



Combined Project Information Documents / Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (PID/ISDS)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 14-May-2018 | Report No: PIDISDSA24108



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Mali	Project ID P164052	Project Name Mali Drylands Development Project	Parent Project ID (if any)
Region AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date 02-May-2018	Estimated Board Date 20-Jun-2018	Practice Area (Lead) Agriculture
Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Ministry of Finance	Implementing Agency Ministry of Agriculture	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

To improve agricultural productivity and strengthen resilience of rural households living in the targeted dryland areas

Components

Improving the productivity and resilience of beneficiary populations
Productive Infrastructure at Community Level
Institutional Support, Crisis Management and Project Coordination

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	64.50
Total Financing	64.50
of which IBRD/IDA	60.00
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS

World Bank Group Financing

International Development Association (IDA)	60.00
IDA Credit	30.00
IDA Grant	30.00



Non-World Bank Group Financing

Counterpart Funding	4.50
Borrower	2.00
LOCAL: BENEFICIARIES	2.50

Environmental Assessment Category

B-Partial Assessment

Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

- Mali is a semiarid, landlocked, low-income country with a predominantly rural economy and rapidly growing population.** Climate change and increasing human pressure present challenges for agriculture in Mali’s semiarid tropical environment. Rainfall is irregular, poorly distributed, low (500 millimeters per year in the Sahelian zone, less in the desert zone, and 800–1,000 millimeters in the Sudano-Sahelian zone), and declining. The population (estimated at 17.6 million in 2015) is young—the median age is 16—and growing at an average rate of around 3 percent. Per capita gross national income was US\$760 in 2015. Life expectancy is low (58 years), malnutrition is high (28 percent of children under five are stunted), and most of the adult population is illiterate (69 percent). The economy is predominantly rural and informal: rural areas account for 63 percent of the population, and the informal sector provides 80 percent of the jobs.
- Economic growth in Mali has remained strong despite its vulnerability to exogenous shocks.** Growth is projected to remain robust at about 5 percent over the medium term, in line with past performance and Mali’s long-run potential. With a gross domestic product (GDP) per capita of around US\$750, Mali remains poor, and the economic structure has not changed much since the 1990s, with the primary (agriculture, gold) and tertiary (trade, transport, and public administration) sectors each contributing between 35 and 40 percent to GDP, and the small industrial sector making up the balance.
- Poverty remains high in Mali, and is even higher in rural areas.** Largely by improving agricultural production and value chains, Mali managed to reduce poverty significantly before the 2012 political and security crisis. In 2000, 60 percent of the population lived below the US\$1.90 per day poverty line. By 2010, 51 percent were poor, of which the vast majority—90 percent—lived in rural areas. Poverty is also more concentrated in the South, where population density is highest. After 2010, poverty deepened as drought (2012) and conflict (2012–13) took their toll. Mali ranked 175th out of 188 countries on the 2015



UN Human Development Index (HDI). Non-income indicators of poverty and welfare, particularly for education and health, are among the lowest in the world.

4. **Food insecurity is a recurring challenge that is exacerbated by climate change.** The most recent agricultural campaign of 2017-2018 has been considered average but pockets of low production were noted because of a shorter than usual rainy season and poor recharge of surface water bodies and relatively high attacks from pests. This situation has led to an estimated 3.5 million people or roughly 18% of the surveyed population at risk of food insecurity.



Sectoral and Institutional Context

5. Agriculture (including crops, livestock, fisheries, and forestry) contributed about 41 percent to national GDP and is the largest sector in the economy. The agriculture sector grew at an average of 11 percent per year during 2010–16, 7.6 percent in 2016, and is expected to decelerate at 4.8 percent in 2017. The sector is relatively well supported by the government and donors. Main public domestic intervention instruments in the sector are input subsidies and commodity price controls for cotton. Fertilizer subsidies amounted to approximately US\$110 million in 2016, and represented on average 27 percent of total agricultural public expenditures during 2010–16. Average agricultural public expenditures are about 12 percent, but quality of expenditures remains a concern. Yields for staple crops remain generally low, and food security is a major concern for the Government of Mali (GoM), and the country faces high incidences of malnourishment and limited production capacity. Poverty is much lower in urban areas, with 90 percent of all poor living in rural areas. Mali is net exporter of agri-food products. Cereals and processed food accounted, respectively, for 26 percent and 13 percent of the total value of imported food. Cotton products and live animals are the main agricultural products exported, representing 33 percent and 28 percent of total exports (excluding gold), respectively, in 2016.

