

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

Report No.: PIDISDSA20821

Date Prepared/Updated: 08-Feb-2017

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Togo	Project ID:	P159637
		Parent Project ID (if any):	P118045
Project Name:	PASA Additional Financing (P159637)		
Parent Project Name:	Togo Agricultural Sector Support Project (P118045)		
Region:	AFRICA		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	07-Feb-2017	Estimated Board Date:	08-Mar-2017
Practice Area (Lead):	Agriculture	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Borrower(s):			
Implementing Agency:	Ministere de l'Economie et des Finances, Ministere de l' Agriculture de l' Elevage et de l Hydraulique		
Financing (in USD Million)			
Financing Source			Amount
BORROWER/RECIPIENT			0.00
International Development Association (IDA)			20.00
Total Project Cost			20.00
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note):	The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate		
Other Decision:			
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Togo is a small country in West Africa with a population of almost 7.3 million people (2016). The demographic growth rate is about 2.8%. Poverty remains widespread in the country even though national poverty rates declined from 58.7% in 2011 to 55.1% in 2015. Poverty is mostly a rural phenomenon with 69% of rural households living below the poverty line in 2015. Moreover, female-headed households have higher poverty rates than those headed by males (57.5% against 55% in 2015).

Togo's economy has been growing at an average rate of about 5% over the past five years. Growth in 2015 reached 5.3%, and per capita growth about 2.5%. The major growth contributor in 2015 was the secondary sector (2%) due to the performance of extractive and manufacturing industries, followed by the service sector (2%) resulting from increased trading volumes at the Lomé sea port and the Lomé International Airport. Growth has also been significant albeit volatile in the agricultural sector, ranging between 0% in 2013, to 14% in 2014, and 2% in 2015. The building and public works sector comprises only 7% of the GDP, but its growth rate has been the highest, reaching 15.5% in 2015. GDP is projected to grow at 5% in 2016 and 2017, and 5.3% in 2018. Over the medium term, the government plans to scale up investment in the agricultural sector to enhance agricultural productivity, accelerates the processing of agricultural products, and undertake reforms to make the investment climate more attractive. Inflation is projected to be contained at less than 3% during the next three years. Overall, the key development challenges for Togo, as stated in the country's poverty reduction strategy, include: (i) developing sectors with strong growth potential; (ii) strengthening economic infrastructure; (iii) developing human capital, social safety nets, and employment; (iv) strengthening governance; and (v) promoting a more balanced, participatory, and sustainable development.

In 2015, Togo's agricultural sector employed two thirds of the population and accounted for about 30% of GDP. However, the sector mainly comprises subsistence farming, which follows traditional practices and is subject to the vagaries of climate and price fluctuations. Yields of food crops have been consistently low and the performance of the main export crops (cotton, coffee and cocoa) has been deteriorating. Meat and fish production is also low and the country depends on massive imports to make up for its food deficit. The extremely limited rural infrastructure is poorly maintained and constitutes a major constraint to growth. Economic studies show that agriculture will remain a key source of growth and employment in Togo for the foreseeable future. As such, satisfactory growth in this sector is expected to have a strong effect on poverty reduction. The Togo CAADP/ECOWAP Compact estimates that a 1 percent growth of agricultural GDP would lead to a 2 percent reduction in the incidence of poverty at the national level.

Sectoral and institutional Context

Agro-climatic conditions in Togo are generally favorable for agriculture. The country benefits from a natural deep water port, which facilitates trade and serves as a hub for the sub-region. The agricultural sector has the greatest potential to directly increase the income of the poor. On-farm productivity is still very low (with little use of inputs, and traditional production methods and farm equipment), and the irrigation potential remains largely untapped. Access to financing is limited outside the cotton system. The main food crops are cereals (maize, sorghum, millet, rice), tubers (cassava, yams) and legumes (cowpeas, soybeans), all of which roughly contribute to two thirds of the agricultural GDP. Animal protein production (meat and fish) is low, covering only 65 percent of the needs in meats, and less than 50 percent for fish. The balance is imported,

generating significant needs for hard currency. These needs would be even larger if Togo's consumption of meat and fish were to increase and reach the average of other countries in the region. In the absence of increased supply of domestic animal food products, and with demand for animal products expected to rise with urban incomes, demand for imported animal products is likely to explode. This will inevitably exert further pressure on already negative agricultural and overall trade balances.

