

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

Report No.: PIDISDSA16586

Date Prepared/Updated: 03-Feb-2016

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Africa	Project ID:	P158265
		Parent Project ID (if any):	P129565
Project Name:	WAAPP -2A - Support to Groundnut Value Chain in Senegal (P158265)		
Parent Project Name:	West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program 2A (P129565)		
Region:	AFRICA		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	08-Feb-2016	Estimated Board Date:	18-May-2016
Practice Area (Lead):	Agriculture	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Sector(s):	Crops (80%), Agro-industry, marketing, and trade (20%)		
Theme(s):	Technology diffusion (45%), Export development and competitiveness (35%), State-owned enterprise restructuring and privatization (20 %)		
Borrower(s):	Ministry of Economy, Finance and Plan		
Implementing Agency:	Technical and Fiduciary Coordination Unit (TFCU)		
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	No		

project?	
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B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. Senegal aspires to become an emerging country by 2035. However, it has been trapped in a low-growth equilibrium since 2006. Over the last decade Senegal has been outperformed by Sub-Saharan Africa which grew at an average rate of 6 percent whereas growth in Senegal averaged only 3.3 percent since 2006. Senegal also performed poorly as compared with non-resource rich Sub-Saharan countries. Moreover, while output per capita grew slowly, the volatility of growth was greater than that of other West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) countries.

2. In 2014, the country's economy began an upward trend with a gross domestic product (GDP) growth of 4.3 percent - the highest pace since 2008. This trend should continue to accelerate in 2015 and 2016 with a rebound in agriculture coupled with lower oil prices, reduced production costs, and electricity subsidies. Favorable weather conditions in 2015 are expected to positively impact the harvest, boosting agriculture production by a projected 5.5 percent. Overall, real GDP is expected to grow at 5.4 percent in 2015 and projected at around 6.0 percent for the 2016-17 period, with the economy driven mainly by the services sector, particularly telecommunications and financial services. Nevertheless, country's entire economy, as well as the challenge of poverty reduction, remain vulnerable to external shocks and natural disasters.

3. Within Senegal, poverty remains high at 46.7 percent according to the 2011 Poverty household survey, and the number of poor has risen during the 2006-2011 period. Inequality is moderate in the country, and slightly lower than the Sub-Saharan African average. However, geographic disparities are very pronounced, with almost two out of three residents poor in rural areas, especially in the south, versus one in four in Dakar. Given an estimated annual population growth of 2.5 percent, GDP growth remains well below the rate necessary for significant poverty reduction. More broadly, a majority of the Millennium Development Goals will not be achieved and in terms of human development index (HDI), Senegal is ranked 170 out 188 countries.

4. In order to reverse these current socio-economic trends, the government has developed an ambitious program that prioritizes economic diversification and exports. The Emerging Senegal Plan or "Plan Senegal Emergent - 2014" (PSE) is the authorities' blueprint to help Senegal exit the trap of low growth and high poverty of past years. It intends to make Senegal a hub for West Africa by achieving high rates of equitably shared economic growth. The plan is articulated around three pillars: (i) higher and sustainable growth through structural transformation; (ii) human development and social protection; and (iii) improved governance, peace, and security. This AF will contribute to the first pillar of the program (higher and sustainable growth) by promoting sustainable groundnut certified seeds production and marketing systems to increase productivity, and by supporting the Government in rebuilding oil industry competitiveness for more value added.

Sectoral and institutional Context

5. Although contributing only about 17 percent to the GDP, agriculture remains a key sector of Senegal's economy, as it accounts for two-thirds of export revenues and is the basis for food and livelihood to close to 70 percent of the rural population (or nearly half of the Senegalese

population). It is characterized by the dominance of subsistence farming and is highly vulnerable to declining rainfall, desertification, and volatile world commodity prices. Less than 3 percent of the cultivated areas are irrigated, despite the huge potential in surface water and run-off water.

6. Within the agriculture sector, the groundnut value chain plays a vital role in the country's economy. The commodity is grown by some 480,000 rural households (or 65 percent of the farmers' population) and covers 45 to 60 percent of cultivated land. Senegal was the fourth largest groundnut producer in the world in the 1960-70's, behind India (leader), Nigeria and China.