6. Agriculture has a largely unexploited potential due to economic, technological, institutional, and policy constraints. Yet, over the last 35 years, important achievements have been made in Mali in terms of food availability, competition in the cereal market, competitiveness of horticulture value chains, livestock productivity, and cotton subsector competitiveness. However, achievements have been limited, and opportunities for agricultural transformation in Mali exist, with the Niger region providing a rich base for agricultural development. However, the full exploitation of these opportunities and achieving a more inclusive agricultural growth process requires a territorial development strategy to reduce disparities between high and lower potential agroecological zones, and to increase agricultural productivity and resilience in the less endowed drylands areas, the main geographic area targeted by this Project.

7. Gender Disparities. The latest Living Standard Measurement Study-Integrated Surveys on Agriculture (LSMS-ISA) data has demonstrated that gender disparities are hurting agricultural production, particularly in the dryland zone. Female-headed households are challenged on accessing productive assets than male-headed households in the dryland zone. Cultural differences may account for the regional variation. Women farmers may lack technical skills, they may face unique constraints on their time, or they may lack access to output markets that could make them more efficient. Targeting and engendering the services appropriately to overcome the constraints faced by women farmers has emerged as a high priority to improve performance of the agriculture sector.

8. Climate change and increasing human pressure present challenges for agriculture in Mali's drylands environment. Mali suffers from frequent natural disasters, most frequently from floods, often followed by pests, but also from droughts that affect most of the population. The impacts of these disasters are compounded by economic and political shocks that prevent people from producing or purchasing enough food and that often result in large-scale involuntary displacements. Economic growth experienced significant swings during the low rainfalls recorded in 2011 and 2013, followed by exceptionally heavy rains in 2012 and a return to average rainfall in 2014. Such patterns are highly disruptive of rural life, which is vulnerable to even relatively small adverse weather events that have important impacts on food security and that increase the number of food-insecure households.

9. Climate, soil, and water availability are the main factors determining four main agro-climatic zones in Mali. The Saharan area covers 51 percent of the territory and has a desert ecosystem. The Sahelian zone (26 percent of the country) including the Niger interior delta has an arid and semiarid ecosystem. The Sudanian zone (17 percent of the country) in the Center has a savanna ecosystem. The Sudano-Guinean, or sub-humid, zone in the South has a forest ecosystem. Drylands for this Project will refer to the Sahelian and Sudanian zones. This area, covering roughly the northern part of the administrative regions of Kayes, Koulikoro, and Segou, and the whole of the Mopti region, experience strong inter-annual and interdecadal climate variability (see map 1). The area also has a high exposure to dry spells and droughts, and over



the last 50 years there has been significant land degradation, which exacerbates impacts of extreme climate events. High levels of poverty, poor governance structures, a lack of social safety nets, climate-dependent livelihoods, gender inequalities, and low asset bases accentuate vulnerability to the increasing crises impacting the area. Changes in land use caused by increasing population pressures, degradation of forests and rangelands, and policy directives on resource management have exacerbated vulnerability to drought. Herder-farmer conflict is also increasing as pastoralists and farmers compete for land and water.

10. Compared to agriculture practiced in the southern region, dryland agriculture is performing below potential in part due to poor reach of agriculture support programs and gender disparities. The two main challenges of drylands agriculture are therefore to (a) overcome the inherently low productivity and profitability of its farming systems, and (b) reduce vulnerability of agriculture to climate change and land degradation. Yields for the major crops in the dryland zone, millet and sorghum, have remained nearly stagnant for three decades. As a result, the food and nutrition insecurity is high in the North and Central parts of the country. Currently, malnourishment in Mali affects an estimated 3.1 million people and 709,000 children aged 6 to 69 months in the drylands.

11. The GoM has established, with the Strategic Framework for Economic Recovery and Sustainable Development (*Cadre Stratégique pour la Relance Economique et le Développement Durable, CREDD*) (2016–2018), a unique reference framework to integrate its economic, social, and institutional policies. The CREDD global objective is reaching the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals based on potentialities and resilience capacity for an inclusive development aiming at reducing poverty and inequalities in a peaceful and unified Mali. CREDD objectives include (a) guaranteeing and improving food and nutritional security for all, but notably for the most vulnerable segments of the population; (b) extending social protection and promoting a social and solidarity economy (*l'économie sociale et solidaire*); and (c) promoting solidarity and reinforcing humanitarian actions.

