



Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary

Concept Stage

(ESRS Concept Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 07/07/2021 | Report No: ESRSC02124



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Morocco	MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	P175747	
Project Name	Resilient and Sustainable Water in Agriculture		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Water	Investment Project Financing	1/12/2022	3/31/2022
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
Kingdom of Morocco	MInistry of Agriculture - Directorate of Irrigation		

Proposed Development Objective

The project development objectives (PDO) are to improve: (i) the quality of Irrigation and Advisory services; and (ii) the efficiency of water allocation systems in Project Areas.

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Total Project Cost	150.00

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

No

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

The project aims at enhancing water productivity by financing on-farm modernization (from flood irrigation with rotating delivery to on-demand services with drip), while ensuring the provision of adequate advisory services to the farmers to make the best use of the modern systems in a context of increasing water scarcity. The project will also support: (i) pilot initiatives to implement complementary measures to the investments, such as a tradeable quota system in one irrigation scheme; (ii) the implementation of the aquifer contract in Chtouka to ensure a sustainable and fair use of underground waters in the Souss-Massa region and (iii) development of digital tools and services for



farmers, irrigation scheme managers and water basins authorities to enhance water productivity and monitoring of water allocation.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

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

The Project areas refer to the irrigation schemes under the management of the 4 ORMVAs (Tadla, Haouz, Gharb, and Doukkala) as well as areas of private irrigation using aquifers (TBC).

Salient physical characteristics

GHARB :

With an amplitude between 4 and 25 m, the Gharb plain is made up of a coastal zone of continental borders and the central alluvial plain of Sebou which is its main wadi. The climate is Mediterranean in type with an oceanic influence. The annual rainfall is 600 mm in the coastal zone and drops to 470 mm inland. Major development works including drainage works have made it possible to develop modern agriculture and a vast irrigation network allowing the cultivation of crops with high added value.

The Gharb plain benefits from important assets for agricultural development thanks to a favorable geographical location and rapid access, by road, rail, sea, and even air to Moroccan and foreign markets. The main economic activities in the region are agriculture and animal husbandry. Land use is characterized by the predominance of cereal crops (common wheat and barley) and oil crops (mainly sunflowers), which alone occupy more than 50% of the cultivated area. Cattle breeding has a dual objective, milk production, and meat production, milk production being favored because of the close and guaranteed outlet.

Doukkala :

The Abda-Doukkala region belongs to the large geological unit called the Moroccan Meseta: this is defined by the tabular regime of secondary and tertiary deposits resting on primary lands strongly folded by the Hercynian orogeny. The surface of the plain is carpeted by Quaternary surface formations, alluvium, and current colluvium. The Abda-Doukkala region is a plain whose relief is almost flat and its influence on climatology is negligible. The average altitude is 150m. The climate of the region is a semi-arid Mediterranean type.

The main economic activities are agriculture and animal husbandry. Cereals occupy 51 to 52% of the crop area, with durum wheat as the main crop. Forage crops occupy 14%, market gardening 10%, and sugar beet 24% of the useful agricultural area. According to ORMVAG, yields are relatively high compared to the national average but there is room for improvement.

TADLA :

Geologically, the Tadla presents itself as a vast asymmetric depression covered with heterogeneous mio-plio-quaternary deposits. The Tadla is crossed right through by the Oum-Rabia wadi for about 160 km; the plain is thus divided into two halves of unequal surfaces which offer different hydrological and hydrogeological characteristics. The Tadla plain is at an average altitude of 400 m. Due to its distance from the sea, it is characterized by a very continental climate of the arid to semi-arid type.



The main economic activities are agriculture and animal husbandry. The region's contribution to national agro-industrial production is significant (8 to 30% depending on the sectors) but remains below the potential offered. All the farmers in this project area belong to associations of agricultural water users, as required by the regulations.

Haouz:

The Haouz plain offers a contrast of flatness to which the semi-arid climate gives a steppe aspect. The southern edge of the Plain gradually connects to the mountain from which it receives scree and torrential cones.

