



Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary

Concept Stage

(ESRS Concept Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 09/10/2020 | Report No: ESRSC01528



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Western Africa	AFRICA WEST	P172769	
Project Name	West Africa Food System Resilience Program (FSRP)		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Agriculture and Food	Investment Project Financing	1/25/2021	3/31/2021
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
Republic of Sierra Leone, Republic of Mali, Republic of Niger, Republic of Togo, Republic of Chad, Republic of Burkina Faso	CORAF, ECOWAS, CILSS		

Proposed Development Objective

To strengthen regional food system risk management, improve the sustainability of the productive base in targeted areas and to develop regional agricultural markets.

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Total Project Cost	460.00

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

Yes

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

The project is designed as a Multi-Phase Programmatic Approach (MPA). This instrument will allow to tackle complex development challenges underpinning food system resilience for two principle reasons: (1) to guarantee the longer term commitment required to build sustainable regional mechanisms and institutions with sufficient substance at a regional level and (2) to allow a set of countries with varying degrees of readiness to adopt consistent approaches and

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accede to regional systems at appropriately differential speeds. Phasing the accession of countries according to their readiness will allow regional mechanisms to operate with maximum effectiveness.

Phase One of the MPA includes: Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Niger, Sierra Leone and Togo. Each component will be led by a mandated regional institution to ensure coordination and build lasting capacity.

The project will include the following five components and six sub-components:

Component 1: Digital Advisory Services for Agriculture and Food Crisis Prevention & Management. This component aims at (i) strengthening regional capacity and institutional sustainability to provide demand-driven digital advisory services including agro-advisory and impact-based hydromet/climate information and warning services and (ii) promote their use in agriculture and food crisis prevention, management and response

- **Regional Sub-component 1.1: Upgrading Food Crisis Prevention & Monitoring Systems.** The sub-component would transform the regional system for food security relevant data collection, analysis and management in order to information and advisory services through strengthening the capabilities, coordination and organization of AGRHYMET and other institutions mandated to fulfil these functions at regional level.
- **National Sub-component 1.2: Strengthening Creation and Provision of Digital Advisory Services for Farmers** The sub-component would increase access to and use of location-specific information relevant to food security by decision makers and farmers via national extension systems, including through capacity building and institutional strengthening activities for public and private hydromet and agromet service providers.

Component 2: Sustainability & Adaptive Capacity of the Food System's Productive Base. This component targets the resilience of agro-sylvo-pastoral production systems allowing small and medium producers to sustainably meet their nutritional needs and raise incomes from the sale of surpluses in local and regional markets.

- **Regional Sub-component 2.1: Adapting and adopting Innovations and Technologies for Resilient Food Systems.** This sub-component would aim to strengthen the regional research and extension systems to deliver and scale up, in a sustainable manner, improved technologies and innovation including digital agriculture, climate-smart, nutrition-sensitive, and gender- and youth-sensitive technologies. By linking up with the national level, this component would support the implementation of national action plans of modernizing national research and extension systems to accelerate farmer adoption of innovations and technologies.
- **National Sub-component 2.2: Building resilience in food security.** This sub-component aims at improving sustainably rural households' food security and their resilience to climate variability in targeted areas through using food crisis prevention tools developed under component 1, CSA technologies and innovations adapted under above sub-component 2.1 as well as through implementation of coordinated and complementary interventions that restore degraded landscapes and mobilize water resources. This sub-component will also consider implementation modalities to improve resilience to climate and FCV risks such as building and sustaining bottom-up, community-level dialogues.

Component 3: Market Integration & Trade. The components' objective is to expand food trade in West Africa to enable an effective allocation of surplus produce to deficit regions and to attract agribusiness investment by tackling binding constraints in the development of regional food crops value chains along selected trade corridors with high impact on smallholders' food security.

- **Regional Sub-component 3.1: Facilitate Trade Across Key Corridors and Consolidate Food Reserve System.** The Project will support the implementation of sound regional regulation and policies to strengthen the regional food input and output markets. Activities would focus on removing barriers to intra-regional cross-border food trade (e.g.,



through policy harmonization as well as establishing better trade flow monitoring, and accountability mechanisms) and strengthening the relevant regional institutions (ECOWAS, CILSS) responsible for coordinating the integration of regional markets as well as strengthening the regional and national food reserve management mechanisms.

