

INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET

IDENTIFICATION / CONCEPT STAGE

Report No.: ISDSC12979

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 09-Jun-2015

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Country: | Senegal | Project ID: | P155475 |
| Project Name: | Building Resilience to Food and Nutrition Insecurity Shocks | | |
| Team Leader(s): | Menno Mulder-Sibanda | | |
| Estimated Date of Approval: | 29-Feb-2016 | | |
| Managing Unit: | GHNDR | Lending Instrument: | Lending Instrument |
| Sector(s): | Health (50%), Other social services (50%) | | |
| Theme(s): | Other social protection and risk management (10%), Gender (15%), Child health (15%), Nutrition and food security (60%) | | |
| Financing (in USD Million) | | | |
| Total Project Cost: | 3.75 | Total Bank Financing: | 0 |
| Financing Gap: | 0 | | |
| Financing Source | | | Amount |
| Japan Social Development Fund | | | 3.75 |
| Environment Category: | C - Not Required | | |

B. Project Development Objective(s)

The PDO is to provide access to food and nutrition security enhancing services among vulnerable households in selected areas of the Recipient's territory as a new and innovative approach of reducing the recourse to recurrent crises responses. The vulnerable households will be identified by an objective and verifiable targeting approach that will be developed during project preparation and build on the best practices from the pilot cash transfer experience. In nutritional terms, the most vulnerable people to food and nutrition insecurity shocks are women and children in mostly remote areas of the country. Women generally have limited control over resources yet play essential roles in household production, consumption, and reproduction. Food and nutrition insecurity is typically concentrated in certain Regions and areas of the countries. After each economic or climatic shock, a rapid increase in malnutrition and food insecurity can be observed in these "pockets" of high vulnerability. The JSDF grant will seek to assist these households and communities in enhancing their resilience to the negative impacts of external shocks. The immediate beneficiaries will be women and children in food and nutrition insecure households and communities. The intervention areas will be identified during project preparation but will likely include selected counties

(département) in the Louga and Diourbel Regions, although Kolda, Kaolack and Matam Regions may also be considered when selecting the intervention areas.

C. Project Description

The purpose of the Grant is to develop a replicable model for building household and community resilience to food and nutrition insecurity shocks that when scaled up can contribute to breaking the cycle of crises response and humanitarian assistance. There is no quick fix to this; instead, an integrated approach is needed. This new approach will put in place the elements for a nutrition-led food-based economy at community level. It aims to help vulnerable households and communities to resist the impact of external shocks with a package of innovative household and community interventions aimed at strengthening a profitable food economy at community level, while ensuring optimum utilization at household level. The project will build on best practices from the national community nutrition program, the pilot cash transfer project, as well as relevant experiences with appropriate technologies on the continent. In doing so, the Project will introduce a range of innovations related to solidarity measures, appropriate technologies and local governance. These activities will be piloted while case management programs and relief efforts continue in the same areas. The design of the project will broadly include four main components:

I) Women organization and empowerment; This component will focus on women with young children as well as adolescent girls from the most vulnerable households and enhance their capacity to produce, buy and provide adequate food for the household notably the children and themselves, and promote their health status. Working with vulnerable women, the Grant will test the establishment of economic support and solidarity networks for enhanced food production and utilization. These networks, building on existing women groups, will be composed of beneficiary women and become a resource for enhanced capacity among women to engage in food production, transformation and commercial activities. The women groups will be the platform for: (a) the promotion of innovative solidarity measures such as: (i) "children cereal banks" by which the women will set apart small amounts of foods to be accessed when children are found to have become malnourished; and (ii) getting women to join and benefit from the Government subsidized community-based health insurance scheme; (b) training on new techniques and technologies as well as basic financial management; and (c) social and behavior change communication aimed at promoting essential life skills as well as care of pregnant and lactating mothers, and enhancing child care and feeding practices. With diversified food intake being one of the key messages, the women groups will be encouraged to develop new recipes for complementary feeding of children aged 6-23 months.

