



Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary

Appraisal Stage

(ESRS Appraisal Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 04/29/2024 | Report No: ESRSA02872



I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Operation Data

Operation ID	Product	Operation Acronym	Approval Fiscal Year
P179276	Investment Project Financing (IPF)	LAMP	2024
Operation Name	Livestock and Agriculture Modernization Project (LAMP)		
Country/Region Code	Beneficiary country/countries (borrower, recipient)	Region	Practice Area (Lead)
Niger	Niger	WESTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA	Agriculture and Food
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Ministry of Economy and Finance	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	15-May-2024	28-Jun-2024
Estimated Decision Review Date	Total Project Cost		
13-May-2024	400,000,000.00		

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Proposed Development Objective

The proposed Project Development Objective (PDO) is to increase productivity, commercialization, and climate resilience of the agri-food sector in the project areas.

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

No

C. Summary Description of Proposed Project Activities

[Description imported from the PAD Data Sheet in the Portal providing information about the key aspects and components/sub-components of the project]

The proposed Program Development Objective (PrDO) of the Livestock and Agriculture Modernization Program (LAMP), which is designed as a Multi-Phase Programmatic Approach (MPA), is to increase incomes and food and nutrition security of households in the Program areas. The Program will invest in the key subsectors, livestock, crop, water, and finance, capitalizing on multisectoral collaboration, and convening and streamlining international partner investments. The agriculture sector is characterized by low capacity, resource degradation, vulnerability to climate change, and



fragility, conflict and violence. This will require investments in a myriad of activities including building climate resilience, improving market access, facilitating access to finance, and institutional coordination, which are complex development challenges that require an adaptive and programmatic approach. Phase 1 of the LAMP MPA will prioritize building resilient crop and livestock productive capacity; building the foundation for improved agriculture marketing; and facilitating access to agriculture finance. Among other interventions, under Phase 1, the MPA will support improved access to irrigation by developing small irrigation, financing rehabilitation of medium and large-scale irrigation, and building capacity and conducting required studies for developing scaling up large scale irrigation under the latter two phases. The subsequent phases will continue and ramp up investments in the key sectors to accelerate and scale up the investments under Phase 1. Phases 2 and 3 will leverage on the improved institutional capacity and lessons from Phase 1 to (i) continue and scale up investments in small scale irrigation, and in new medium and large scale irrigation development; (ii) professionalize water user associations to operate and maintain irrigation infrastructure, thereby ensuring sustainability; (iii) integrate/link smallholder farmers and herders to input, output, and financial markets; (iv) invest in agribusiness development, job creation, and value addition (building on the critical market infrastructure financed under Phase 1); (v) improve export competitiveness of selected value chains; (vi) scale up the credit enhancement and guarantee schemes to more innovative financial products and services that are suitable to the sector; (vii) crowd in additional finance from development partners and from the private sector to invest in digital agricultural technologies; and (viii) support institutional and policy reforms. To achieve the above objectives, Phase 1 is designed along three interrelated technical components: (i) Building Resilient Crop and Livestock Productive Capacity; (ii) Improving Crop and Livestock Markets; and (iii) Facilitating Access to Finance. A fourth component will focus on project coordination and institutional strengthening for the ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. The project includes a zero funded Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC).

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1 Overview of Environmental and Social Project Settings

[Description of key features relevant to the operation's environmental and social risks and opportunities (e.g., whether the project is nationwide or regional in scope, urban/rural, in an FCV context, presence of Indigenous Peoples or other minorities, involves associated facilities, high-biodiversity settings, etc.) – Max. character limit 10,000]

The project intervention area covers the regions of Diffa, Dosso, Maradi, Tahoua, Tillabéri and Zinder. This zone has four agro-climatic zones which present specific characteristics in relation to the biophysical and socio-economic environment: (i) The Saharan, desert zone which covers more than 800,000 km² (63% of the country and less than 150 mm of rain /year), that concerns the northern zone of the Tillabéri region, the northern part of the Maradi region, the central parts of the Tahoua and Zinder regions and that is the preferred area for camel and goat breeding (ii) the Sahelo-Saharan zone with 160,000 km² (13% of the country and between 150 and 350 mm of rain/year) that concerns the northern part Dosso, the central parts of the Tillabéri, Maradi and Zinder regions and which is an area with a pastoral vocation (numerous herds of cattle, small ruminants and camels); (iii) the Sahelo-Sudanian zone with 300,000 km² (23% and 300 to 600 mm of rain/year) that extends over the central part of the Dosso region and the southern zones of the Tillabéri, Maradi regions and constitutes the agricultural and sedentary livestock sector with numerous herds and a large quantity of harvest residues; and (iv) the Sudanian zone with 11,500 km² (1% of the country, 600 to 800 mm of rain/year).