12. National strategies and programs for sustainable development give due consideration to agriculture in Mali. As a complement to the 2006 Agriculture Orientation Law (*Loi d'Orientation Agricole*), the most recent and relevant policy documents and investment frameworks include the Agricultural Development Policy, the National Agriculture Sector Investment Plan (Plan National d'Investissement du Secteur Agricole, PNISA), the Agricultural Land Tenure Policy, and the Agricultural Land Tenure Law (submitted for approval). For **food and nutritional security**, Mali has a Food Security Strategy, the National Food and Nutritional Program (PNSAN-II, 2012–2017), the National Nutrition Policy, the National Food Crisis Response Plan, the Country Resilience Priorities, and the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy. In the **livestock sector**, Mali has a National Livestock Development Policy and a National Aquaculture and Fisheries Development Policy and its plan for aquaculture development. For **irrigation**, Mali has a National Irrigation Development Strategy, a National Proximity Irrigation Program, and a Government Territorial Plan.

13. Considering the political and security crisis, the region has been put at the center of institutional development, and the decentralization framework has been revamped. Mali is composed of four levels of government: the national administration, 8 regions, 49 districts (*cercles*), and 703 communes. The latter three are local government authorities. Sharing roles and responsibilities between the state and local authorities and finding the balance between central supervision and local self-governance is essential for successful management and implementation of decentralization. The subnational governments have financial autonomy and legal personality. Although each local authority has autonomy over its management, de facto power is exercised under the control of the state and administrative law. Regions have planning tools such as the Regional Land Planning Scheme (*Schema Regional d'Aménagement du Territoire*) and the Strategic Regional Development Plan (PSDR). Districts and communes prepare an Economic, Social and Cultural Development Program (PDSEC) reflecting development objectives and their own medium-term investment needs, including those for agriculture, in accordance with challenges and opportunities faced.

14. Mali has expressed a commitment to climate-smart agriculture by adopting policies promoting agricultural



practices, approaches, and systems that sustainably and reliably increase food production and the ability of farmers to earn a living while protecting or restoring the environment. Mali has submitted its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Report related to its formal COP21 engagements. Specific avenues for reducing agriculture sector emissions identified in the NDC include (a) reducing emissions from rice cultivation; (b) promoting sustainable land management on 92,000 hectares (ha); and (c) increasing rural, renewable electrification including solar irrigation. Proposed adaptation activities include (a) building resilience in the agriculture sector; (b) climate-smart hydro-agriculture (water management); (c) adoption of improved crop cultivars and livestock breeds; (d) grain banks and storage; (e) small-scale agricultural development; and (f) perennial agriculture, particularly fruit trees. Agriculture is a priority sector under the 2011 National Policy on Climate Change (PNCC). It consists of a national climate change strategy and an action plan covering 10 different sectors. Mali is preparing regional plans from the 2015–2025 Plan National d'Investissement du Secteur Agricole (PNISA) that would give a more detailed content on agricultural practices, approaches, and systems. The World Bank through the NDC Partnership and this project support is helping Mali devise Climate Smart Agricultural Investment Plans as well as preparation of communal plans for adaptation (30 communes in Kayes and Sikasso), that could be expanded to 100 other communes in Koulikoro, Segou, and Mopti.

15. The social protection system is an important instrument to fight high poverty levels, and to improve household and community resilience. Since 2012, the GoM, with the support of the World Bank, has established the Jigisemejiri Project as a cornerstone for developing its social protection system. Today, the National Social Protection Framework supports the broader Malian Poverty Reduction policy and, through the Jigisemejiri Project, covers more than 70,000 households in Kayes, Sikasso, Koulikoro, Segou, Mopti, Gao, and Bamako. It further supports the articulation of national policies on social protection, health insurance, nutrition, and food security. The social protection system under development is showing positive results on protecting the poor and building resilience. Building on this evidence, the Ministry of Solidarity and Humanitarian Action is now updating its National Social Protection Policy (NSPP). Its aim is to improve impacts of interventions and reduce social risks in the entire population and strengthen resilience while developing a better response system to the shocks. To reach these goals, the NSPP is leveraging synergies with other sectors to increase household resilience and livelihood opportunities.

