food Value Chain Development Project		
Country/Region Code	Beneficiary country/countries (borrower, recipient)	Region	Practice Area (Lead)
Djibouti	Djibouti	MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	Agriculture and Food
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Ministry of Economy and Finance	Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Fisheries, Livestock, in charge of Halieutic Ressources	12-Oct-2023	14-Dec-2023
Estimated Decision Review Date	Total Project Cost		
05-Oct-2023	18,490,000.00		

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Proposed Development Objective

The project development objective is to improve the competitiveness and resilience of selected agri-food value chains in the territorial areas targeted by the project.

B. Is the operation 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 Activities

[Description imported from the PAD Data Sheet in the Portal providing information about the key aspects and components/sub-components of the project]

The project has the twin objectives of (i) creating an enabling environment to develop viable economic enterprises through the provision of basic rural infrastructure and services, the generation and diffusion of knowledge about new technologies, and the establishment of an adequate policy and regulatory framework; and (ii) supporting private sector



initiatives through assistance to formulating private investments, access to commercial financing, provision of funding and technical assistance by the project and at the start-up stage.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1 Overview of Environmental and Social Project Settings

[Description of key features relevant to the operation's environmental and social risks and opportunities (e.g., whether the project is nationwide or regional in scope, urban/rural, in an FCV context, presence of Indigenous Peoples or other minorities, involves associated facilities, high-biodiversity settings, etc.) – Max. character limit 10,000]

Djibouti heavily relies on imports for its domestic needs, with approximately 90% of its food requirements being imported from neighboring countries, such as Ethiopia, Yemen, and Kenya, as well as from Europe, which makes it vulnerable to fluctuations in international food prices and supply disruptions. Agriculture contributes a small percentage (around 3%) to Djibouti's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The sector has not been a significant driver of economic growth in the country. Djibouti has approximately 10,000 hectares of arable land with potential access to groundwater. However, due to limited water resources, soil salinity, and other factors, only a fraction of the arable land (around 1,500 hectares) is currently being cultivated.

Djibouti is characterized by an arid to semi-arid climate with low annual rainfall (approximately 150 mm per year). Given the arid to semi-arid climate (~150 mm rainfall/year) and limited water resources, agriculture is primarily dependent on irrigation and pastoral practices. Irrigated agriculture involves cultivating crops in areas where water is artificially supplied to the fields. This is typically done through the use of wells, boreholes, and water pumping systems. The limited available arable land is used for growing crops, such as fruits, vegetables, and fodder for livestock. Djibouti has a long tradition of pastoralism, which involves raising livestock such as cattle, goats, sheep, and camels. Pastoralists move their herds across different regions in search of grazing lands and water sources. This nomadic or semi-nomadic way of life is adapted to the arid conditions and allows livestock to utilize sparse vegetation in various parts of the country.

The challenge of climate change is particularly significant for Djibouti's agricultural sector due to its vulnerability to the impacts of changing climatic conditions. Djibouti is one of the world's driest countries and highly vulnerable to climate change. The rising temperatures and insufficient rainfall have caused severe drought conditions. In 2021, Djibouti experienced its highest average temperature since 1981, with a significant increase of about +3.7°C.

Farmers in Djibouti often face challenges related to access to modern agricultural technologies, equipment, and financial resources for investment in agriculture.

Inequality in Djibouti is high, and among the highest in the region. Extreme poverty is predominantly found in the rural regions of the nation. Although only 15 percent of Djibouti's population resides in non-urban areas, they constitute more than half of the country's extreme poor. According to the 2019 Poverty Assessment, using data from the 2017 Household Survey, 17 percent of the population lived in extreme poverty, with less than US\$1.90 per day (in 2011 purchasing power parity terms). There are notable inequalities in the availability of water, electricity, and sanitation services throughout the country. While data on child labor is very limited in Djibouti, the US Department of Labor has published data in 2017 that informal child labor through caring for one's family livestock is common in Djibouti. Evidence of child labor in the agricultural sector has not been documented, as the agricultural sector is very limited in Djibouti



The development of agri-food value chains in Djibouti faces challenges due to the lack of basic public infrastructure and services in rural areas. These infrastructures include water procurement (boreholes and wells), energy connectivity, and access to markets. Additionally, volcanic activity has left rocks on arable land, hindering proper soil tilling.

Many projects financed by various sources have helped vulnerable rural households benefit from agricultural inputs and equipment intended to improve productivity in the sectors of agriculture, livestock, agroforestry and fisheries.