The country is largely desert land, with a hot climate and high temperatures all year round, an intense dry season and a rainy season with irregular rainfall. Generally speaking, Niger's climate is Sahelian, characterized by rainfall variability.



There is spatial variability in rainfall, the average annual values of which vary from the North with a tropical sub-desert climate to the South with a Sudano-Sahelian climate where the average rainfall exceeds 600 mm per year. Niger has abundant underground and surface water resources. The main issue which determines the evolution and productivity of agriculture and pastoralism lies in the recurrence of climatic hazards. The country's main environmental problems are desertification and deforestation, threats to wildlife habitats, and the environmental impacts of mining operations (deforestation and pollution of ecosystems). Accelerated soil erosion and desertification (caused by human activity and climate variability) also lead to a reduction in vegetation. Niger has very low GHG emissions, most of which come from agriculture, forestry and other land use changes (AFAT). Climate change is expected to exacerbate existing vulnerabilities in Niger. Since 1968, the country has suffered from frequent droughts, storms and floods, which have caused significant damage to agriculture, food security and livelihoods. The population of Niger is estimated at 24.46 million inhabitants in 2022. It is predominantly rural (more than 80%) and is characterized by a very youthful population (more than 50% of the population are under 15 years old) and the predominance of females (52.4% of the population). Agriculture constitutes the main economic activity of the Nigerien population. It is essentially rainfed and cereal food crops constitute the basis of production. Generally speaking, in all the regions covered by the project, pressure on land and increased competition for access to it, associated with the increase in livestock, are exacerbating tensions between different users: between breeders and farmers, and among within different communities. These conflicts sometimes result in violent disputes, leading to injuries or even deaths. In terms of security, the project area faces immense challenges with the presence of Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), Boko Haram in North Nigeria and the Lake Chad region, and military actions that disrupt the peace of populations.

D.2 Overview of Borrower's Institutional Capacity for Managing Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

[Description of Borrower's capacity (i.e., prior performance under the Safeguard Policies or ESF, experience applying E&S policies of IFIs, Environmental and social unit/staff already in place) and willingness to manage risks and impacts and of provisions planned or required to have capabilities in place, along with the needs for enhanced support to the Borrower – Max. character limit 10,000]

The overall project implementation will be coordinated by the Niger Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MOAL). The MOAL has vast experience in the implementation of regional and national projects financed by the World Bank, under the Bank's Operational Policies and the ESF, such as: (i) the Niger Project Climate Smart Agriculture Support (P153420) with a satisfactory Overall Safeguards Rating in the last two years of the project (closed in December 2022); (ii) the Sahel Irrigation Initiative Support Project (PARIIS; P154482; overall safeguards rating in October 2023 was Moderately Satisfactory); (iii) the Niger Agricultural and Livestock Transformation Project (PIMELAN; P164509 – closed in May 2023 with an overall safeguards rating of Satisfactory); (iv) the West Africa Food System Resilience Program (FSRP; P172769; overall safeguards rating in February 2024 was Moderately Satisfactory); and (v) the Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project II (PRAPS II, P173197; overall safeguards rating in January 2024 was Moderately Satisfactory). However, some weaknesses remain, especially with regards to the Borrower's capacity to manage grievance mechanisms, labor, sexual exploitation and abuse/harassment (SEA/H) risks, stakeholder engagement and supervision challenges in remote areas. To further enhance capacities, especially with regards to the implementation of additional requirements of the ESF, the Bank team will provide relevant targeted training and capacity reinforcement to strengthen the Borrower's capacity, as reflected in the ESCP. Furthermore, the project implementation unit will include a safeguards team comprised of environmental and social specialists at national and regional (Dosso, Diffa, Maradi, Tahoua, Tillaberi, and Zinder) levels; a GBV Specialist and a Security Specialist will also be recruited at the national level.



For the financial intermediaries component, a rapid assessment of the environmental and social capacities has been undertaken of the "Societe Sahelienne de Financement" (SAHFI). To meet ESS9 requirements, SAHFI will put in place and maintain an Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) to identify, assess, manage, and monitor the environmental and social risks and impacts of the subprojects on an ongoing basis (see also ESS 9 for more details on this).

II. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Substantial

A.1 Environmental Risk Rating

Substantial

[Summary of key factors contributing to risk rating, in accordance with the ES Directive and the Technical Note on Screening and Risk Classification under the ESF – Max. character limit 4,000]

The project’s environmental risk is assessed as Substantial. This is due to the diversity of the project’s activities under the Component 1 and 2 and the multiple risks associated with it. Potential risks and negative impacts can be summarized as follows: (i) the multiplication of pathogens related to the poor management of solid and liquid wastes that will be generated on the construction sites; (ii) soil texture and structure modification due to the movement of machinery, (iii) the increase in soil erosion and the sedimentation of streams and water bodies; (iv) disturbance of sensitive ecological areas and micro-habitats and loss of multi-purpose species; (v) destruction or loss of natural habitats due to the destruction of vegetation and breeding sites during right-of-way preparations and during the opening and operation of borrow pits and quarries; (vi) disturbance of wildlife tranquility; (vii) pressure on water resources related to the needs of the work site (such as management of the preparation of soil, watering, concreting,); and (viii) misuse of chemicals and pesticides. Using fertilizers and pesticides and livestock effluents are potential sources of watercourses, groundwater and soils' s pollution and endanger human and animal health. Support of agriculture activities will increase erosion and soil degradation leading to changes in the functioning of the ecosystem. Furthermore, support for livestock activities will exacerbate the removal of plants which influences floristic composition and the structure of the grazed vegetation, particularly in arid and semi-arid zones. Damage on ecosystems due to the undermined capacity of the vegetation regeneration and when the surface horizons of the soil are seriously degraded by wind or water erosion. Supporting agro-processing and marketing infrastructure such as slaughterhouses could present operational phase risks such as infiltration and pollution of the groundwater; air pollution due to foul odors and dust; transmission of diseases due to poor management of the slaughterhouses. The potential for indirect and cumulative impacts exists, although they may be avoided or mitigated.

A.2 Social Risk Rating

Substantial

[Summary of key factors contributing to risk rating, in accordance with the ES Directive and the Technical Note on Screening and Risk Classification under the ESF – Max. character limit 4,000]

The social risk has been determined to be substantial . The project target areas in the regions of Diffa, Dosso, Maradi, Tahoua, Tillaberi, and Zinder face a range of significant social challenges, including access to land for women, high presence of refugees and internally displaced people (more than 680,000 as of February 2024 in Niger of which 99% are in the regions which are part of the project intervention area), high levels of poverty and illiteracy, especially in rural areas and high risks for child labor. Furthermore, Niger has been adversely affected by the activities of violent extremist groups, criminality and illicit traffic along its borders in the Lake Chad Basin, the Liptako Gourma region, and

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the Libyan border in the last few years. As a consequence, State presence especially in very rural and remote areas has been decreasing. The most significant social risks foreseen are related to: (i) involuntary resettlement, including permanent and temporary physical or economic displacement of populations located within the immediate vicinity of the proposed investments such as irrigation development and infrastructure; (ii) project-level factors that increase potential security and SEA/H risks due to implementation of project activities in very remote and insecure areas and/or rural areas with high rates of poverty; and (iii) the Borrower's capacities with regards to the management of grievance mechanisms and sexual exploitation and abuse/harassment (SEA/H) cases, stakeholder engagement, supervision challenges and exclusion of vulnerable social groups in remote areas.

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

B.1 Relevance of Environmental and Social Standards

ESS1 - Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Relevant

[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]

The Borrower has prepared and consulted upon an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) as the exact location of project activities will not be identified before appraisal. The ESMF will be disclosed before appraisal. It includes: (a) checklists of potential environmental and social impacts and their sources; (b) procedures for participatory screening of proposed sites and activities and the environmental and social considerations; (c) procedures for assessing potential environmental and social impacts of the planned project activities, including cumulative impacts and SEA/SH risks; (d) institutional arrangements for avoiding, minimizing, mitigating and managing the impacts identified, according to the mitigation hierarchy; (e) environmental and social management planning processes for addressing negative externalities in the course of project implementation; (f) a system for monitoring the implementation of mitigation measures; (g) the capacity building measures recommended for environmental and social planning and the monitoring of project activities; (h) a section on a chance finds procedure to manage potential risks related to Cultural Heritage discovered during project implementation; and (i) a description of a toolkit and training for companies that will operate the project's supported value chains, in accordance with the WBG general and sector-specific EHSs and Good Industrial Practices (this toolkit will provide guidance on Occupational Health and Safety, Waste Management, Emergency Preparedness and Response as well as Grievance Mechanisms). If the contingent emergency response component (component 5) is activated, a CERC ESMF or an addendum to this ESMF will be prepared and adopted to cover the new areas concerned and any environmental and social (E&S) instruments that may be necessary will be prepared, consulted and adopted to assess the related activities environmental and social risks and impacts. A social assessment, integrated in the ESMF, has also been carried out to better understand potential social risks. The result of the social assessment will also inform the preparation of subsequent site-specific environmental and social assessments and risk mitigation instruments. As no specific areas or/and activities have been identified at appraisal stage, no site-specific E&S instruments such as environmental and social impact assessments (ESIA) and resettlement action plans (RAP) have been prepared so far but they will be prepared as soon as activities are known. The Borrower has also prepared an Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) with the support of the Bank. Finally, no associated facilities are anticipated in the context of this project.