7. Since the 1980s, Senegal groundnut production is highly fluctuating over the years depending on the quality of the rainy season. The production had rarely met or exceeded a stagnant record of one million tons (2000, 2009, 2010, and 2015-previous) to rank Senegal among the top 5 world groundnut producers. Meanwhile, total world production is increasing and driven by China that made a huge jump forward. Actually, India has lost his place in favor of China offering 40% of world groundnut production in 2014. China increased eightfold its groundnut production between 1972 and 2014, mostly based on an increase in productivity with yield reaching nearly 3 tons/ha against nearly 900 kg/ha on average in Senegal. The factors of success of China can inspire Senegal particularly with respect to the use of high quality seeds. Hopefully, this is actually happening with the GoS making efforts to rebuild groundnut certified seed capital with support from WAAPP and with a yield of 1-1.5 ton/ha recorded with producers using certified seeds.

8. Regarding world groundnut oil production, Senegal is following a downward ranking trend (7th in 2014) with China taking over the lead, reflecting its dominance in the groundnut production side. This trend resulted from the crisis of SUNEOR, the dominant groundnut processor, edible oils manufacturer and trader, operating drastically under capacity moving from 537,000 tons of groundnut collected and processed in 2001 to 60,000 tons in 2015. At the same time, China and India continue to increase their groundnut oil production used mostly for their domestic consumption. Together, China and India account for 71% of world groundnut oil production in 2014.

9. With respect to export of groundnut oil, Senegal was the leader in the past with a market share of up to 70% (243,000 tons on average in 1974-75). However, Senegal has lost much of its importance, especially in the last five years. This loss of market share occurs in a general trend of stabilization of world export of groundnut oil, but at their lowest level of about 200,000 tons/year. Senegal share on world groundnut oil export is at its lowest historical level with less than 10% in 2013/14. The groundnut export leader is neither China nor India (groundnut production leaders) but rather Argentina making up 40% of the exports.

10. Altogether, in Senegal, the groundnut value chain has been faced with difficulties including: (i) low yields (900 kg/ha in 2009-2014 in comparison with 1,500 kg/ha in Nigeria, 3,000 kg/ha in China, and 6,900 kg/ha in Israel) resulting from unpredictable rains, traditional farming with little mechanization and increased cultivation on marginal land, inefficiencies in distribution of seeds and fertilizers coupled with the use of low-yielding seed varieties, and outbreaks of pests and diseases; (ii) unstructured producers' organizations and value chain coordination bodies, with weak or absence of linkages with the processing industry and end-markets; (iii) inconsistent and distorting sectoral policies; and (iv) the rise of alternative oilseed and oil products in the global market (palm oil, soya, cottonseed, rapeseed, sesame), which have

caused groundnut market share erosion and falling export prices.

11. Furthermore, SUNEOR, has not only been operating below capacity, but currently the company is heavily indebted (about US\$100 million as at end September 2015) and near bankruptcy. SUNEOR's consistently weak performance have seriously undermined the outcomes of the whole groundnut value chain in the country. As a results of all this, the groundnut value chain has been facing gradual decline in productivity and competitiveness. Current socio-economic data, show that some 60 percent of groundnut producers are living below the poverty threshold.

12. It is in response to all of the above that the GoS engaged in the reform agenda of its groundnut value-chain aimed at the economic restructuring and diversification of the groundnut producing areas. As part of the PSE, the GoS has taken measures and orientations to promote the development of the agriculture sector, which were articulated within the Program of Accelerated Cadence of Senegal Agriculture (PRACAS) . One of the set priorities within the PRACAS is the optimization of the groundnut value-chain performance with a production of 1,000,000 tons by 2017 of which 100,000 – 150,000 tons exported per year. Both WAAPP-2A Senegal and the proposed AF are therefore aligned with the PRACAS and supports its objective related to the development of the groundnut value chain.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original Project Development Objective(s) - Parent

The development objective of WAAPP-2A is to scale-up the generation, dissemination and adoption of improved technologies in the participating countries' priority agricultural commodity areas.

Key Results

In Senegal, the certified seed collected and distributed as well as the storage facilities and agricultural equipment would contribute to improve the mechanization of groundnut production system and consequently to increase the productivity. Moreover, by supporting the GoS through a technical assistance (transactions advisory services) to get new highly qualified investors for Suneor to rebuild competitiveness of the groundnut oil industry, the AF would bring an invaluable contribution to the groundnut value chain reform agenda. The AF will also support the GoS in the update of its development policy strategy that will serve as the basis for the preparation of a specific operation exploring and optimizing the diverse potentials of the groundnut basin to transform it to a real development and growth pole paving farmers' way out of poverty and share prosperity.