Nevertheless, despite these efforts, the country is still dependent on food imports for 90% of its needs. Ethiopia currently supplies the majority of fresh produce, particularly fruits and vegetables, to Djibouti, including its main city markets. However, these imports are of relatively poor quality and fetch low prices. In contrast, locally produced fresh goods are deemed to be of higher quality and are in high demand among Djiboutian consumers.

Rural entrepreneurs in Djibouti face challenges accessing commercial funding, hindering private investment in the agri-food sector. Financial inclusion is crucial to address this issue. Currently, a significant portion of Djiboutian households, especially in rural areas, lack access to banking services, making self-financing difficult. The agricultural sector is perceived as risky, leading to limited access to loans due to a lack of necessary guarantees. Public support through the National Agency for Investment Promotion and the Partial Credit Guarantee Fund exists but needs to be expanded to foster investment in the agri-food sector and ensure equitable risk-sharing with commercial banks.

The objective of the The Government of Djibouti (GoD) is to initiate a shift by which private investment will be encouraged to change scale by increasing production, creating added value and jobs from upstream to downstream in the agricultural, animal and fisheries sectors.

The project aims to increase private investment and employment in Djibouti's agri-food sector. Direct beneficiaries include rural and peri-urban households engaged in agriculture, livestock breeding, and pastoralism, along with related entrepreneurs involved in various supply chain stages. The project targets both permanent and seasonal agriculture, emphasizing opportunities for women and youth. Indirect beneficiaries encompass village and peri-urban residents across Djibouti, benefiting from training and communication spillover effects, promoters of large agribusiness facilities investing in new value chains, and relevant government agencies in the agricultural sector.

D.2 Overview of Borrower's Institutional Capacity for Managing Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

[Description of Borrower's capacity (i.e., prior performance under the Safeguard Policies or ESF, experience applying E&S policies of IFIs, Environmental and social unit/staff already in place) and willingness to manage risks and impacts and of provisions planned or required to have capabilities in place, along with the needs for enhanced support to the Borrower – Max. character limit 10,000]

The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries (MAEPE-RH french acronym) will be the implementing agency. The MAEPE-RH has experience in implementing WB project under the OP policies and under ESF. The MAEPE-RH is currently implementing the following WB- financed operations: (i) PROLUC (Emergency project for locust control in Djibouti of US\$6 million), approved in May 2020; (ii) the Project for risk reduction, inclusion and enhancement of pastoral economies in the Horn of Africa of 5 million US\$ (DRIVE), approved in June 2022; (iii) the PURCSA (Emergency project in response to the food security crisis in Djibouti of 20 million US\$) executed by MAEPE-RH with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarity (MASS) and approved in October 2022. All of these projects are implemented under the ESF. Additionally, the MAEPE-RH implemented the Rural Community Development and Water Mobilization (PRODERMO) project under the World Bank's former safeguard OP policies. The PROLUC's E&S performance is assessed as moderately unsatisfactory due to significant delays encountered by the PIU in executing corrective measures. Nevertheless, the



MAEPE-RH has recently enlisted an experienced environmental and social consultant to enhance its E&S management capabilities and strengthen the ministry 's capacity.

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

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Moderate

A.1 Environmental Risk Rating

Moderate

[Summary of key factors contributing to risk rating, in accordance with the ES Directive and the Technical Note on Screening and Risk Classification under the ESF – Max. character limit 4,000]

The project's Environmental Risk Rating is rated as moderate given the scale and nature of the planned activities in Components 1 and 2. Component 1 involves various interventions that include rural public infrastructure improvements (borefoles, acces road , energy equipment and facilities and land clearing), financing feasibility studies, TAs for the strengthening of the regulatory and institutional framework of the agri-food sector and supporting research through the developing of modern small farms infrastructure with advanced irrigation and fertigation systems. These activities can have a number of negative impacts on the environment and nearby communities limited to the construction phase that include air pollution (dust) , noise and vibration, waste generation, occupational and community health and safety concerns, soil erosion, wastewater discharge. These impacts are expected to be predictable, temporary and /or reversible, site-specific, low in magnitude, without likelihood of impacts beyond the actual footprint of the project, low probability of serious adverse effects to human health and/or the environment and easily mitigatable In Component 2, activities related capital endowment contribution (CEC) mechanism which will support small subprojects of producers organizations, SMEs and agricultural entrepreneurs may entail adverse risks and impacts linked to occupational and community health and safety, environment, waste management, natural resources consumption, use of pesticides, land degradation resulting from the use of technologies and practices that contribute to land degradation;

A.2 Social Risk Rating

Moderate

[Summary of key factors contributing to risk rating, in accordance with the ES Directive and the Technical Note on Screening and Risk Classification under the ESF – Max. character limit 4,000]

Social risks and impacts associated with the project are considered to be moderate as they are site-specific and can be managed through the application of relevant mitigation measures. These potential social risks and impacts include generic risks associated with minor civil works, unequal beneficiary selection for TA activities, complaints, elite capture and failure to include vulnerable groups and individuals if eligibility criteria from infrastructure investments, seed grants and technical assistance are not well-designed, transparently selected or their information is not appropriately disseminated. Other social risks include failure to comply with labor standards, in particular risks associated with the exploitation of agricultural labor, of migrant and child labor through the component 2 . These risks are particularly relevant when it comes to the subprojects that will be partly financed by the seed grant under Component 3.