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ESS10 - Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

Relevant

[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]

The Borrower has prepared a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) proportional to the nature and scale of the project and its associated risks and impacts. This will be implemented throughout the project lifecycle. The SEP is based on a detailed stakeholder mapping exercise (stakeholders identified at this stage include members of rural communities, including farmers; farmer organizations (FOs); small and medium enterprise (SMEs); and public institutions involved in project implementation that would benefit from increased capacity). It also includes an implementation budget. The SEP will be disclosed prior to Appraisal. The SEP incorporates a comprehensive project wide Grievance Mechanism (GM) which will enable a broad range of stakeholders to channel concerns, questions, and complaints to the implementation agency. Consultations with project stakeholders took place during project preparation and informed the preparation of the SEP. Main issues raised were with regards to project site identification, identification and management of E&S risks, beneficiary selection and insecurity which may impact project activities. The GM also identifies channels and procedures for SEA/SH complaints.

ESS2 - Labor and Working Conditions

Relevant

[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]

A Labor Management Procedure (LMP) was prepared to address risks related to project labor issues in line with the ESS 2 requirements. Categories of workers identified include direct workers, contracted workers, primary supply workers and community works (community workers will likely be involved in the project, to carry out some activities for identified investments under Component 1). The LMP addresses key issues, such as working conditions and the management of worker relationships, protecting the workforce, non-discrimination, minimum age of work, measures to prevent forced labor and child labor, and occupational health and safety requirements. The LMP also includes a workers' grievance mechanism that is SEA/SH sensitive, based on national laws and regulations and the provisions of ESS2.

ESS3 - Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

Relevant

[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]

Due to expected use of pesticides and fertilizers, the Borrower has prepared and consulted upon an Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) that integrates waste management aspects to prevent the harmful effects of pesticide use on the environment, human and animal health. This IPMP will be publicly disclosed before project appraisal. Irrigation development and others civil work under the project will involve consumption of energy, water and raw material. Using heavy vehicles and machinery associated with construction activities will generate dust, greenhouse gases, traffic disturbance and noise. The ESMF, and site-specific ESIA, will include measures to avoid or minimize (a) emissions of pollutants, and/or (b) risks of soil destruction, erosion and salinization due to improper agriculture and irrigation practices. Where necessary, project contractors, suppliers and service providers will develop and implement Waste Management Plans for specific subprojects, for both non-hazardous and hazardous waste in accordance with ESS1 and a ESS3 requirements and in a manner acceptable to the association. The specific ESIA/ESMPs associated with these activities will also make use of the General and Industry-specific Environmental Health and Safety

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Guidelines. For its efficient implementation, the E&S instruments will include a specific section on the cost of the measures, the source of its funding and timing.

ESS4 - Community Health and Safety

Relevant

[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]

The proposed project could have adverse effects on health, safety and security, including the risk of sexual exploitation and abuse of neighboring communities, as well as significant negative cross-border impacts expected from the activities. Project implementation will comply with ESS 4 requirements and national regulations and the best international practical standards on health and security. Among others measures aimed to ensuring the health and safety of communities, the ESMF refers to the Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines of the World Bank regarding community health and safety to recommend various measures for addressing community health and safety, to address risks related to road safety/security from noise pollution, social conflicts and tensions related to non-recruitment of local labor, sexually transmitted diseases and SEA/SH. Site-specific ESIA's will include requirements for contractors to prepare management and restoration plans for quarries and borrow sites. These restoration plans be submitted to the Bank for review and approval. Specific measures to address SEA/SH and road safety risks will also be included in site-specific ESIA's. Whenever necessary, public infrastructure must include universal access to facilities taking into account people with reduced mobility, when technically and financially possible. Contractors will, as part of their site-specific ESMPs, provide a plan explaining how they intend to ensure the safety of workers and the community. Moreover, the project will intervene in areas facing security challenges such as the regions of Diffa and Tillaberi. In accordance with ESS4 and ESS1 requirements, a security risk assessment (SRA) has been prepared to identify the main security risks which could threaten Project implementation and a Security Risk Management Plan (SMP) will be prepared three months after effectiveness.