- National Sub-component 3.2: Value chain Development for Strategic Staple Crops. The project will support the development of up to three value chains per country focusing on staple crops that are already traded between countries. Specific activities would include the preparation and implementation of national VC action plans; matching grant support & TA for SMEs; and support to critical investments to leverage private financing along the value chains. Investments under this component would directly support the recovery from the COVID-19.

Component 4: Contingent Emergency Response This component will allow for a reallocation of credit proceeds from other components to provide immediate emergency recovery support following an eligible crisis or emergency. An Emergency Response Manual (ERM) will be developed with fiduciary, safeguards, monitoring and reporting, and any other necessary coordination and implementation arrangements as a condition for disbursement.

Component 5: Project management Project management would be coordinated by ECOWAS, which would delegate technical work to the relevant mandated organizations (principally AGRHYMET and CORAF). This component would aim at ensuring that the project is efficiently managed, and performance and impact are carefully tracked, including through supporting M&E and impact analysis; annual foresight conferences; productivity measurements.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

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

Phase 1 of the MPA includes six countries in West and Central Africa: Burkina, Mali, Chad, Niger, Sierra Leone and Togo.

D. 2. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity

The borrowers’ institutional capacities for Environmental and social safeguard requirements vary tremendously from one country to another of the six countries participating Phase 1 of the program. Some of the countries have relatively mature environmental ministries and environmental agencies, sufficient staffing and an adequate regulatory framework, while other countries institutions are relatively young, understaffed and with weak legal frameworks. Most of the borrowers have implemented previous World Bank-funded projects but under the safeguards policies. With respect to the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) most of the countries involved in the current operation are at their beginning. Therefore, capacity building is required to enable this government’s environmental agencies to play their role more fully which are: (i)the review and approval of environmental and social studies, (ii) the monitoring of the implementation of ESMPs and RAPs; (iii) the evaluation of such studies. In addition, where possible this project will build upon any residual institutional capability for project management and in particular regarding the ESF. Capacity assessment/ building activities will be recommended in the ESMF and the RPF of each country, targeting the parties involved in project’s implementation, will be included in the overall capacity building activities of each country’s project activities, annual workplans and budgets.

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

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Substantial



Environmental Risk Rating

Substantial

This new operation aims to: (i) build capacity and strengthen institutional activities for hydromet and agromet service providers (public and private) at the national level; (ii) modernize observation infrastructure in conjunction with the establishment of incentive mechanisms for regional and global data exchange; (iii) develop and provide advisory services and the acquisition of reliable weather data at high spatial and temporal resolution for farmers' use; (vi) support the timely delivery of agro-meteorological information to farmers using multi-modal channels, including ICT; and, (v) support the development of agriculture and risk financing instruments (emergency funds, insurance, derivatives, contingency loans) and cross-border counter cyclical farmer support measures. It also intends to support the (i) re-vamping of regional research and other systems through public-private Research and Development (R&D) programs and the delivery of technology (including digital technology) by building a regional network of excellence in extension services and by scaling-up best practices on public and private extension delivery mechanisms; and (ii) improving the resilience of food insecurity in hotspots through multi-sectoral and tailored sustainable land management and watershed management approaches. In addition, other activities will be part of the project, such as those related to the restoration of landscapes through preserving watersheds and flood plains, and water mobilization; and through activities promoting, better water retention in soils, the use of vegetation as windbreaks, irrigation development, improved agriculture services, and improvements in farmers' access to credit and markets. Furthermore, the project will consolidate and expand activities to harmonize national policies and regulations for critical inputs (seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, veterinary products) using the regional policies and regulations adopted by ECOWAS on the one hand and, on the other, by strengthening government trade facilitation functions (food safety, traceability, etc.), developing infrastructure and capacity building. The environmental risk of the project is rated Substantial because of the wide impact area of the project, the civil works, the development of irrigation infrastructure, the potential use of chemical products (pesticides and fertilizers) and the disparate levels of Borrowers' capacity in the area of environmental impacts and risks management under ESF.

Social Risk Rating

Substantial

While there are many possible social benefits to farmers, local communities and vulnerable groups in this project, there are substantial risks to be mitigated. The benefits include providing technical capacity; opportunities to access financial services and support to SMEs; enhancing food and agricultural risk management at the regional and national levels through digital technology; communications and early warning systems; community development; and increasing resilience of the food system (especially of critical commodities and value chain).