The Haouz of Marrakech is considered to be a moderately subsisting sedimentation basin. It is an underground pit of tectonic origin that accumulated in the Tertiary and Quaternary periods abundant continental and fluvial detrital formations resulting from the dismantling of the Atlas ranges.

The main economic activities are agriculture and animal husbandry. There are no large agro-industrial companies, but the area is developing rapidly, mainly thanks to the development of olive cultivation and the production of olive oil. The level of association participation in irrigation network management tasks differs from association to association.

D. 2. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity

At this stage, the final institutional setup is not yet finalized. It is assumed that the outline of the current project (Large Scale Irrigation Modernization Program) will be maintained, it consists of a PIU directed by the DIAEA and comprising regional PIUs at the level of the ORMVAs that will participate. The different PIUs within the ORMVAs have demonstrated good performances in managing ES aspects and GRMs. The PIUs are well-staffed with ES focal point who were well trained on WB environmental and Social requirements and reporting.

At the central level, the DIAEA is also staffed with ES focal point and were initiated to ESF requirements in terms of instrument preparation and has a good track record in coordinating the work of the ORMVAs and preparing all requested reporting documents.

The National Agricultural Advisory Office (ONCA), as well as 4 hydraulic basin agencies (Souss-Massa, Haouz, Oum Erbia and Gharb), will be involved in the implementation of support and advice activities for farmers (ONCA) and follow-up of groundwater resources (ABHs).

During the Q1 after the entry in force of the project, DIAEA will designate an environmental focal point and a social focal point at the PIU level. In addition, each participant entity will designate an E&S focal point.

II. SCREENING OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Substantial

Environmental Risk Rating

Substantial

The implementing agencies DIAEA (Central) and ORMVAs (Regional) gained valuable experience in dealing with WBG safeguards during the previous Program "PROMER" and the ongoing "PMGI". The DIAEA and the four ORMVAs have well-established and staffed PMUs with ES focal points who are managing ES aspects. The implementation of the EMP is described as satisfactory in the PROMER ICR and in the last PMGI aide-memoire (January 2021). However, the use of the ESF will be new for DIAEA and ORMVAs and will request more attention for ESF instruments preparation. In addition, and for component 3 that includes a new player (ABH Souss Massa), capacities, both institutional and technical, need to be assessed regarding ESF requirements for preparation and implementation. Besides the risk relating to the capacity of certain stakeholders, certain project activities present moderate to substantial environmental risks, it is the installation of pipes for transporting irrigation water on lines of several km

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which include sections contiguous to very frequent highways, the generation of large volumes of excavation, the management and use of which must be specified in the tender documents. With regard to the risk on water resources, it is considered substantial because at this stage, the available information does not allow to rule on the absence or the existence of a potential increase in the use of water resources.

Social Risk Rating

Substantial

The social risk is rated Substantial because of the following: 1. regarding land acquisition some land affectations are expected in off-farm modernization processes as it was the case in predecessor projects for pipes and small reservoirs (PROMER, PMGI..).The process of land acquisition process had been well managed by the ORMVAs (RAPs preparation, PAs assistance, monitoring of compensations etc...) which have dedicated staff for these operations. 2.The implementing agencies have a good established and operational GRMs. These GRMs are among the best for Morocco portfolio. All the ORMVAs were very responsive to the beneficiaries' grievances and did a great work to optimize and improve their GRMs. 3.Stakeholders management: the ORMVAs has experience dealing and working with most of public entities (water department, ABHs...) as well as with civil society organizations and the associations (Water Users Associations -AUEAs, Gender, etc... it's expected that this work will be sustained and supported during the implementation of this new program). In addition, the ORMVAs have the capacity to manage labor issues and most of the national regulations related to child labor and occupational health and safety are integrated into internal procedures and in procurement requirements Another social risk to also consider is related to discrimination/ and elite capture, with the possibility that larger-irrigation farmers capture project benefits and the exclusion of some categories of poor farmers. However, the use of the ESF will be new for DIAEA and ORMVAs and will request more attention for ESF instruments preparation. In addition, and for the component 3 that include a new player (ABH Souss Massa), capacities, both institutional and technical, need to be assessed regarding ESF requirements for preparation and implementation.