ESS5 - Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

Relevant

[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]

The project will finance small scale irrigation schemes for communities under its Component 1 and infrastructure investments – such as collection, washing and grading points, and improvements to physical infrastructure in rural and urban markets) - under its Component 2. These activities could lead to temporary or even permanent loss of land, assets and/or livelihoods by persons located within the immediate vicinity of the proposed investments. The location of these activities is not yet known. A Resettlement Framework (RF) has been developed for the project and will be disclosed prior to appraisal. The project will develop site-specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) as necessary during implementation. The implementation of RAPs will be monitored throughout the project cycle and adjustments will be made as necessary.

ESS6 - Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

Relevant

[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]

Most project activities will take place in areas of modified habitat. Trees take a long time to grow in Niger, given the climate, and therefore all alternatives should be considered before cutting down large trees. The ESMF describes how



the Borrower will adopt and implement biodiversity management measures, including through the preparation of specific E&S instruments, such as ESIA, ESMPs or even biodiversity management plans (if applicable), all in accordance with the requirements of ESS 6 and in a manner acceptable to the association. Project implementation will pay attention and considers Wetlands, grasslands, ponds and rivers and due diligence and required instrument will be prepared if any. The specific E&S instruments will be submitted to the Bank for approval before the work started.

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

Not Currently Relevant

[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]

There are no known Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities in the project area.

ESS8 - Cultural Heritage

Relevant

[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]

Project areas have rich, and diverse, cultural heritage. The site-specific environmental and social assessments will confirm, through consultation with the communities and national heritage institution, the existence of cultural heritage in project areas. If there is any cultural heritage present that could be affected by the project, the Borrower will design mitigation measures, in consultation with the relevant national authorities and experts, to protect it. The ESMF includes a “chance finds” procedure to manage potential risks related to Cultural Heritage discovered during project implementation, in particular as construction is expected as part of the Component 2 of the project; and site-specific ESIA will include a specific chapter on cultural heritage. For these activities, once the areas for the construction are identified and an ESIA is necessary, that ESIA will include a section on cultural heritage to ensure that there is no pre-existing or known cultural heritage sites which could be affected by the project. Lastly, a “chance find” clause will be added to the contracts, defining procedures for contractors if cultural heritage is encountered.

ESS9 - Financial Intermediaries

Relevant

[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]

The project will involve a Financial Intermediary (FI), the Sahelian Financial Company (SAHFI) and the requirements of the ESS9 will therefore be applicable. Currently, SAHFI has no operational environmental and social management system in place. To meet ESS9 requirements, SAHFI will put in place, and maintain, an Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) to identify, assess, manage, and monitor the environmental and social risks and impacts of the subprojects on an ongoing basis. For this, SAHFI submitted an ESMS report which has been discussed and revised together with the World Bank team. The ESMS as outlined in the report meets the requirements of ESS9 including a commitment to develop and maintain its organizational capacity and competency to manage the ESMS and to involve senior management to oversee it. The ESMS has also been adapted to the respective financial products and its procedures reflect the specificities of the “silent” credit guarantee (“silent” because sub-borrowers do not know that the credits they receive are covered by the credit guarantee). The ESMS report will also be disclosed prior to appraisal. SAHFI’s E&S policy also commits to comply with the relevant aspects of ESS 2 for its workers, to monitor

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E&S aspects and to select participating FIs based on their capacity to manage E&S risks. To ensure consistency with the portfolio of subprojects that will be funded through the financial product, the list of ineligible subprojects, as well as the risk categorization system, has also been reviewed in the ESMS.

B.2 Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Operations on International Waterways

Yes

The project triggers OP/BP 7.50 because some of the proposed investments will take place on the Niger river basin and lake Chad, which are international waterways. In accordance with the Policy, Niger has notified the riparian countries. Based on the outcome of the notification process and the assessment that the project will not cause appreciable harm, a memo will be prepared and approved by the Regional Vice President before Negotiations.

OP 7.60 Operations in Disputed Areas

No

III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE

A. Is a common approach being considered?

No

Financing Partners

N/A

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

Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:

Instruments to be elaborated by the Borrower by project Appraisal:

- Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)
- Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP)
- Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP)
- Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)
- Draft of the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP)
- Labor Management Procedure (LMP)
- SEA/SH Action Plan
- SRA

Actions after Board Approval:

- the Security Risk Management Plan (SMP), three month after effectiveness

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

- PIU composition. structure and timeline
- Preparation of ESAs/RAPs

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- Operationalization of GRMs
- CERC requirements

C. Timing

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage ESRS

30-Mar-2023

IV. CONTACT POINT

World Bank

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V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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VI. APPROVAL

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ADM Environmental Specialist:	Ibrah Hachimou
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