Key risks: variation in institutional capacity and readiness at both the national and regional levels, Fragile and Conflict Violence risks, possible physical and economic displacement impacts from project activities (i.e. under comp. 2), and risks related to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, Violence Against Children; the exclusion of women, migrants, refugees, persons with disabilities, the landless, elders and youth from participating and benefiting from the project if the project is not properly monitored or designed. Other risks include: labor risks (including child labor); community health and safety; social fragmentation and disruption of traditional livelihoods; and stakeholder risks. Given the expanded scope of the ESF and the lack of experience and familiarity with the ESF in the PIUs, and no experience with the ESF in some PIUs, the Borrower's institutional capacity to implement the project under the ESF is considered weak.



In Burkina Faso, Niger, Mali and Chad, strengthening the capacity of vulnerable households, families, communities and systems to face uncertainty and the risk of shocks is critical, given the level of insecurity and fragility in parts of these countries and the increasing numbers of people displaced. Under these circumstances, project implementation will be challenging, even if the project considers implementation modalities that can help improve communal resilience to climate and FCV risks (i.e. by bridging the gap between local, sub-national and national levels of governance and by building and sustaining a bottom-up approach, initiating community-level dialogue, and empower vulnerable groups such as women and youth). This will nevertheless be challenging to achieve in these countries given the fragility and insecurity. These risks are exacerbated by the COVID19 pandemic and will most likely continue into the post-COVID environment.

In rural areas, many people (including women, tenant farmers and migrant workers) occupy land to which they do not possess formal rights and their livelihoods could be negatively impacted by project interventions. Women often also lack tenancy rights and access to modern agricultural implements and digital technology, including technology which will be helpful to achieve the objectives under Component 1. They also have limited access to finance, land, and control over the allocation of labor and cash resources. They could therefore be excluded from project benefits). Multiple stakeholders will need to be engaged and consulted throughout project preparation and implementation; this could result in social conflict, mainly in insecure areas where varying competing interests are involved (i.e. herders versus farmers). The Community Driven Development approach under component 2.2. requires a transparent, inclusive, and accountable governing structure in the selection process, with Technical Assistance to prepare community development plans to ensure inclusion of women, youth and other disadvantaged groups. In FCV countries, there will be significant challenges to undertake stakeholder consultations and monitor project activities.

Prior to appraisal and once the locations and project activities have been more clearly identified, a social risk assessment will be required as part of the ESMF to better understand risks and their magnitude. The outcome of this social assessment could refine the social risk rating.

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:

The Borrower is required to carry out an assessment of environmental and social risks and impacts of the project, including those related to SEA/SH risks.

As the detailed project activities and locations are not known at this stage, each Borrower will prepare an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) to assess and manage the potential environmental risks and impacts. The exact location of project activities will be identified over time. The ESMF will outline procedures for screening and mitigating the project's potential risks and impacts from activities related to the restoration of landscapes through watersheds and flood plains, water mobilization, better water retention in soils, the use of vegetation as windbreaks, irrigation and infrastructure development.

The ESMF should include: (a) The environmental and social context in targeted areas of intervention; (b) checklists of potential environmental and social risks and impacts and their sources; (c) the policy context, as well as the



institutional and legal frameworks; (d) the environmental and social impact assessment system in each country, including the review and approval mechanism; (e) an evaluation of the environmental and social institutional capacities; (f) procedures for participatory screening of proposed sites and activities, and environmental and social considerations; (g) procedures for assessing potential environmental and social impacts of the planned project activities, including the direct, indirect and cumulative impact and SEA/SH risks; (h) institutional arrangements for avoiding, minimizing, mitigating and managing the impacts identified, according to the mitigation hierarchy; (i) environmental and social management planning processes for addressing negative externalities in the course of project implementation; (j) a system for monitoring the implementation of mitigation measures; (k) the CERC; (l) the capacity building measures recommended for environmental and social planning and the monitoring of project activities; (m) a grievance mechanism with guidance on the reception, recording, handling, and reporting of complaints that may be encountered during project implementation, including sensitive complaints such as SEA/SH and involuntary resettlement; and, (n) an estimate of the budget needed to implement the framework.

Additionally, the ESMF will make use of the general and sector-specific World Bank ESHGs for the subprojects identified. When project sites are identified, site-specific ESIA's will be prepared.