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

B.1. General Assessment

ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:

This standard is relevant to the project. Civil works/physical rehabilitation envisaged under Component 1: Modernization of Irrigation and Drainages services provided by the main hydraulic assets within collective schemes will cause a variety of small scale, localized impacts typical to medium/small scale construction activities, such as: generation of noise and dust; solid waste generation; temporary blockage of access and diversion of local traffic due to mobilization of heavy machinery and localized excavation works within public rights-of-way; potential temporary drainage impacts related to excavation and temporary stockpiling of excavated material; minor works to resurface pavement; temporary localized cutting of agricultural water supply services; etc. Another social risk to consider is related to discrimination/ elite capture, with the possibility that larger-irrigation farmers capture project benefits.

In addition to the civil works, this standard is also relevant for component 3 :Support to stakeholders for enhancement of sustainable Water Resources management and project management, as it will involve the acquisition of computer equipment as well as technical equipment.



The project does not finance the development of irrigation systems from groundwater resources. On the other hand, it finances the reconversion of the current open-air system, which is experiencing significant network and evaporation losses, into a buried system under gravity pressure (without recourse to energy). However, and in accordance with ESS 3 (paras 7, 8 and 9), the project will use large amounts of water (potential impact of water consumption on communities, other users and the environment) and could generate negative effects on water quality (phytosanitary products and pesticides).

At this stage, areas of project implementation are not known, thus in order to manage negative risks and impacts, DIAEA will develop, consult and disclose an ESMF that will set out the principles, rules, guidelines, and procedures to assess the environmental and social risks and impacts. It will contain measures and plans to reduce, mitigate and/or offset adverse risks and impacts, provisions for estimating and budgeting the costs of such measures, and information on the agency or agencies responsible for addressing project risks and impacts, including on its capacity to manage environmental and social risks and impacts. The ESMF will include adequate information on the area in which the project is expected to be sited, including any potential environmental and social vulnerabilities of the area; and on the potential impacts that may occur and mitigation measures that might be expected to be used. The ESMF will take into account all the 10 ESS Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) of the World Bank ESF including the analysis of the safety of the dams on which the proper functioning of the project depends.

The ESMF will present the socio-economic characteristics of the project areas (distribution of farm sizes, types of rotations, income per hectare, number of women farmer / manager and / or working in farms, etc.). It will also present the volumes of water used for irrigation in the initial state and that planned with the implementation of the project, distinguishing between surface and groundwater resources. Based on these data and on the analysis of probable impacts, the ESMF will identify adequate measures for monitoring water resources within the framework of the project such as : i) a detailed water balance (developed, maintained, monitored and reported periodically) - ii) Opportunities for improvement in water use efficiency (identified and implemented) – iii) Specific water use (measured by volume of water used per unit production) will be assessed; and iv) Operations must be benchmarked to available standards of water use efficiency.

Construction contracts will include a relevant provision on procedures for handling “chance finds” during the implementation of project activities.

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways does not apply because Morocco does not share any international waterway with its neighbors.

The DIAEA will appoint two environmental and social (E&S) specialists for risk management, who will be responsible and have their time dedicated for the environmental and social monitoring and reporting. The DIAEA will prepare and submit to the Bank regular monitoring reports on the environmental and social performance of the Project, including, but not limited to, stakeholder engagement activities and grievances.

Risks associated with intimate partner violence (IPV) and SEA/SH are deemed to be low. Prevention and mitigation measures will be introduced to reduce residual risk.

Other ESF documents which must be prepared by the DIAEA before appraisal:



- Direct and contractual workers will be involved in the realization of certain project activities (construction, technical assistance). OHS risks, working conditions, and risks of sexual harassment (SH) in the workplace will be managed in the Labor-Management Procedures (LMP), which will be proportionate to the Project risks.