Agriculture in Togo suffers from low productivity, shortages of key inputs, and poor agricultural support services. Output growth has been mainly due to the increase in cultivated acreage rather than due to any noticeable improvement in productivity. A recent analysis (Systematic Country Diagnostic, 2016) identified key sector constraints as: (a) weak extension services and limited agricultural research capacity, limiting generation, dissemination and adoption of new technologies; (b) limited access to rural credit, which also prevents farmers from acquiring improved seeds and fertilizers; (c) inadequate rural infrastructure, and problematic access to water for agricultural production purposes. Overall agriculture performance has been unsatisfactory due to: (i) a weak institutional network that fails to promote change in agricultural production methods; (ii) poor agricultural infrastructure maintenance services; and (iii) insufficient and inappropriate budgetary allocation to agriculture.

The Government of Togo considers the agricultural sector as the key engine of economic growth. Its overall objective is to transform agriculture into a more competitive sector, using efficient production techniques and well trained, dynamic and professional farmers and farmer organizations, while integrating conservation of the environment, adaptation to climate change and sustainable management of natural resources. The government has recently produced a new agricultural sector policy document (Document de Politique Agricole 2015-2030), which stresses the need for the sector to be equitable, integrate gender concerns and support vulnerable poor rural households. This AF has been designed to take into account institution and capacity building needs in the sector, gender concerns, climate change adaptation, citizen engagement and job creation.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original Project Development Objective(s) - Parent

The objectives of the Project are to (i) rehabilitate and reinforce productive capacities among targeted beneficiaries across Selected Value Chains, and (ii) foster an enabling environment for the development of the agricultural sector, in the Recipient's territory.

Project Beneficiaries (within all five administrative regions of Togo)

- 1) 60,000 crop farmers
- 2) 13,000 animal herders
- 3) 1,600 fish producers
- 4) 500 fish merchants
- 5) 650,000 households raising poultry and/or small ruminants will benefit from dedicated animal vaccination campaigns

PDO Level Results Indicators

- 1) Farm output subject to project supported post-harvest value-adding schemes (rice, corn);
- 2) Increase of crop (coffee, cocoa) and continental fisheries output, and of livestock population

- (small ruminants, poultry) among project beneficiaries;
- 3) Rates of PNIASA financial execution (for PASA, PADAT and WAAPP altogether) and;
 - 4) Number of direct beneficiaries.

Key Results

Key Results Indicators

- 1) Farm output subject to project supported post-harvest value-adding schemes (rice, corn);
- 2) Increase of crop (coffee, cocoa) and continental fisheries output, and of livestock population (small ruminants, poultry) among project beneficiaries;
- 3) Rates of PNIASA financial execution (for PASA, PADAT and WAAPP altogether) and;
- 4) Number of direct beneficiaries.

D. Project Description

The AF will complete, consolidate and expand project activities and project restructuring will increase funding for each of the components. However the primary focus of the AF will be to : (i) scale up the promotion of strategic food crops (rice), export crops (coffee, cocoa) and fish farming with a special focus on productivity increase, quality improvement, access to markets and institutional support to the targeted value chains; (ii) provide further support to the livestock sub-sector with an emphasis on commercial animal husbandry and processing of animal products; (iii) consolidate the institutional support to the Ministry of Agriculture with a particular emphasis on capacity building of regional entities and autonomous departments under the Ministry; and (iv) foster sustainable management of financial instruments set up under the initial project in order to promote increased private sector investment and upgrading of existing micro projects into SMEs to create more jobs, especially for youth and women.

