

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

Report No.: PIDISDSA19546

Date Prepared/Updated: 24-Nov-2016

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Western Africa	Project ID:	P158983
		Parent Project ID (if any):	P122065
Project Name:	Additional Financing for West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program (WAAPP- 1C) (P158983)		
Parent Project Name:	West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program APL (WAAPP-1C) (P122065)		
Region:	AFRICA		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	15-Nov-2016	Estimated Board Date:	06-Jan-2017
Practice Area (Lead):	Agriculture	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Borrower(s):	Ministry of Agriculture		
Implementing Agency:	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture		
Financing (in USD Million)			
Financing Source			Amount
International Development Association (IDA)			60.00
IDA Credit from CRW			8.00
Total Project Cost			68.00
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 project?	No		

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

African agricultural development acquired new momentum when, in January 2014, the African Union adopted the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformational in which African Heads of States and Governments recommitted themselves to the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program (CAADP) principles and values to uphold the 10 percent target for public spending on agriculture, to double agricultural productivity, and thus to sustain annual growth in agricultural GDP at 6 percent or higher.

During the same period, there was a renewed commitment of development partners to engage and invest in the agricultural sector. Several initiatives are being launched, including from the United Nations, the African Development Bank and the World Bank. The United Nation adopted the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), and the second of the seventeen proposed SDGs is to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agricultural. The African Development Bank launched (Feed Africa: Strategy for Agricultural Transformation in Africa, 2016-2025) which aims to end hunger and rural poverty in Africa in the next decade. Also, the World Bank has committed itself to twin goals: eliminating extreme poverty by 2030 and boosting shared prosperity, measured as the income of the bottom 40 percent in any given country.

Sectoral and institutional Context

One of the main challenges in West Africa is satisfying the demands of a rapidly growing population that is expected to increase from 300 million in 2011 to about 500 million by 2030. The 2008 food, fuel, and financial crisis has demonstrated the need to base food security in West Africa on the utilization of the region's huge agricultural potential, as this option would simultaneously contribute to economic growth and reduction of poverty. Moreover, meta-analyses conducted by International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) have shown that the benefits from productivity growth attributed to agricultural research exceed their costs by a factor of 10 or more whereas high rates of return on investments in science for agriculture, to the order of 40-60 per cent, have also been consistently proven.

Gains from smart investments in agricultural R&D were amply demonstrated by WAAPP impact analysis completed under the first phase of WAAPP in Mali, Senegal, Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire and Guinea. The analysis found that: (i) WAAPP beneficiaries have increased their yields and income by at least 30 percent over the control group; (ii) most of these gains resulted from the adoption of new varieties, improved crop management practices and improved small scale food processing technologies; and (iii) the immediate pathways exist to achieve rapid growth in agriculture through greater focus on productivity enhancement using a regional integration approach. The analysis also showed that program beneficiaries experienced a reduction in hunger by half and also improved their nutrition standards.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original Project Development Objective(s) - Parent

To generate and accelerate the adoption of improved technologies in the participating countries' top agricultural commodity priority areas that are aligned with the sub-region's top agricultural commodity priorities, as outlined in the ECOWAP.

Key Results

As it concerns the achievement of the WAAPP in the targeted countries, as of October 2016, the project has reached in the four countries a total of more than 1 million direct beneficiaries (1,153,000), about 26 technologies have been generated by the NCOS in Benin and Niger and the rice research system in Guinea, close to 1.1 million hectares (1,083,000) have been covered by the new technologies and more than 650,000 producers/processors have adopted at least one new technology. The disbursement performance of the project is also satisfactory; more than 96 percent of the parent project (WAAPP-1C) financing is disbursed, and an action plan is being implemented which will ensure full disbursement by the current closing date of December 2016.

D. Project Description

The AF will build upon the achievements of the original project to complete, consolidate and expand project activities. Therefore there will not be change in the project development objective and component structure as well as or safeguard category. The proposed AF will also continue to use the implementation arrangements and technical design of the original project.