- Potentially vulnerable groups include workers in the informal sector (street vendors, fruits & vegetables vendors along roads, people living in remote villages, unemployed educated youth especially female, illiterate persons including those with digital illiteracy). Measures to include those groups will be laid out in the SEP. Mitigation measures could include a dedicated communication strategy for females who manage farms and for people with illiteracy. Appropriate measures will be further detailed in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).

- The project does not finance the acquisition of pesticides or phytosanitary products. The main consequence of using the drip irrigation system is the decrease in the use of these inputs by farmers. The excavation works for the installation of the pipes for bringing and distributing the irrigation water will require the use of heavy machinery which consumes large volumes of hydraulic oils and hydrocarbons. In addition, large volumes of spoil will be handled. Their management as well as that of oils and hydrocarbons will be the subject of a waste management plan (WMP) which will include a section relating to the management of solid household waste from the living bases of the sites.

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

While the Moroccan national E&S legislative framework mandates environmental licensing or permitting requirements for some of the physical works activities, the project does not intend to rely totally on these processes for purposes of environmental and social due diligence or risk management, especially regarding the social impacts that are not considered in Morocco Environmental evaluation process. The project will ensure that all applicable national laws and regulations are followed; in addition, wherever gaps exist between national requirements and the ESF, the project will ensure that the TORs for ESIA preparation are consistent with ESF standards and will develop activity-specific management and mitigation plans in accordance with the ESF, and include appropriate implementation arrangements and capacity to ensure effective management of identified risks and impacts as per ESF standards.

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ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

A stakeholder analysis and Stakeholder Engagement Plan is to be prepared by DIAEA, to map out the various stakeholders and develop a strategy on how to engage with them, including to share project information (including but not limited to relevant environmental and social issues and risks), mitigate potential social conflicts and/or concerns about project impacts and benefits, and solicit feedback on the project.

The SEP will outline a) who the key stakeholders are; b) how they are to be engaged; c) how often the engagement will occur throughout the project; d) how feedback will be solicited, recorded and monitored over the project; e) who will be responsible with this engagement; f) timeline for this engagement, and cost. A project level Grievance Mechanism will also be elaborated in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. This will be completed and disclosed well in advance of appraisal, so that it can inform preparation-stage stakeholder engagement activities. It is expected that several types of stakeholders will need to be targeted.

The key stakeholders should include but not limited to: ABHs, Water Department, ONCA, ADA, AUEAs, Women's associations and cooperatives; ONG's, Public Government Agencies, Youth entrepreneur's association and organizations etc... The process of stakeholder engagement will begin during preparation and continue into implementation. Prior to appraisal, the following measures will be implemented: 1) stakeholder identification and



analysis 2) developing the SEP 3) disclosure of information and 4) consultation with stakeholders on the project overall as well as on the ESMF.

B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts

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

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions

Morocco has a relatively strong labor code and signed most relevant ILO conventions, but concerns about enforcement exist. The project will involve (i) public servants belonging to implementing agencies at central and regional levels (ii) contractors and subcontractors workers for civil works (iii) technical assistance staff. Civil works/rehabilitation activities under components 1 may create labor influx, which may likely mostly come from national workers.

The Borrower will prepare, prior to project appraisal, a Labor Management Procedures (LMP), which will outline requirements for assessing and managing labor and working conditions under the project in accordance with this standard. During project implementation, the labor management procedures will be revisited and updated as required and as additional project activities unfold entailing additional labor related risks or issues.

The LMP will address the issues highlighted in ESS2, including but not limited to exclusion of child labor as defined under national law and ESS2, exclusion of forced labor, respect of the rights to associate and collective bargaining, and equal treatment and non-discrimination. The LMP will include a Grievance Mechanism (GM) for project workers as defined by ESS2.