As some activities could lead to physical and/or economic displacement due to the loss of property and the loss or disruption of income or livelihood activities of individuals and groups of people. In addition to the ESMF, an RPF may need to be prepared prior to appraisal once further information becomes available on location of project activities is identified. In addition, prior to the appraisal, an assessment of the project-related SEA/SH risks will be carried out by the Bank. The ESMF will contain an SEA/SH Prevention and Response Action Plan developed by the Borrowers (based on this assessment) and implemented.

Additional analysis (embedded in the ESIA) may be required during implementation, such as conflict risk analysis, enhancing gender inclusion (i.e. in matching grant schemes, CDD governance), livelihood and culture impact assessment, or others, as required. The Borrower will also prepare an Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) with the support of the Bank. The ESCP will include a timeline and a commitment to the preparation of subsequent ESIA's and relevant instruments.

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

This project will not use the Borrowers’ Environmental and Social Frameworks in the assessment or in the development and implementation of investments. However, it will comply with relevant national legal and regulatory requirements.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

The project’s activities would be based on both the regional priorities and the participating countries’ specific national objectives. The mechanisms used to identify project activities will include: (i) consultation with stakeholders, both at country level and regional level; (ii) consultation with Government officials during preparation missions; and, (iii) a review of analytical work done at country level (National Investment Plans, Bank CPFs) and any other relevant documents. In all countries, there will be numerous stakeholders with divergent interests. Stakeholder engagement will be important to ensure consensus and the timely implementation of activities, as well as to ensure monitoring



and evaluation and access to the benefits of the project. It will also be needed to manage social tension and enhance inclusion in project design, especially of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups.

A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) consistent with ESS10 requirements will be prepared by the Borrowers, including the three regional institution(s) (coordinated by the institution with the financial agreement with the Bank), and then reviewed, consulted, approved, and publicly disclosed both in country and on the World Bank's website prior to project appraisal. The SEP will include a Grievance Mechanism (GM) accessible to the different stakeholders and affected parties.

Women will be consulted in a specific and safe way (during women-only focus groups facilitated by a woman) and the project will develop an Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)/Sexual Harassment (SH)- sensitive GRM with multiple entry points, with an accountability framework that includes referrals for survivors to GBV services, an awareness raising strategy, among others.

To date, it is not clear what consultations have been undertaken and if any feedback, particularly from beneficiaries, has been integrated into the project design. Without the proper stakeholder engagement activities in place, there also is a risk of elite capture. It is important that the SEP consider all stakeholders, most importantly those who are vulnerable, disadvantaged and marginalized, and ensures that additional measures are put in place to include them in the project, such as separate consultations, and culturally appropriate and accessible formats and locations, taking into account language requirements and literacy, disability, access to communication technology, as well as ensure feedback engagement opportunities.

Given the current COVID-19 pandemic, it is important that the SEP outline how consultations will be managed using telephone/mobile, radio, virtual meetings, social media, and other non-physical forms of interaction to ensure a continuous, accessible, inclusive and transparent interaction with stakeholders. It is also important that the Borrowers finds ways to consult and disclose all relevant environmental and social instruments during the COVID-19 pandemic and the post-pandemic period. Given the geographical variation of project locations, community liaison officers or NGOs from affected communities should be designated to ensure that all stakeholders, and most especially vulnerable populations, are taken into account.

As part of the environmental and social assessment process the Borrower will maintain and disclose a documented record of stakeholder engagement, including a description of the stakeholders consulted, a summary of the feedback received, and a brief explanation of how the feedback was considered or the reasons why it was not.

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

The project will involve direct and indirect workers. Direct workers include both full and part-time workers assigned to the PIUs and consultants hired based on project needs. PIU staff, primary supply workers and, potentially, contract



workers and civil servants. Civil servants working with the project full-time or part-time will remain subject to the terms and conditions governing their existing public sector terms of employment or agreements, unless there has been a valid legal transfer of their employment or engagement to the project. The indirect workers include the contractors and sub-contractors hired for the anticipated civil works. Community workers may be included but this remains to be confirmed. The terms and conditions of the contracts for any workers involved will be consistent with national labor law to ensure that working conditions are acceptable (terms and conditions of employment, nondiscrimination and equality of opportunity, workers' organizations).