Component Name

Component 1: Promotion of strategic food crops, export crops and freshwater fish production

Comments (optional)

This component covers food crops, export crops, and fish production. The overall output of the component is improved productivity and value-added of key commodities chosen for their growth potential and poverty reduction impact. The AF will put more emphasis on (i) increased productivity; (ii) improved quality standards; and (iii) better access to market for the targeted commodities.

Component Name

Component 2. Support for livestock sub-sector development

Comments (optional)

Activities under component 2 will focus on three critical areas : (i) support to animal health and disease control programs (country-wide de-worming and vaccinations campaigns), using a sustainable mechanism for vaccine procurement and administration already developed in Togo and enhanced control of the inputs supply chains; (ii) promote the development of commercial animal farms through training, technical support and provision of small grants; and (iii) provide support for processing and increased access to markets for animal products as the average number of animals per producer has increased as a result of project support leading sometimes to difficulties in marketing the surplus

Component Name

Component 3: Support for capacity building and sector coordination

Comments (optional)

The objective of this component is to further strengthen the capacity of MAEP to coordinate the implementation of the project and manage other PNIASA investments. It will lead to an increase of the physical and financial execution rate of sound agricultural investments in the country.

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

The project will be active in the five Togolese regions: Maritime, Plateaux, Centrale, Kara and Savanes.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Abdoul Wahabi Seini (GSU01)

II. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

The proposed AF does not foresee any significant changes in terms of implementation arrangements. The General Secretariat of MAEP will bear the overall responsibility for PNIASA coordination. It will delegate the operational responsibility of the Project to one senior staff, competitively selected for this position. In collaboration with the Directorate in charge of planning and the Directorate in charge of financial affairs, this MAEP coordination team (PASA Delegated Operational Coordination - DOC) will be in charge of the fiduciary aspects, planning, progress reporting, and the overall management of the project. The operational execution of project activities will rest with delivery agencies, including MAEP's directorates and agencies, service delivery partners, producer organizations and NGOs.

Like under the parent project, an Inter-ministerial Steering Committee (CIPS), chaired by the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, will oversee the overall PNIASA implementation, including activities financed from this project. The Technical Steering Committee for the Agricultural Sector (CTP), chaired by the General Secretary of MAEP, will: (i) monitor the developments and progress in the agricultural sector, (ii) facilitate dialogue with technical and financial partners for the implementation of the sector program and projects, (iii) monitor and coordinate all partners involved in PNIASA implementation, and (iv) review and approve the annual work plans for the Project and provide recommendations for improvement; (v) review and approve technical and financial reports on Project implementation, before their submission to CIPS; and (vi) organize Project performance reviews.

Concerning monitoring and evaluation, implementation progress will be assessed during biannual joint supervision missions. Surveys will be conducted every year in all the five regions.

III. Safeguard Policies that might apply

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP	Yes	As the initial project the ongoing Additional Financing aims at supporting the construction of small infrastructure (warehouses