Most labor will be locally hired, except for skilled workers needed for the conduct and management of works and who cannot be found in the project locations. The project will therefore work with the contractors to ensure that they hire local unskilled labor to the extent possible for construction/installation of infrastructures to minimize the influx of unskilled labor and reduce the potential for harm. Experience indicates that the influx of workers and followers into a project area can lead to adverse social impacts such as gender-based violence (GBV), sexual exploitation, communicable diseases including HIV/AIDS for local communities in remote areas. The ESIA/ESMP will recommend relevant labor management measures including labor management procedures that will set out the way in which project workers will be managed, in accordance with the requirements of national law and this ESS. To ensure health and safety of workers during the construction and operational phases of the project, DIAEA/ORMVAs will develop and implement a proportional Health, Safety and Environmental (HSE) plan in line with World Bank Group Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines.

The labor management procedures will also include a GM specifically for workers so that they have an official way to communicate complaints or other issues to the management.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

This standard is relevant to mitigate pollution to water, land, and consumption of finite resources that may threaten people, ecosystem services and the environment at the local, regional, and global levels. In accordance with ESS 3 (paras 7, 8 and 9), the project will use large amounts of water (potential impact of water consumption on communities, other users and the environment) and could generate negative effects on water quality (phytosanitary



products and pesticides). The ESMF will assess the potential cumulative impacts of water use upon communities, other users and the environment and will identify and implement appropriate mitigation measures for monitoring water resources within the framework of the project such as : i) a detailed water balance (developed, maintained, monitored and reported periodically) - ii) Opportunities for improvement in water use efficiency (identified and implemented) – iii) Specific water use (measured by volume of water used per unit production) will be assessed; and iv) Operations must be benchmarked to available standards of water use efficiency.

Civil works /rehabilitation activities ESMPs will include thorough treatment of pollution prevention and management aspects associated with all proposed civil works and direct impacts of construction, including air, water and noise pollution, as well as solid waste minimization and management. Energy and resource efficiency could be promoted through incorporation of green procurement clauses in civil works contracts.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

This standard is relevant to mitigate community health and safety risks related to the operation of project financed civil works/rehabilitation activities under component 1.

In terms of potential community health and safety risks, road safety risks associated with traffic diversions for civil works activities will need to be assessed at a site-specific level, and site specific Traffic Management Plans developed as necessary as part of site specific ESMPs. A grievance mechanism (GM) will also need to be developed for the community to capture complaints and receive answers to any questions they have about the project. It's important to consider all risks related to gender based violence, sexual harassment and it will be necessary to develop mitigation measures that deal specifically with these issues.

Where appropriate and feasible, the project's potential risks and impacts on ecosystem services that may be exacerbated by climate change (ESS4 para 14) should be assessed by the ESMF together with adverse impacts and appropriate mitigation measures.

Regarding the COVID-19 Pandemic, Morocco has established strict procedures including lockdown measures, protocols for distancing and personal protection by mask-wearing in public places, in line with WHO guidance e.g. on workplace (<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/considerations-for-public-health-and-social-measures-in-the-workplace-in-the-context-of-covid-19>) and community engagement ([https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/risk-communication-and-community-engagement-readiness-and-initial-response-for-novel-coronaviruses-\(ncov\)](https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/risk-communication-and-community-engagement-readiness-and-initial-response-for-novel-coronaviruses-(ncov))).

Tracking and testing procedures have been rolled out to cover large parts of the population. The National Community Health and Safety Management measures meet the objectives of the ESF, notably ESS4, by anticipating and avoiding adverse impacts on the health and safety of project-affected communities during the project life cycle. In addition, a large campaign of vaccination has been launched and more than 7 million have been vaccinated to date.

The borrower and all implementing agencies (ORMVAs, ABH Souss Massa) will ensure to maintain and implement measures to minimize the potential for workers exposure to COVID-19 by establishing and maintaining procedures to ensure COVID-19 transmission is excluded to the extent possible by maintaining physical distance, vaccinating all the eligible workers and following established best practices.



ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

Under component 1, it's expected that some land acquisition may be necessary for the purpose of in off-farm modernization processes. The type of land required for their construction and mechanisms for its acquisition would determine the relevance of application of ESS5. Due process would be followed to determine the type of land and in the event there is need for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, due process shall be followed to adequately compensate and rehabilitate the affected persons in accordance with ESS 5 before any project related construction activity starts. In order to do this in a timely and organized manner, advance planning would be critical and the borrower would be supported to ensure early identification of sub project locations, of type of land, owners, project affected people and to apply the aforesaid processes. A Resettlement Framework (RF) would be prepared prior to appraisal. A Resettlement Plan (RP), as per ESF requirements, will be developed once the project sites requiring land acquisition (if any) have been determined.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

The relevance of the issues related to ESS6 is unknown at this stage and will be determined prior to appraisal. The ESMF should identify the project's potential risks and impacts on ecosystem services that may be exacerbated by climate change as required under ESS6.

The ESMF will identify the potential project related risks to and impacts on habitats and the biodiversity that they support. The ESMF will include identification of the types of habitats potentially affected and consideration of potential risks to and impacts on the ecological function of the habitats. The ESMF will encompass any areas of potential biodiversity importance that may be affected by the project, whether or not they are protected under national law. The extent of the assessment will be proportionate to the risks and impacts, based on their likelihood, significance and severity, and will reflect the concerns of project affected parties and other interested parties.

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

ESS 7 is not relevant at this stage. No groups qualifying as Indigenous Peoples are among the beneficiaries or negatively impacted by the project.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

ESS 8 is relevant at this stage as the project will involve construction works with digging and excavation activities. A chance finds procedure will be developed by DIAEA and will be followed if previously unknown cultural heritage is encountered during project activities. It will be included in all contracts relating to construction of the project, including excavations, demolition, movement of earth, flooding or other changes in the physical environment. The chance finds procedure will set out how chance finds associated with the project will be managed. The procedure will include a requirement to notify relevant authorities of found objects or sites by cultural heritage experts; to fence-off the area of finds or sites to avoid further disturbance; to conduct an assessment of found objects or sites by cultural heritage experts; to identify and implement actions consistent with the requirements of this ESS and national law; and to train project personnel and project workers on chance find procedures.



ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

ESS 9 is not relevant at this stage. This project will not involve any Financial Intermediaries.

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways

No

OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas

No

III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE

A. Is a common approach being considered?

No

Financing Partners

N/A

B. Proposed Measures, Actions and Timing (Borrower’s commitments)

Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:

Prior to appraisal, the borrower will prepare an Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP); he will also prepare, consult and disclose the following:

- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the project;
- Labor Management Procedures (LMP);
- Resettlement Framework (RF)

- An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) describing the overall project and project area, its baseline conditions, applicable policies, and legislation, and overall key environmental and social considerations and potential impacts; and specifying management and mitigation measures and implementation arrangements related to all physical activities. The ESMF will present the socio-economic characteristics of the project areas (distribution of farm sizes, types of rotations, income per hectare, number of women farmers, etc.). it will also present the volumes of water used for irrigation in the initial state and that planned with the implementation of the project, distinguishing between surface and groundwater resources. Based on these data and on the analysis of probable impacts, the ESMF will identify adequate measures for monitoring water resources within the framework of the project.

Possible issues to be addressed in the Borrower Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP):

The ESCP will include the following main provisions:

- Labor Management Procedures: to be implemented throughout project implementation
- SEP: to be implemented throughout the project cycle and updated when necessary and ensure that the Grievance Mechanism is adequately operational and documented with an appeals mechanism available
- Dedicated Environmental & Social focal points (at ORMVAs and DIAEA level) will be designated to follow up on the E&S requirements

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-An SEA/SH Prevention and Response Plan to be prepared within a specified timeline and ensure follow up throughout project implementation

C. Timing

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage ESRS

15-Sep-2021

IV. CONTACT POINTS

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Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower: Kingdom of Morocco

Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: MInistry of Agriculture - Directorate of Irrigation

V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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VI. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s): Remi Charles Andre Trier
Practice Manager (ENR/Social) Lia Carol Sieghart Recommended on 30-Jun-2021 at 15:04:45 GMT-04:00
Safeguards Advisor ESSA Gael Gregoire (SAESSA) Cleared on 07-Jul-2021 at 17:24:56 GMT-04:00

Public Disclosure