Based on the project design and pre-identified activities, Labor Management Procedures (LMP) will be developed by each Borrower and include: Working conditions, grievance mechanism for all workers and laborers within the supply chains, non-discrimination and equal opportunity, worker's organizations, working conditions for community workers, occupational, health and safety measures required, and the inclusion of and enforcement measures for Code of Conducts (CoCs) forbidding and sanctioning GBV/SEA/SH, training for workers and awareness raising for communities on the CoCs, as well as the prohibition of child and forced labor.

Given experience in the agricultural sector in the West African context, there is a potential risk of child labor being used in community employment for the restoration of watersheds and floodplains and irrigation development.

The LMP will be implemented by the PIUs in each country and by the PIUs of the three regional institutions, with the support of the Bank's specialists and informed by the provisions of relevant national laws, as applicable for the various countries.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

Energy and water use efficiency: Some activities, such as acquiring reliable weather data at high spatial and temporal resolutions for farmers' use; supporting the timely delivery of agro-meteorological information to farmers, using multi-modal channels including ICT; and re-vamping regional research and other systems through public-private R&D programs and delivery of technology (including digital technology) will need energy to operate. For energy efficient use, rationalization measures need to be determined. Similarly, the development of irrigation activities calls for the identification and the implementation of rationalization measures for the use of water resources.

Air emissions: During the project implementation phase, air emissions will be moderate, generated by vehicles and machinery committed to infrastructure construction as well as to activities related to the restoration of landscapes, water mobilization, better water retention in soils, the use of vegetation as windbreaks, and irrigation development. To reduce the impact of smoke and dust, adequate measures need to be taken upstream, so they can meet emissions' norms.

Noise: A relatively moderate noise level is foreseen due to the use of vehicles and machinery during the construction phase of infrastructure. However, the ESMF will include mitigation measures to minimize and manage acceptable noise levels. These measures will be detailed in ESIA's to be prepared later, as necessary.



Waste management: The project will be involved in building infrastructure, restoring landscapes and developing irrigation activities. Therefore there will be solid waste management but likely not in large quantities. Nevertheless, waste coming from construction as well as from phytosanitary products is expected. Safeguards documents will include adequate measures to minimize production upstream and encourage recycling where possible.

Lastly, the project includes agricultural activities that would lead to fostering agricultural productivity, including the probable, non-negligible use of chemical products, namely pesticides and fertilizers. Knowing that the misuse of pesticides could lead to pollution, the need for the development of a Pest Management Plan (PMP) for each individual country will be further assessed during preparation depending on proposed project activities. The ESMF will include screening for Pest management issues and potential pesticide and fertilizer use. Where appropriate, Pest Management Plans will be developed, consulted and disclosed.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

The expected civil works will have overall risks and impacts to community health and safety. The mitigation measures, including the enforcement of the Code of Conduct (CoC), for the civil works will be clearly stipulated in the contractor's ESMP (C-ESMP) based on the project's ESMP, for which the contractor will be fully responsible to implement. A SEA/SH risk assessment will be carried out and, where necessary, mitigation measures will be included in an action plan (the ESMP). A Code of Conduct, including measures against SEA/SH for ensuring community health and safety, will be prepared and included in all bidding documents. The project's GRM will be designed to safely and ethically register complaints and address and document complaints and allegations (including those involving SEA/SH) during the project implementation. The ESMPs will include measures to address SEA/SH and road security risks. All employees will sign Codes of Conduct that include SEA/SH provisions to prevent and protect local communities, children, and women.

Given the contextual risks for sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and sexual harassment (SH) and the high prevalence of different forms of SEA/SH, this can increase the likelihood for SEA/SH. For this reason, the project will include a Gender Specialist at the PIUs to ensure adequate SEA/SH risk identification, analyses, prevention, mitigation, and response spanning the project cycle.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

Activities related to the restoration of landscapes through protecting watersheds and flood plains, water mobilization, better water retention in soils, the use of vegetation as windbreaks, irrigation development, improved agriculture services and farmers' access to credit and markets will be part of the project and could lead to the physical and economic displacement of people. Given the insecurity in some areas, the mitigation hierarchy will be applied and avoiding involuntary resettlement will be the preferred option. If this cannot be avoided, measures to minimize involuntary resettlement will include livelihood improvement plans for people affected by economic displacement. Since the type and exact location of these activities are not yet known, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will be prepared by each Borrower during preparation if needed depending on proposed project activities, to provide guidance on the preparation of site-specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) during project



implementation, in accordance with agreed schedule defined in the ESMF and the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP). The RPF will be reviewed, consulted upon and disclosed in the countries and on the World Bank website prior to project appraisal.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

The application of this ESS seeks to ensure that all precautions are taken to protect biodiversity, as some activities could involve primary production and/or the harvesting of living natural resources. Among the activities supported by the project that could affect biodiversity conservation and the sustainable management of natural resources are the development of targeted value chains, namely maize, vegetables (onions and tomatoes), cassava, rice and plantain. The same goes for activities related to the restoration of landscapes through watersheds and flood plains, water mobilization, better water retention in soils, use of vegetation as windbreaks, and irrigation development. Based on that, necessary measures need to be taken to prevent any potential environmental risks, and impacts, on natural resources.