16. The World Bank Group Africa Operational Framework for Growth and Poverty Reduction, with its focus on competitiveness and resilience to shocks, matches well with the challenges of agricultural productivity, infrastructure, social inclusion, and climate resilience faced by Mali, and more so in the fragile drylands environment. Combining interventions to improve agricultural productivity and resilience is an appropriate response to some of the challenges in the Sahel region. It is no longer the case that the Sahel region is dealing with limited and circumscribed crises, but with a structural crisis, which requires giving the vulnerable populations in rural areas the means to resist climate and economic shocks. Context-relevant investments, over the long term, in improving household resilience to climate change impacts (droughts, in particular) and to drylands ecosystem fragility are necessary to reduce emergency aid costs and break the cycle of famine. At the same time, the goal of the Project is not only to manage the challenges in the drylands, but to also harness opportunities offered by the process of agricultural transformation in terms of jobs and access to markets for women, men, and youth in the Sahel.

17. Mobilizing Mali's long-term growth potential of agriculture in the drylands will require expansion and diversification of its current policy approaches and program design. Seizing opportunities requires structural transformation aimed at expanding and diversifying the agriculture sector. Key prerequisites for structural transformation include (a) improvements in human capital (health, education, nutrition) and intersectoral approaches to build more resilient households and communities; and (b) improvements in the trade and investment climate along with efficient enabling services, notably lower transport costs and trade logistics. The agriculture sector requires transformation to reduce the gap between current and potential productivity, and to reduce food insecurity faced by the population on a recurrent basis. Prospects for agricultural growth should be exploited in existing value chains, but also for expanding to more



diversified, higher-value products and increased value addition. In summary, there is significant unexploited potential in the drylands to boost rural incomes in the short term and provide families the choice to continue farming in the region or migrate.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

To improve agriculture productivity, and strengthen resilience of rural households living in the targeted dryland areas

Key Results

- (a) Yearly increase in yields of major crops in the project areas (Sorghum, Maize and Millet).
- (b) Proportion (percent) of cash transfers beneficiary households with an acceptable food consumption score.
- (c) Number of direct beneficiaries of the project (of which # of female).
- (d) Beneficiary satisfaction rate with infrastructure and services provided by the project in the intervention regions (percentage of which female and percentage of which youth).

D. Project Description

Component 1: Improving the productivity and resilience of beneficiary populations (US\$32.5 million) involves:

- a. the expansion of the social registry by some 20,000 households in the dryland areas under the project.
- b. The provision of cash transfers to some 12,000 households of poorest and most vulnerable household in the project area that will be supplemented by conditional productive cash transfers to 10,000 households who have the capacity to increase their agriculture productivity.
- c. The promotion of emerging high value crop value chains in the drylands as identified in PNISA at the regional level with matching grants based on applications involving a business plan.

Component 2: Productive Infrastructure at Community Level (US\$17.0 million) involves:

- a. A selection process that will verify that infrastructure and works identified in PDSEC remain the highest priorities in communities.
- b. The design and construction of infrastructure and works to help boost productivity and reduce communities' vulnerability to climate and other shocks.
- c. Infrastructure that will help preserve food reserves, improve input supply and facilitate the marketing of farm production surpluses.

Component 3: Institutional support, crisis management, and project coordination (US\$10.5 million) is composed of:

- a. support institutional capacity at the Ministry of Agriculture notably in policy analysis as well as non-state actors in policy planning and formulation and implementation impacting the drylands.
- b. A crisis management component to be triggered in case of a declared emergency



- c. Project coordination and supervision and coordination including safeguards, fiduciary aspects and M&E.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

As the project seeks to improve the food security and livelihoods of its targeted beneficiaries, and to support the transition from subsistence agriculture and emergency assistance to sustainable rural development by providing differentiated support to the various socio-economic groups living in drylands areas, it will rely on the ministry of agriculture (MA) and the ministry of solidarity and humanitarian action (MASH) for its implementation. MA will have institutional responsibility for the project and will be accountable for the implementation of the project. It will be accompanied in the implementation and supervision by MASH for better synergy.