II) Improved varieties and appropriate technologies for micro scale applications at household level; This second component will identify and test new technologies for year-long household food production by women, community-based food transformation and preparation adapted to the local context, household water purification and hand washing facilities. On the production side, the Grant will test the adoption and dissemination for micro scale production of improved and bio-fortified plant varieties and/or animal races as well as household-level production technologies which are better adapted to the changes in climate and provide better quality food. The Project will liaise with the Senegal Agriculture Research Institute (ISRA) and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) which are jointly concluding research on a number of bio-fortified food commodities (e.g., vitamin A-rich orange-flesh sweet potatoes, and iron-rich beans) to identify those that are suitable for the intervention areas. Similarly, where possible, the project will promote new technologies for water-efficient backyard or micro-gardens. On the conservation, transformation and utilization side, the project will identify a few promising technologies, such as cheese making from

goat milk, improved granaries, solar drying, firewood-efficient cooking stoves, and hands-free hand washing techniques for dissemination in the intervention areas. Poor households will receive basic inputs free of charge on the condition that a percentage of the proceeds go to community revolving schemes and a moral condition that children and women are the first to benefit through improved dietary intake.

III) Community leadership and governance; The third component will develop the governance structure by which the social objectives of identifying and assisting the most vulnerable households will be integrated with commercial/economic objectives of enhancing the economic viability of vulnerable households. This component will: (a) develop an approach for community dialog on resilience development, including the introduction of community score cards, the identification of the most vulnerable households and consensus on the most appropriate food security enhancing interventions; (b) test the idea of creating a network of social entrepreneurs in the target communities who will take on the role of promoting new technologies, varieties and races to the women support and solidarity networks on a commercial basis, meaning that both social entrepreneurs and beneficiary households are encouraged to participate in the local food economy while investing in healthy growth and nutrition of the very young children; and (c) set up revolving schemes for production inputs to be managed by community governance structures, which will receive coaching support to ensure that part of the production benefits (e.g., baby chicks; seeds) will be repaid into a revolving scheme whereby other households can benefit from the same food security enhancing interventions.

IV) Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation: Based on the Development Objective, the Project will develop the theory of change for improved food and nutrition security among vulnerable households. The theory of change will form the basis for the development of a monitoring and evaluation plan. Simple techniques will be introduced to monitor the progress of the project and identify best practices. These techniques include community score cards to strengthen the local authorities' capacity to monitor and evaluation performance of the Project interventions; and lot quality assurance surveys (LQAS) to track results. In addition, a process evaluation is envisaged to better understand the efficiency issues in the project. This component will also support essential project management functions such as planning, budgeting, training, supervision and project monitoring.

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

The intervention areas will be identified - on the basis of their vulnerability to external shocks - during project preparation but will likely include selected counties (département) in the Louga and Diourbel Regions, although Kolda, Kaolack and Matam Regions may also be considered when selecting the intervention areas.

E. Borrower's Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Knut Opsal (GSURR)

Maman-Sani Issa (GENDR)

II. SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

| Safeguard Policies | Triggered? | Explanation (Optional) |
|--|-------------------|---|
| Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01 | No | |
| Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04 | No | The project will not affect natural habitats. |
| Forests OP/BP 4.36 | No | The project will not affect forests. |
| Pest Management OP 4.09 | No | The proposed activities are micro scale activities at community and household level. The risk of any pest management issues is therefore negligible. The project will not finance pesticides. |
| Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11 | No | The project does not entail large excavations or movement of earth. The project is not expected to affect any physical cultural resources. |
| Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10 | No | The project does not affect indigenous peoples. |
| Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12 | No | The project does not envisage any taking of land. |
| Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37 | No | The project does not entail construction of dams or relies on dams. |
| Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50 | No | The project will not affect international waterways. |
| Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60 | No | |

III. SAFEGUARD PREPARATION PLAN

Appraisal stage ISDS required?: No

IV. APPROVALS

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| Team Leader(s): | Name: Menno Mulder-Sibanda | |
| <i>Approved By:</i> | | |
| Safeguards Advisor: | Name: Johanna van Tilburg (SA) | Date: 10-Jun-2015 |
| Practice Manager/ Manager: | Name: Trina S. Haque (PMGR) | Date: 18-Jun-2015 |

¹ Reminder: The Bank's Disclosure Policy requires that safeguard-related documents be disclosed before appraisal (i) at the InfoShop and (ii) in country, at publicly accessible locations and in a form and language that are accessible to potentially affected persons.