[Summary of key factors contributing to risk rating. This attribute is only for the internal version of the download document and not a part of the disclosable version – Max. character limit 8,000]

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

B.1 Relevance of Environmental and Social Standards

ESS1 - Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Relevant

[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]

This ESS1 standard is relevant. The main environmental risks and impacts under component 1 include risks related to civil works associated with the improvement of rural basic infrastructures such as dust emission, solid and liquid waste generation, community and occupational health safety issues and groundwater pollution from the potential increase in use of agricultural inputs and livestock activities. The TA activities will support the strengthening of the regulatory and institutional framework of the agri-food sector thus contributing to the enabling environment for agri-food business resilience. Other environmental risks/impacts associated with the capital endowment contribution CEC during the operational phase, and are linked to water and energy consumption, hygiene and food safety requirements, land and water management, the use of pesticides, manure and veterinary waste management. Social risks are mostly associated with beneficiary selection and eligibility criteria for both Component 1 and 2 activities related to technical assistance, including poorly designed process, elite capture, lack of transparency and potential for exclusion of poor or vulnerable individuals from the project, risks associated with child and migrants working in the agriculture sector, through the financing of agricultural investment initiatives. The project will not entail any major civil works or induce labor influx. The project has been screened for SEA/SH risks, which are rated as low. In order to manage the risks listed above, the MAEPE-RH has prepared an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that will apply to all project activities, and outline: (i) the screening procedures to select and assess the environmental and social (E&S) risks of the civil works to be financed or the subprojects to be financed under Components 2; (ii) the E&S mitigation measures, such as an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMPs); (iii) a list of E&S clauses to be included in the bidding documents; (iv) an E&S supervision checklist; (v) the Code of Conduct for all direct project workers; (vi) the grievance mechanism; (vii) the feedback tools from consultations; (viii) the E&S Capacity Building requirement for MAEPE-RH staff and the CEC mechanism applicant; The ESMF also includes an exclusion list with activities that might lead to substantial impacts to critical habitats, biodiversity or ecosystems, subprojects that require land acquisition, or trades for which environmental and social risks are difficult to manage, such as tanneries and a due diligence to assess the risks of child and forced labor. Finally, the ESMF also clearly outlines the eligibility criteria for benefitting from Capital Endowment Contribution (the CEC mechanism) and from technical assistance activities, and how this information will be communicated to potential beneficiaries/applicants. The project 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, including, 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. The ESMF which includes Labor Management Procedures (LMP) has ensured proper consultation with project beneficiaries and is accompanied by a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).

ESS10 - Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

Relevant

[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]



Project stakeholders include the MAEPE-RH, other associated line ministries (such as the Ministry of Women and Family, the Regional Councils, the National Agency for Investment Promotion), commercial banks as well as the FGPCD (Fond de Garantie Partielle des Credits de Djibouti) and key beneficiaries, such as agricultural and pastoralist households, agricultural small and medium enterprises and farmers' cooperatives and associations. Disadvantaged and vulnerable stakeholders include refugees, migrants, households below poverty level or at higher risks of food insecurity, women-headed beneficiary cooperatives or female farmers, as well as individuals who do not know how to read or write to understand the proposed project and who may have limitations in participating and/or understanding the project information. The MAEPE-RH has prepared a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) consistent with the requirement of ESS10 .The SEP describe the key activities undertaken as part of project preparation as well as outline those to follow during implementation .. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) incorporates strategies for soliciting input from relevant stakeholders. It also encompasses outreach and orientation sessions to facilitate meaningful participation of potential applicants in the Capital Endowment Contribution (CEC) mechanism within the project, as well as outlines the project's grievance resolution process. MAEPE-RH will include a targeted outreach to women, youth and producers in disadvantaged areas. Communication will facilitate the participation of vulnerable groups this includes offering technical assistance for the development of business plans and continued support during implementation, as well as giving priority consideration in the applicant selection process In disadvantaged areas, additional support may be provided by TA and peer-to-peer networks to ensure that potential beneficiaries receive timely information and support in the application process. Awareness raising sessions will be conducted in community centers to ensure higher participation of targeted population.