However, the primary focus of the AF will be to scale up the adoption the innovations and technologies generated by the WAAPP (more than 174 technologies have been released by the Program to improve agricultural production, post harvest, processing and mechanization). Thus the AF will add a particular focus on marketing of these technologies and innovations in order to scale up their adoption and to increase food availability in the sub region, and thereby contribute to poverty alleviation and agricultural growth. And since some of these technologies have different level of marketability and their scope for adoption also varies markedly the AF will among others, include the contracting of a private firm/NGO by CORAF/WECARD to design a technology marketing strategy and a technology marketing specialists in each country to implement an action plan for the commercialization of the technologies. In this framework the AF will finance incubation centers and seed money for job creation for greater citizen engagement, youth and women, and provide incentives and mechanisms to actively involve the private sector and mobilize some of their resources for the development of the targeted value chains.

And in order to take the above scaled-up activities of the AF into account, the project's Results Framework will be updated to review the targets of the indicators and also include the new indicators on job creation/employment, nutrition, citizen engagement and private sector participation. In addition the closing date of the original project will be extended to correspond to the duration of the AF. The Risk ratings have been updated to reflect experience gained during implementation of the original project.

Component Name

(a) Component 1: Enabling Conditions for Sub-regional Cooperation in the Generation, Dissemination, and Adoption of Agricultural Technologies.

Comments (optional)

The AF will: (i) upscale the implementation of common regulations and strategies developed under the parent project; (ii) support the development and implementation of a regional strategy and national action plans to address the issues of nutrition and food safety in collaboration with FAO nutrition unit; and (iii) assist the countries in finalizing the setting up of their sustainable funding mechanism for technology generation and dissemination.

Component Name

(b) Component 2: Strengthening National Centers of Specialization/Strengthening of the Research System

Comments (optional)

The component will finance: (i) for Benin and Niger, the implementation of their action plans to transform the National Centers of Specialization (NCOS) into Regional Centers of Excellence (RCOE) for agricultural research in maize and livestock, respectively; and (ii) for Togo and Guinea, which does not have an NCOS, the upgrading of their adaptive research systems to participate more actively in the network of the RCEO and bring and adapt in their countries the maximum technologies and innovations from the sub region.

Component Name

(c) Component 3: Support to Demand-Driven Technology Generation, Dissemination and Adoption.

Comments (optional)

The component will finance: (i) financing through the competitive agriculture grant schemes the completion of the ongoing research and a limited number of new on-demand projects that may be commissioned; (ii) strengthening the regional technology market including organizing local and regional technology fairs; (iii) upscaling the adoption of existing technologies and innovations with a much greater emphasis on nutrition-sensitive and climate smart agriculture technologies that have high potential for accelerating job creation for youth and women (iii) implementing an action plan to scale-up commercialization of the promising technologies to facilitate private sector investment and create more jobs for young agro-entrepreneurs; and (iv) strengthen the regional seed market and upscale the p

Component Name

(d) Component 4: Project Coordination, Management and Monitoring and Evaluation.

Comments (optional)

The Project will continue to finance the existing Project Coordination Unit (PCUs) in Togo, Niger, Benin and Guinea selected additional staffs and specifically a technology marketing specialist in each country.

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

The project in each of these four countries has a national coverage. Although it would be mainly developed in R&D centers, newly available WAAPP technologies will also be expanded to new farmers own lands to ensure technologies contribute indeed to alleviate poverty and shared prosperity. These technologies would be gender sensitive and youth-driven as the project seeks at engaging more women and youth as citizens for sustainable development.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Abdoulaye Gadiere (GEN07)

Cheikh A. T. Sagna (GSU01)

Emeran Serge M. Menang Evouna (GEN07)

II. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

The proposed AF does not foresee any changes in terms of implementation arrangements. The AF will be placed under the technical responsibility of the Ministry in charge of Agriculture in each of the participating countries and under the responsibility of CORAF for the regional level activities. The PCUs in each country and CORAF will therefore continue to coordinate project activities, prepare the Annual Work Program and Budgets (AWPB), organize the Implementation Support Missions (ISM) and ensure project Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E). The PCUs and CORAF have a solid track record for Social and Environmental Safeguards, procurement, financial management and M&E, which have consistently been rated satisfactory or moderately satisfactory throughout the parent project implementation. CORAF and each PCU will be strengthened with an additional staff who will be specialized in Technology Marketing and Commercialization. The Guinea PCU will be reinforced with additional staffs including two social and Environmental specialists (each with specific responsibilities), a financial management specialist, a procurement specialist and a technical expert. Implementation of the AF activities will also be supported by strategic institutional and technical partners, as well as service providers (other agencies, NGOs, CSO, etc.) who will be contracted through the: i) result-based MOUs for public service providers and other Projects and ii) result-based contracts for private service providers and NGOs.

III. Safeguard Policies that might apply

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The AF is a Category-B project due to the fact that potential social and environmental impacts are expected to be local, site-specific and easily manageable. Because it is a continuation of WAAPP-1C the ESMF has been updated, revised and adapted within the context of the focus of the AF on scaling up technology adoption which follows the same line of intervention of the parent project. The ESMF includes further provisions for capacity strengthening at all levels for the successful implementation of the project safeguard measures, in compliance with national and Bank safeguard policies. The updated version of the ESMF was reviewed, cleared by both CORAF and World Bank and then disclosed simultaneously both in CORAF websites and at the InfoShop on November 18, 2016.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	The AF is not supporting any agricultural sites near wetlands, mangroves, or other critical habitats . It will work on improving productivity on existing developed land.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The AF is not supporting any extension of cropping area and therefore no damage of forests is expected.

		It will develop its activities on land already under exploitation.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	The AF will scale up the parent project achievements. The initial PMP was revised, updated and adapted to reflect the AF interventions and set forth the basic principles each member-country would follow to adequately handle the possible usage of pesticides, particularly as the AF will focus on dissemination of agriculture technologies. Upon completion, the updated version of the PMP was reviewed, cleared by both CORAF and World Bank and then disclosed simultaneously both in CORAF websites and at the InfoShop on November 18, 2016.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	The project will not finance activities that threaten cultural resources.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	There are no indigenous peoples in the project area.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	The AF is a category B project due to the fact that foreseen social and environmental impacts are expected to be local, sites specific and easily manageable. OP/BP 4.12 is triggered for Guinea only because of the expected land acquisition, loss of assets or loss of access to livelihoods support means upon which local beneficiary communities depend. To comply with OP/BP 4.12 policy principles and guidelines Guinea prepared a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) on how to comply with the above mentioned land use/right issues. Upon completion, the RPF was reviewed, cleared by both CORAF and World Bank and then disclosed simultaneously both in CORAF websites and at the InfoShop on November 18, 2016.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The AF is not involving any construction or rehabilitation of dams.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The AF does not affect or involve international waterways.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The AF is not in a disputed area.

IV. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

<p>1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:</p>
<p>Social (including Safeguards). The AF is expected to have no significant negative social impacts. Project beneficiaries are mainly small-scale farmers in food crop production for national, regional and international markets - in which women play a critical role. The Project will work to ensure</p>

that the circumstances of small-scale farmers, particularly women and youth, are accounted for in setting priorities. Adaptive research will be conducted in farmers' fields. Competitive grants to implement R&D will be open to producers' organizations and agribusiness associations and not only to research organizations. The Project will work with development operations and public/private partnerships to scale up producers' use of technologies.