To promote the sustainable management of natural resources, the ESMF will provide guidance on risk assessment, the mitigation hierarchy and precautionary principles in the design and implementation of such activities. Thereafter, ESIA prepared during the implementation phase will provide mitigation measures to ensure that project activities do not alter or cause the destruction of any natural habitats.

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

The relevance of ESS7 will be further assessed during preparation.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

The countries included in the project have rich and diverse cultural heritage. The environmental and social assessment will confirm the existence of tangible or intangible cultural heritage in project areas. If there is any cultural heritage present that could be affected by the project in a country, the Borrower will design mitigation measures, in consultation with the relevant national authorities and experts, to protect it.

For activities related to construction as well as the restoration of landscapes, water mobilization, better water retention in soils, use of vegetation as windbreaks, and irrigation development, once the areas for construction are identified, the ESIA will include a section on cultural heritage to ensure that there is no pre-existing or known cultural heritage sites that could be affected by the project. In accordance with ESS10, the Borrower will identify stakeholders relevant to the cultural heritage already known to exist or likely to be encountered during the project lifecycle, and carry out meaningful consultations, with national heritage institutions and local communities. When impact is unavoidable, adequate mitigation measures will be outlined in the environmental and social assessment instruments. Where appropriate, a Cultural Heritage Management Plan will be prepared and consulted upon with stakeholders.



Lastly, a Chance Finds procedure will be included as part of the ESMF and a chance finds clause will be added to the contracts, requiring contractors to stop construction as per procedures in the event that cultural heritage is encountered.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

Not relevant for this project.

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways TBD

OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas TBD

III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE

A. Is a common approach being considered? No

Financing Partners

The Government of the Netherlands will be providing co-financing to the project through a World Bank-managed Trust Fund subject to the ESF.

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

Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:

- Preparation, consultation and disclosure of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Grievance Mechanism (GM) (for the six Phase 1 countries and the three implementing regional institutions)
- Simplified Institutional Capacity Assessment
- Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) with SEA/SH Prevention and Response Action Plan (based on the GBV risk assessment conducted by the World Bank)
- Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), if needed
- Pest Management Plan (PMP), where activities and Value Chains are clearly defined.
- Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP)
- Labor Management Procedures (LMP) (for Phase 1 countries and the three implementing regional institutions)

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

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- Implementation of SEP and LMP
- Monitoring measures in remote and/or conflict-affected areas
- Development and implementation of Institutional Capacity Strengthening Plan
- Implementation of the GM
- Site Specific ESMP under ESMF for public works,
- Pest Management Plans for activities and value chains defined during project implementation
- Implementation of RAPs when required under RPF
- SEA/SH Prevention and Response Action Plan (and mapping of services) will be prepared prior to project activities and implemented throughout project lifecycle as part of the ESMF, ESIA/ESMP
- Cultural Heritage Management Plan, if needed
- Livelihoods and Cultural Impact Assessment (as part of the ESIA), if needed

C. Timing

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage ESRS

05-Jan-2021

IV. CONTACT POINTS

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Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower: Republic of Sierra Leone

Borrower: Republic of Mali

Borrower: Republic of Niger

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Borrower: Republic of Togo
Borrower: Republic of Chad
Borrower: Republic of Burkina Faso

Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: CORAF
Implementing Agency: ECOWAS
Implementing Agency: CILSS

V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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VI. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s): El Hadj Adama Toure, Amadou Ba, Tobias Baedeker, Makoto Suwa
Practice Manager (ENR/Social) Aly Zulficar Rahim Recommended on 08-Sep-2020 at 14:02:49 EDT
Safeguards Advisor ESSA Nathalie S. Munzberg (SAESSA) Cleared on 10-Sep-2020 at 23:09:26 EDT

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