ESS2 - Labor and Working Conditions

Relevant

[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]

This standard is relevant. The project activities will involve direct workers who are government staff managing and implementing the project (principally the PMU made up of MAEPE-RH staff and consultants), contracted workers, such as the employees of the contractors who will do the civil works, consultants who will be hired for technical assistance and capacity-building activities, and community workers who will support information dissemination and campaigns as volunteers. The key risks and impacts associated with this standard include occupational health and safety associated with the civil works, and related activities such as stone removal and small earthworks, (e.g Falls and trips , manual handling and ergonomics, excavation hazards, machinery and equipment hazards , electrical hazards , as well as risks of poor labor condition, child labor and forced labor, in particular related to the workers of SMEs that will benefit from the subprojects under component 2 and technical assistance activities. . Labor influx is not anticipated as they are likely to use local contractors and local labor To manage these potential risks, the MAEPE-RH prepared a Labor Management Procedure (LMP), as part of the ESMF to be disclosed prior to appraisal. The LMP includes requirements for all types of workers, contractors, and primary suppliers and the uptake channels to the project workers grievance mechanism. The procedure also includes requirements for occupational health and safety, working conditions and terms of employment, non-discrimination and equal opportunity, rights of association, minimum age and a code of conduct sanctioning sexual harassment as well as gender-based violence. The procedures also include mitigation measures sanctioning child labor and the exploitation of agricultural labor, and for ensuring good working conditions, the health and safety and accident notification to be included in the subprojects under component 2.

ESS3 - Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

Relevant

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[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]

This standard is relevant. Component 1 activities may potentially be a significant user of water in the scale of Djibouti as it will be promoting irrigation in few areas. The project activities present risks and impacts related to pollution, including air emissions, dust, and construction waste. The use of construction machinery may induce environmental pollution (soil contamination) from exhaust, used oil and spare parts, or washing operation. Agricultural and livestock activities financed under component 2 may have potential risks to the environment, specifically in terms of surface and groundwater pollution. It is not expected that the project activities will significantly increase livestock quantity and crop agriculture or incentivize pesticide use . The improper use, transportation, and disposal of pesticides can contribute to the contamination of both land and water resources. These activities will require careful management and adherence to best practices to minimize the negative impacts on water quality and soil. Pest Management measures are included in the ESMF to mitigate potential risks associated with the transport, storage, handling and disposals of agrochemicals including packaging materials as needed. Despite the fact that the project will promote livestock activities, no major GHG emission is anticipated from the activities to be financed by this project. The project will contribute to climate change adaptation by encouraging and supporting subprojects that enhance water use efficiency and implement climate-smart agricultural practices, leveraging technology and innovative approaches. Examples include adopting climate-controlled cultivation methods like greenhouse farming, as well as employing water-saving techniques such as boreholes, water harvesting, storage, and drip irrigation

ESS4 - Community Health and Safety

Relevant

[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]

This standard is relevant. Key community and safety risks include risks associated with minor civil works, such as construction waste, dust emission, noise and vibration. 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. SEA/SH risks have been screened and assessed as moderate as the project will not lead to important labor influx . The E&S procedures in the ESMF has identified all these risks/impacts and mitigate them through mitigation measures that will be included in the Project Operational Manual (POM), and ESMPs as needed. Prevention measures associated with SEA and SH have also been included in the ESMF and LMP, where all MAEPE-RH staff, contractors , consultants that are involved in the civil works and the implementation of TAs activities will have to sign a Code of Conduct prohibiting sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse. SEA/SH measure is included and captured in the ESMF and generic community health and safety risks associated with civil works that will also be reflected in the bidding documents.

ESS5 - Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

Not Currently Relevant

[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]

Any activities under the project leading to private land acquisition, economic resettlement and restriction of land use will be excluded. All civil works and subprojects will be screened for land acquisition and economic/physical resettlement impacts. Any civil works or subprojects leading to such impacts will be excluded from project financing. The capital endowment contribution CEC program will not finance subprojects that require land acquisition or restriction to land use, these are part of the exclusion list outlined in the ESMF and the ESCP. This will be clearly communicated as part of the information on eligibility criteria. Therefore, ESS5 is not relevant to the project. Any risk

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and impact related to the land development management plans to be developed during the project implementation will be handled through ESS1

ESS6 - Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

Relevant

[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]

This standard is relevant. The project activities are not expected to operate in natural habitats or protected area, nor does it anticipate the conversion or destruction of natural habitats as well (all investments related to improvement of the rural infrastructure will take place in the existing agricultural lands and hence it will not lead to conversion of natural habitats to agricultural lands). This project will not invest in conversion of natural or critical habitats, however increased agricultural activities can have adverse impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems. The unrestricted application of pesticides could potentially lead to environmental pollution. Additionally, certain agricultural practices may carry the risk of introducing new invasive species and phytosanitary diseases. The ESMF has identified all these risks/impacts and mitigate them through mitigation measures, such as the elaboration and implementation of PMP as needed. The ESCP will include exclusion criteria list that covers any activities that may involve alien species and any significant risks to biodiversity, animal welfare, land conversion or legally protected natural resources.