A Project Coordination Unit (PCU) within the Land and Irrigation Management Agency (ATI) that is under the MA will be responsible for coordinating and managing the project. The PCU will establish a direct relationship with the JigisemeJiri Project management unit (UTGFS) for the management and implementation of cash transfer activities.

At the regional, district and commune levels. Both PCU and UTGFS will implement the project through existing Government entities from MA and MASH. Both PCU and UTGFS will hire extra staff to support program implementation when necessary. The specific role and responsibility for all staff of PCU and UTGFS (both at central and local levels) will be described in the PIM.

A project implementation manual (PIM) will be prepared and adopted within three months following project effectiveness and components disbursement would be allowed conditional to the validation of the PIM. The PIM will detail the organizational and technical procedures that govern the project, including financial management, procurement, and social and environmental safeguards procedures and the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

F. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

It is likely that the project activities will cover the regions of Kayes, Koulikoro, Segou and Mopti. The regions suffer from high vulnerability to climate change and shocks. The selection of the implementation sites will be undertaken through a participatory approach.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Emmanuel Ngollo, Environmental Safeguards Specialist
Cheikh A. T. Sagna, Social Safeguards Specialist
Emeran Serge M. Menang Evouna, Environmental Safeguards Specialist



SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	<p>This policy is triggered because the project will support through its component 2 - Local enabling environment for agriculture (1) Landscape approaches (water harvesting, farmer-managed-natural-regeneration, bunding) financed through cash-for-work and (2) Community infrastructure (micro-dams, nurseries, road maintenance, storage) financed through cash-for-work.</p> <p>All of these activities may have environmental adverse impacts that need to be managed appropriately. The project will also support activities that will have a positive impact on the environment such as farmer-managed-natural-regeneration. The project will use both framework and specific instruments approaches. An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) was prepared to guide the environmental and social due diligence of the subprojects during the implementation phase.</p> <p>A “chance finds” procedures in the event that the project encounters archaeological artifacts, unrecorded graveyards and burial sites, and similar physical cultural resources was developed in the ESMF .</p> <p>A Grievance Redress mechanism is also described. The ESMF was reviewed and disclosed in country and at the World Bank website prior appraisal.</p>
Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03	No	The Project is not intended to work closely with Private sector as required in this policy.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	This policy is not triggered as the project as is not anticipated that the project activities will have adverse impacts on the critical natural habitats.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	The policy is triggered as it is anticipated that the project will support agroforestry subprojects and promoted nurseries to produce adapted seedlings. It is not anticipated that the project activities will involve forest conversion nor large-scale reforestation or afforestation.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	This policy is triggered because the Project activities may increase use of the pesticides. Even though the project is not envisaged to procure pesticide. The



		Borrower prepared an IPPMP that includes an actions plan that will reduce the exposure of farming communities to pesticides. The IPPMP was reviewed and disclosed in the Country and the Bank website.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	The policy is triggered as the project is unlikely to involve earth movement. The ESMF provides relevant guidance to address any physical cultural resources concerns and also procedures to be followed in the event of “chance finds” (encounters archaeological artifacts, unrecorded graveyards and burial sites, and similar physical cultural resources).
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	This policy is not triggered as no indigenous people are not located in the project areas.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	The project activities are not expected to require any significant land acquisition or involuntary resettlement. However, work related to soil and water conservation, establishing small irrigated perimeters as well as land reclamation may led to individual households to be relocated. The Borrower has prepared a RPF that provides guidance to address any social risks and impact during project implementation. The RPF was reviewed by the Bank and disclosed in the country and at the WB website prior appraisal.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	This policy is not triggered as the project is not anticipated to finance a new dam nor to use an existing dam.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	This policy is not triggered as the project interventions will not involve large scale irrigation schemes. It is not anticipated that activities will affected any offtake from rivers thus not affect downstream riparian quality and quantity of water.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	This policy is not triggered as the project activities are not localized in any disputed areas as described in the policy.

KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

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

The ESMF identified several challenges and issues among other insecurity risks due to the presence of terrorist groups, risk of soil degradation, fuels or other pollutants, decreased water quality, pollution noise near construction sites, dust



and smoke generated by site work that risk diseases and nuisance related to dust and smoke; risk of accidents during civils works; risk of expropriation in case of installation on private land; and risk of increase of social conflicts, poor Pesticide management; Increase health risks; potential increase of agropastoral conflicts in the project area. Although physical displacement is not expected under this project, OP/BP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement is triggered for two main reasons: (i) as a precaution to ensure that all subprojects approved are sound and sustainable from a social safeguards point of view; (ii) economic displacement of project-affected populations (PAPs) may occur since the project is anticipated to have major social risks relating to land acquisition or loss of livelihood. It was agreed that relevant measures will be taken to address adequately these main challenges. The World Bank safeguards specialists involved in the project will work closely with the counter part to ensure that the project environmental and social due diligence are undertaken timely and in full compliance with the WBs safeguards policies and national regulations.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area: The potential environmental and social impacts and risks of the project are expected to be moderate and mostly site specific, with no significant or long-term negative impacts.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts. Every subproject will undergo an environmental and social screening and any subproject activities that will result in involuntary resettlement as defined by the Bank will be assessed.

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.

Prior to project appraisal, the Borrower has already prepared the an ESMF, RPF and IPPMP. These documents were reviewed by the Bank. The ESMF, RPF and IPPMP were publicly disclosed in the country and at the World Bank website. The ESMF and RPF provide guidelines that will be used to address environmental and social screening of each subprojects including the resettlement concerns. Each subproject activity will be screened for social and environmental impacts and risks; the systematic environmental and social screening as well as the subproject classification procedures are detailed in the ESMF. The screening and classification process of eligible subprojects will be carried out by the PIU social and environmental safeguards specialists and validated by DNACPN.

Institutional arrangement for safeguards implementation: While several stakeholders will be involved in implementing the Project, including the Ministry of Agriculture, the main responsibility for safeguards screening, monitoring, and implementation will be with the PCU at the central level at and regional office level. A Senior Environmental Specialist will be hired for the central level, while at least one two junior environmental specialists and one Social Development Specialist will be hired to support the environmental and Social safeguards at the regional level. The environmental and social safeguards team will work closely with the National Directorate for the Sanitation of Pollution and Nuisance Control (Direction Nationale de l'Assainissement du Contrôle des Pollutions et des Nuisances, DNACPN) in charge to ensure that environmental and social safeguards are properly addressed during project implementation.

All sub projects will be systematically subject to safeguards screening that will decide which safeguards instruments is relevant for the sub-project environmental and social risks and impacts mitigation measures. The Project Implementation Manual will detail the safeguards screening and mitigation process, the Gender Based Violence management and the grievance redress mechanism.

Technical feasibility and site-specific safeguards studies: The consultants in charge of completing technical feasibility studies will work closely with the consultants working on the preparation of site environmental safeguards specific instruments to ensure that all measures are adequately reflected.



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

During the preparation of the ESMF, RPF and IPPMP, the main stakeholders have been consulted in the targeted drylands areas, and in Bamako during the national validation. The preparation of safeguards instruments was undertaken in the participatory manner. The consultation of the main stakeholders will be systematic during the whole project life cycle. The following stakeholders were identified among other: PIU; Public administrations (Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment ; Ministry of livestock's; Ministry of Public health, etc); DNACPN; National Pesticide Committee of Mali; Local Associations; NGOs. The ESMF proposes also the consultation process that will be implemented during the whole project lifespan.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

Date of receipt by the Bank 26-Mar-2018	Date of submission for disclosure 05-May-2018	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors
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"In country" Disclosure

Mali
05-May-2018

Comments
Disclosed on web site of the ATI (project coordination unit)

Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process

Date of receipt by the Bank 26-Mar-2018	Date of submission for disclosure 05-May-2018
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"In country" Disclosure

Pest Management Plan

Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal? Yes	Date of receipt by the Bank 26-Mar-2018	Date of submission for disclosure 05-May-2018
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"In country" Disclosure

Mali

05-May-2018

Comments

Disclosed on web site of the ATI (project coordination unit)

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:

The safeguards documents are not yet disclosed in country as they are still documents on draft

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting)

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment

Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?

No

OP 4.09 - Pest Management

Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?

Yes

Is a separate PMP required?

Yes

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

OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources

Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?

Yes

Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?

Yes

OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement

Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?

Yes

If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?



Yes

OP/BP 4.36 - Forests

Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?

No

Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?

Yes

Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?

No

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank for disclosure?

No

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?

No

All Safeguard Policies

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?

Yes

Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?

Yes

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APPROVAL

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