D. Project Description

The proposed Additional Financing (AF) pertains solely to Senegal. It's the Bank's response to the Government of Senegal's (GoS) urgent request for assistance to its groundnut value chain reform agenda. More specifically, the AF will support the GoS in: (i) strengthening the national certified seeds production and marketing system for groundnut; (ii) the selection of a new strategic investor for the groundnut-processing industry; (iii) updating the groundnut value-chain development strategy as well as financing other related studies, that would help the preparation of a longer-term program aimed at economic restructuring and diversification of the groundnut producing areas (Bassin Arachidier); and (iv) contributing to the financing of the agricultural

enterprises census.

Component Name

Component 1: Enabling conditions for regional cooperation in the generation, dissemination and adoption of agricultural technologies

Comments (optional)

No change

Component Name

Component 2: National Centers of Specialization – NCoS

Comments (optional)

No change

Component Name

Component 3: Support to demand-driven technology generation, dissemination and adoption

Comments (optional)

There is no change on the parent-project components which are still relevant for the proposed additional financing. Only the scope of component 3 will be expanded with new activities related to the AF namely:

- i) Strengthening of the national certified seeds production and marketing systems for groundnuts (US\$13.10 million);
- ii) Supporting a comprehensive technical assistance (TA) as a building block for longer-term sustainability of the groundnut value-chain and economic diversification in the groundnut producing areas (US\$4.6 million);
- iii) Supporting the GoS in conducting the agricultural enterprises census (US\$2 million) as part of the general census of Senegalese enterprises aiming at updating the national directory of enterprises and associations.

Component Name

Component 4: Project coordination, management and monitoring and evaluation

Comments (optional)

Only cost change to account for the project extension closing date.

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

The proposed AF project for Senegal will cover all regions of the country where groundnut is being produced, especially in the so-called groundnut basin. It will provide a national framework on the basis of which participating regions will collaborate between them to implement national and regional agricultural strategies in the area of groundnut technology generation and dissemination.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Abou Gueye (GSU01)

Cheikh A. T. Sagna (GSU01)

Maman-Sani Issa (GEN07)

II. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

13. The institutional arrangements set up for WAAPP-2A are still relevant and will also govern the AF implementation. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment (MAER) will be responsible for the implementation of the AF and will delegate the overall coordination, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) to the existing Technical and Fiduciary Coordinating Unit (UCTF) which is implementing WAAPP-2A. The coordination team will be strengthened with an agricultural economist with a good experience in agro-industry reform and groundnut to oversee the whole AF activities.

14. The implementing agencies will be reinforced by integrating the Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie (ANSD – National Agency of Statistics and Demography), as executive agency implementing the agricultural enterprises census as part of the general census of Senegalese enterprises. A contractual arrangement (Memorandum of Understanding) will be signed by the project coordination unit and ANSD.

15. Consultant firms will be hired by the project coordination unit to provide the Government of Senegal with the technical assistance to find new strategic investor for SUNEOR, with support from IFC and WB team.

16. The groundnut certified seeds distribution will be managed by the project coordination unit in partnership with the Directorate of Agriculture and the Direction de l'Analyse, de la Prevision et des Statistiques Agricoles (Directorate of Analysis, Prediction and Agricultural Statistics – DAPSA). The distribution of the certified seeds will be conducted as much as possible through the electronic platform (e-voucher) to allow transparency, targeting and efficiency.

III. Safeguard Policies that might apply

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The design of the AF for Senegal and update of the existing parent-project safeguards instruments, namely the ESMF involved consultation with few key stakeholders, namely CORAF, Agriculture Ministry, Research and Development stations, SUNEOR, Local authorities and beneficiary farmers (producers/processors and their organizations) active in the falling-groundnuts sector in Senegal. The revised ESMF safeguard instrument will be publicly disclosed both in-country (CORAF/WECARD and WAAPP Senegal) websites and at the InfoShop, in February, 2016, prior to appraisal. Since stakeholder consultation and participation is an iterative process, it will be pursued and sustained throughout the project lifespan.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	The project is not supporting any agricultural sites