4.01		and drying areas) and the provision of equipment to improve the quality of processed products. These anticipated civil works may induce potential environmental and social adverse impacts. However, the exact location of these investments are yet unknown. Consequently, an Environment and Social Management Framework(ESMF) has been developed, reviewed, consulted upon and disclosed within the Togo on February 03,2017 and at the World Bank's Web site 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	As agriculture project, it intends to increase the productivity. That means, beneficiaries will unquestionably use fertilizers and pesticides to achieve this objective. To make sure all precautions have been taken with the aim to handle a best way adverse impactson environment and human health related to the use of pesticides and other chemical products, the borrower has developed a Pest Management Plan (PMP). After its preparation, this instrument has been reviewed by the Bank, consulted upon and disclosed in-country on February 03, 2017 and on the Bank's website on February 03, 2017.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	As civil work activities under the Project will involve excavations within the construction of new infrastructures, the probability to discover graves, vestiges, etc. is not negligible. Hence the triggering of the policy. 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 Togo
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 3, 2017 and at the World Bank's Website February 3, 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>1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:</p>
<p>There are no significant or irreversible adverse impacts that are expected from the implementation of activities that will be financed under this Additional Financing. 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 is classified as being EA category B and triggers four safeguards policies which are OP/PB 4.01; OP4.09; OP 4.11 and OP/PB 4.12. To comply with these policies the following safeguard instruments (ESMF, PMP and RPF) have been prepared reviewed, consulted upon and disclosed within the country and at the World bank's Website. Regarding the ESMF, it includes a chapter that provide guidance for any physical cultural resources discovery. During the project phase, the ESMF, the PMP and the RPF will be implemented as guidance/guidelines for the activities.</p>
<p>2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:</p>
<p>Given the nature of the activities and their potential adverse impacts that will be manageable at an acceptable level, no long-term impact due to project activities is foreseen.</p>
<p>3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.</p>
<p>N/A</p>
<p>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>
<p>The borrower has prepared all the required safeguard instruments (ESMF, PMP and RPF).</p> <p>The ESMF lays out 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>The PMP encourages the use of organic fertilizers and biological techniques 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>As the ESMF and the PMP, the RPF also helps to clarify the principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to investments to be prepared during project implementation. Investment specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared in line with the RPF and submitted to the bank, as required, for approval after specific design information</p>

becomes available.

Lastly, the physical cultural resources treated as a specific chapter in the ESMF is relevant to provide guidance in how to protect discoveries charged of history or which represents important cultural aspects for communities.

Responsibility and oversight of the Project's overall compliance with national and Bank safeguard policies will be devolved to the environmental and social specialists within PNIASA, as the main persons in charge of project implementation and monitoring of safeguard aspects. They will be working in close collaboration with ANGE (Agence Nationale de Gestion de l'Environnement) that will also conduct periodic monitoring of ESMPs implementation. The Borrower is familiar with Bank safeguards policies and has reasonable capacity implementing numerous Bank-funded projects in nearly all sectors and, in particular after several generations of irrigated agricultural projects. With this operation, the Project is not only building on many years of experience implementing Bank-funded projects, but also on lessons learned from implementation of those operations such the parent project. This provides the Project team and relevant actors a good framework for smooth implementation of safeguards measures. The safeguard instruments include further provisions for capacity strengthening at all levels for the successful implementation of the Project safeguard measures, in compliance with national and Bank safeguard policies.

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

Consultations held within this project included farmers, pastoralists, NGOs, farmers' organizations. In addition to this wide range of actors, several ministries have also been consulted. There are the ministry in charge of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, the Ministry in charge of Environment, and the ministry in charge of water. During the preparation of the ESMF, the PMP and the RPF, all the above stakeholders have been consulted and their comments taken into account. When, the documents have been prepared, another consultation held through a national workshop that took place in Lomé from May 20 to 26, 2016 in order to integrate recommendations, comments and suggestions from main stakeholders into the final version of the documents. The last workshop held from October 3 to 5, 2016 in Lomé at the hotel Saint PAULOS. Later, the Client will prepare for each construction site an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) including an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and/or a resettlement Action Plan (RAP) based on the screening mechanism contained in the ESMF and the RPF. Stakeholders will be consulted during the preparation of ESIA's, and RAPs.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	07-Nov-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	03-Jan-2017
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
Togo	03-Feb-2017
<i>Comments:</i>	

Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	07-Nov-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	03-Feb-2017
"In country" Disclosure	
Togo	03-Feb-2017
<i>Comments:</i>	
Pest Management Plan	
Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Yes
Date of receipt by the Bank	07-Nov-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	03-Feb-2017
"In country" Disclosure	
Togo	03-Feb-2017
<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 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 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"/>]

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 type="checkbox"/>] TBD [<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>] TBD [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information	
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"/>]
All Safeguard Policies	
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

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VII. Approval

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<i>Approved By</i>		
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Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Simeon Kacou Ehui (PMGR)	Date: 08-Feb-2017
Country Director:	Name: Pierre Frank Laporte (CD)	Date: 08-Feb-2017