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

Not Currently Relevant

[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]

In line with the policy interpretation in Djibouti, this ESS is not relevant for the project.

ESS8 - Cultural Heritage

Relevant

[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]

This standard is relevant. Since the project civil works can involve excavations, movement of earth, or other changes in the physical environment, ESS8 applies to the Project. Therefore, a Chance-Finds Procedure shall be adopted for precautionary reasons for infrastructure investments to address unknown archeological or historical remains and objects and the procedure has been described in the ESMF. Chance-find procedures will be part of the financial grant agreements to be signed with the beneficiaries of the matching grant.

ESS9 - Financial Intermediaries

Not Currently Relevant

[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]

This ESS is not relevant. The CEC mechanism is will be operated by the MAEPE-RH. A subproject selection committee chaired by the MAEPE-RH Minister will manage and oversee subprojects under component 2 . The mitigation measures in the ESMF will encompass a series of actions, including an exclusion list of subprojects, ES screening to assess the extent of their foreseeable E&S risks and to define the necessary instrument, integrating E&S clauses into financing agreements with sub-project proponents, assisting sub-project proponents in developing ESMPs as needed



B.2 Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Operations on International Waterways

Yes

The memo on the Exception to the riparian notification requirement under OP 7.50 (Projects on International Waterways) is currently prepared by the TT.

OP 7.60 Operations in Disputed Areas

No

B.3 Other Salient Features

Use of Borrower Framework

No

[Explanation including areas where “Use of Borrower Framework” is being considered - Max. character limit 10,000]

The Borrower Framework is not being considered.

Use of Common Approach

No

[Explanation including list of possible financing partners – Max. character limit 4,000]

N/A

B.4 Summary of Assessment of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

[Description provided will not be disclosed but will flow as a one time flow to the Appraisal Stage PID and PAD – Max. character limit 10,000]

the main environmental and social risks and impacts under component 1 include risks related to civil works associated with the improvement of rural basic infrastructures such as dust emission, solid and liquid waste generation , community and occupational health safety issues and groundwater pollution from the potential increase use of agricultural inputs and livestock activities . The TA activities will support the strengthening of the regulatory and institutional framework of the agri-food sector thus contributing to the enabling environment for agri-food business resilience. Other environmental risks/impacts associated with the capital endowment contribution CEC during the operational phase, and are linked to water and energy consumption, hygiene and food safety requirements, land and water management, the use of pesticides, manure and veterinary waste management.

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list of E&S clauses to be included in the bidding documents; (iv) an E&S supervision checklist; (v) the Code of Conduct for all direct project workers; (vi) the grievance mechanism; (vii) the feedback tools from consultations; (viii) the E&S Capacity Building requirement for MAEPE-RH staff and the CEC mechanism applicant;

The ESMF also includes an exclusion list with activities that might lead to substantial impacts to critical habitats, biodiversity or ecosystems, subprojects that require land acquisition, or trades for which environmental and social risks are difficult to manage, such as tanneries and a due diligence to assess the risks of child and forced labor.

Finally, the ESMF also clearly outlines the eligibility criteria for benefitting from Capital Endowment Contribution (the CEC mechanism) and from technical assistance activities, and how this information will be communicated to potential beneficiaries/applicants.

The project 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, including, 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 be build the capacity of the regional institutions on the ESF. The ESMF which include Labor Management Procedures (LMP) has ensured proper consultation with project beneficiaries and is accompanied by a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).

C. Overview of Required Environmental and Social Risk Management Activities

C.1 What Borrower environmental and social analyses, instruments, plans and/or frameworks are planned or required by implementation?

[Description of expectations in terms of documents to be prepared to assess and manage the project’s environmental and social risks and by when (i.e., prior to Effectiveness, or during implementation), highlighted features of ESA documents, other project documents where environmental and social measures are to be included, and the related due diligence process planned to be carried out by the World Bank, including sources of information for the due diligence - Max. character limit 10,000]

ESMF, ESMPs

III. CONTACT POINT

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