		near wetlands, mangroves or other critical habitats. It is expected to be mainly implemented on existing already developed and/or under exploitation.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The project is not supporting any extension of cropping areas and therefore no damage of forests is expected. The project activities will only be located on lands already under exploitation.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	This AF builds on WAAPP-2A. The PMP for WAAPP-2A was updated and adapted to reflect this AF interventions and set forth the basic principles to adequately handle the possible usage of pesticides, especially throughout the groundnut sector extension services. As a planning tool and mean for a harmonious integration of the project in its biophysical and social environment and as a way to maximize positive effects on the same environment in the sub-region. The PMP will be publicly disclosed both in-country (CORAF/WECARD and WAAPP Senegal) websites and at the InfoShop, in February, 2016, prior to appraisal.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	The project activities will only be located on lands already under exploitation. and the project is not financing any infrastructure in areas of known physical cultural resources.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	There are no Indigenous Peoples, as per the World Bank's policy definition, in the targeted project area.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/ BP 4.12	Yes	OP/BP 4.12 is triggered because of the potential land acquisition, loss of assets or loss of access to livelihoods support means upon which local beneficiary communities depend. CORAF, as the regional implementing agency for WAAPP 2A and this AF has updated the original Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) to comply with the above mentioned land use/right issues. The RPF includes a Social Screening Form to guide the need for preparing site-specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) once details of project footprints are better known. The RPF was consulted upon and will be publicly disclosed both in-country (CORAF/WECARD and WAAPP Senegal) websites and at the InfoShop, in February, 2016, prior to appraisal.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The project will involve no construction or rehabilitation of dams, nor rely on existing dams.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The Project does not affect or involve international waterways.

Projects in Disputed Areas OP/ BP 7.60	No	The project will involve no activities in disputed areas.
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IV. 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:

This AF for Senegal is built on the footprint of its parent project WAAPP 2A. The components remain the same aside from result indicators in component 3 which somewhat expands its scope of activities. Its foreseen impacts are expected to be very low in scale, mostly site-specific and easily manageable, typical of category B operations. The safeguards instruments of parent project, namely an ESMF, PMP and RPF will apply to this Senegal AF; these instruments have been revised with a slightly updated project description to make them specific to Senegal; recent lessons learned from WAAPP 2A. During project implementation, all subprojects underwent thorough social and environmental screening, results of which showed there was no need to develop any additional site specific ESIA/ESMP and/or RAP. Use of pesticides was very minimal to insignificant particularly during lab experimentation, local farmers mostly using environmentally friendly bio-fertilizers and no negative risk reported on the environmental and health safety of project beneficiaries. All involved national and regional agencies and stakeholders technical capacity on safeguards was strengthened through awareness raising, hands-on field experience and training workshops.

Social (including Safeguards). WAAPP-2A/AF is a Category B project which is expected not to have significant negative social impacts, since most of the foreseen impacts will be local, site specific and easily manageable. Project beneficiaries are mainly small-scale groundnuts farmers who dominate Senegalese groundnut value chain not only in local food production and processing, but also production and processing for regional and international markets. Women play a pivotal role. The Project will work to ensure that the circumstances of small-scale groundnuts farmers, particularly women and youth, are accounted for in setting priorities as part of the policy reform.

The Involuntary Resettlement operational policy (OP/BP 4.12) is triggered because of potential land acquisition, loss of assets or loss of access to livelihoods support means upon which local beneficiary communities depend. To comply with this policy, CORAF/WECARD, as the regional implementing agency, working with national project implementing agency in Senegal, has updated the parent-project Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) to comply with the land use/right issues. The updated RPF was consulted upon and provides a series of tools to comply with policy core requirements including a social screening form to guide the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for each site specific subproject during implementation once the specific location is been known. The RPF will be publicly disclosed both in-country (CORAF/WECARD and WAAPP Senegal) websites and at the InfoShop, in February, 2016, prior to appraisal.

Environment. Project implementation is expected to yield more positive than negative site specific environmental impacts through its support to enhance the performance of the groundnut value chain that plays a vital role in the country's economy; and strengthen the national certified groundnut seeds production and marketing system that promote better use of land and water resources. Potential environmental risks and impacts include point and non-point pollution of water sources, other issues associated with the use of agricultural chemicals, and negative

environmental impacts associated with the rehabilitation of irrigation or small-scale civil works on research stations. The parent projects WAAPP 1 A & 2A triggered both the Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01) and the Pest Management (OP 4.09) operational policies and for these the borrower prepared an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) because the location and details of proposed project activities was unknown, and a Pest Management Plan (PMP) respectively. Both safeguards instruments have been updated to specifically reflect description of this AF for Senegal as well as lessons learned from WAAPP 2A. These provide series of measures to be followed by CORAF and the Government of Senegal with the view to avoid or minimize the potential negative impacts and risks on both the natural and physical environment. The preparation of the revised ESMF, and the PMP was consultative, and both instruments (ESMF and PMP) will be publicly disclosed both in-country (CORAF/WECARD and WAAPP Senegal) websites and at the InfoShop, in February, 2016, prior to appraisal.