As a Category B Project, the foreseen social impacts are expected to be local, mostly sites specific and easily manageable. The Involuntary Resettlement operational policy (OP/BP 4.12) has been triggered only in Guinea - where the project will cover new commodities and new intervention areas, because of the expected land acquisition, loss of assets or loss of access to livelihoods support means upon which local beneficiary communities depend. To comply with WB OP/BP 4.12 policy principles and guidelines, Guinea has prepared a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) on how to comply with the above mentioned land use/right issues. The RPF was amply consulted upon and stakeholders feedback provided in the annexes of the documents.

Environment (including Safeguards). The AF is expected to have a positive environmental impact through its support for agricultural technologies that promote better use of land and water resources. Potential environmental risks could 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. Research on transgenic crops is neither explicitly planned nor excluded. If it becomes part of the research agenda supported under the Project, it will proceed with social and environmental safeguards consultants with international good practice and the regulatory framework of the host country. In particular, such research must be done in accordance with the obligation of each country under international treaties to which it is a party, including the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (for Burkina Faso and Nigeria). Potential adverse environmental impacts associated with the NCoS activities will be of low intensity, minor, site specific, and handled under safeguard measures already in place for ongoing activities.

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

NA

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

NA

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.

This is an additional financing to a project which was implemented during a 5 year period. During the parent project phase a close supervision of the implementation of safeguards measures were conducted by the social and environmental safeguards specialists of the World Bank. In addition each country and CORAF appointed social and environmental safeguard focal points in charge of ensuring that the social and environmental safeguards are well implemented and mitigation measures are also identified and implemented. A capacity building plan was also implemented including two regional training workshops and several country level workshops for all safeguard focal points. The recent ISM in June 2016 rated compliance with safeguards policies as satisfactory for the 4 recipient countries and indicates that both the safeguards focal points have the required knowledge and are playing a key role in ensuring that safeguards measures are well implemented. However, it was convened that each PIU will recruit/appoint one qualified

<p>environmental safeguards specialist and one qualified social safeguards specialist, to improve the safeguards performance. The ESMF and the PMP have been updated, including a better clarification of roles and responsibilities for safeguards implementation among the PIU staff; this role distribution will be inserted in the Project implementation manual (PIM). An RPF has been developed for Guinea as recommended by the policy, since Guinea will be developing a variety of new crops which would probably need additional lands acquisition or encroachment of which, in public domain, would need a proper handing and payment of compensation to the recipient communities. All these documents include measures to ensure that safeguard requirements are being properly complied with.</p>
<p>5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.</p>
<p>A comprehensive set of stakeholder were consulted during the preparation of the safeguards documents for the original project. Similarly, consultations were done during the preparation of the AF that included various beneficiaries, agricultural, social, and environmental, health agencies as well as some NGOs and other civil society agencies. Producers/processors and their organizations at the sub region levels (ROPPA) and at national levels were also consulted. Following the consultations the original safeguard documents were updated for the AF and each country organized a national stakeholder workshop to disseminate and validate the documents. Key issues and recommendations of the workshops were used to improve the safeguards documents. Recommendations from both the client and the Bank and from the stakeholders workshop have been reflected in the final draft of the ESMP, PMP and RPF.</p>

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	11-Nov-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	18-Nov-2016
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
<i>Comments:</i>	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	11-Nov-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	18-Nov-2016
"In country" Disclosure	
<i>Comments:</i>	
Pest Management Plan	
Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Yes
Date of receipt by the Bank	11-Nov-2016

Date of submission to InfoShop	18-Nov-2016
"In country" Disclosure	
<i>Comments:</i>	
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:	

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?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] TBD [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Provided estimated number of people to be affected	
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] TBD [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Provided estimated number of people to be affected	
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	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]

accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	
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 in the project cost?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
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

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VII. Approval

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<i>Approved By</i>		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Maman-Sani Issa (SA)	Date: 20-Nov-2016
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Simeon Kacou Ehui (PMGR)	Date: 21-Nov-2016
Country Director:	Name: Rachid Benmessaoud (CD)	Date: 28-Nov-2016