Moreover, the ESMF includes a Social and Environmental Screening Form (ESSF), and describes a binding screening process that all subprojects must undergo, and guides the preparation of site specific ESMPs and/or ESIA's for as needed prior to the implementation of the said subprojects.

Implementation of social and environmental safeguards measures will be jointly handled by the two PIU Environmental and Social Focal Points (ESFP) located in the Senegal national PIU supported by the two Social and Environmental Safeguards Specialists comprising the Social and Environmental Unit of CORAF. The 2 ESFPs will work in tandem with local sectoral focal points and representatives of the national environmental and social agency (DEEC), along with some of the project beneficiaries, inclusive of women and youth.

The ESMF, PMP and RPF are also captured and compiled under the Project Implementation Manual (PIM). The PIM will also be updated to reflect the description for this AF for Senegal.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:

N/A

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.

N/A

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.

WAAPP 2A, a second phase of an APL, has recently completed its mid-term review which shows that a satisfactory supervision of the implementation of safeguard measures was conducted by the social and environmental safeguards specialists of the Bank, jointly with CORAF and project social and environmental safeguards focal points. In addition to CORAF that has a devoted Social and Environmental Safeguards unit, the Senegal PIU has also a team of two-appointed social and environmental safeguards focal points in charge of supervising the implementation of the social and environmental safeguards mitigation measures. The recent assessment indicates that the two safeguards focal points have the required knowledge and are playing a key role in ensuring that safeguard measures are well implemented. The team has already benefited from some short training sessions on World Bank safeguards policies, and gender mainstreaming in Bank-funded operations. An in-depth safeguards and gender capacity building training program is also meant to be delivered between March 1-4, 2016 in Dakar for all safeguard focal points. This initiative will become a practice that would be reiterated throughout the lifespan of this AF for Senegal.

As stated above, the three standalone safeguards documents include mitigation measures (environmental and social screening form, social and environmental clauses, etc.) to ensure that safeguard requirements are adequately complied with.
5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.
The design of the AF and updates of the existing parent-project safeguards instruments, namely the ESMF, RPF and PMP involved consultation with few key stakeholders, namely CORAF, Agriculture Ministry, Research and Development stations, SUNEOR, Local authorities and beneficiary farmers (producers/processors and their organizations) active in the falling-groundnut sector in Senegal. All three safeguards instruments will be publicly disclosed both in-country (CORAF/WECARD and WAAPP Senegal) websites and at the InfoShop, in February, 2016, prior to appraisal..

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	02-Feb-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	03-Feb-2016
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
Senegal	02-Feb-2016
<i>Comments:</i> This ESMF was updated to guide the proposed AF for Senegal.	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	02-Feb-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	03-Feb-2016
"In country" Disclosure	
Senegal	02-Feb-2016
<i>Comments:</i> This RPF was updated to guide the proposed AF for Senegal.	
Pest Management Plan	
Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Yes
Date of receipt by the Bank	02-Feb-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	03-Feb-2016
"In country" Disclosure	
Senegal	02-Feb-2016
<i>Comments:</i> This PMP was updated to guide the proposed AF for Senegal.	
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:
WAAPP 2A Safeguards documents (ESMF, RPF and PMP) have been update and publicly disclosed only for the very purpose to guide this proposed AF for Senegal.

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 4.12 - 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>] TBD [<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>] TBD [<input 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	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]

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

V. Contact point

World Bank

Contact: Aifa Fatimata Ndoye Niane
Title: Senior Agriculture Economist

Contact: Abdoulaye Toure
Title: Lead Agriculture Economist

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Name: Ministry of Economy, Finance and Plan
Contact: Cheikh Mouhamadou Bamba SIBY
Title: Minister Technical Adviser
Email: csiby@minfinances.sn; bambasiby@outlook.com

Implementing Agencies

Name: Technical and Fiduciary Coordination Unit (TFCU)
Contact: Marietou Diawara
Title: Coordonnator
Email: mrdiawara@yahoo.fr

VI. For more information contact:

The InfoShop
The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
Telephone: (202) 458-4500
Fax: (202) 522-1500
Web: <http://www.worldbank.org/infoshop>

VII. Approval

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Aifa Fatimata Ndoye Niane, Abdoulaye Toure	
Approved By		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Johanna van Tilburg (SA)	Date: 15-Feb-2016
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Simeon Kacou Ehui (PMGR)	Date: 15-Feb-2016
Country Director:	Name: Rachid Benmessaoud (CD)	Date: 29-Feb-2016