



Additional Financing Appraisal Environmental and  
Social Review Summary  
Appraisal Stage  
**(AF ESRS Appraisal Stage)**

Date Prepared/Updated: 04/22/2022 | Report No: ESRSAFA385



**BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

Country	Region	Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)
Western Africa	AFRICA WEST	CILSS Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Republic of Senegal, Republic of Niger, Burkina Faso, Republic of Chad, Republic of Mali	Republic of Senegal, Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Ministry in charge of Livestock, CILSS Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, Republic of Niger, Ministry in charge of Livestock, Burkina Faso, Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries, Republic of Mali, Ministry in charge of Livestock, Republic of Chad, Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production
Project ID	Project Name		
P178791	AF Niger and Mauritania Emergency Agro-Pastoralist Food Crisis Support Project		
Parent Project ID (if any)	Parent Project Name		
P173197	Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project II		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Agriculture and Food	Investment Project Financing	5/2/2022	6/28/2022

Proposed Development Objective

To improve the resilience of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in selected areas in the Sahel region.

**Financing (in USD Million)**

**Amount**



Current Financing	460.20
Proposed Additional Financing	50.00
<b>Total Proposed Financing</b>	<b>510.20</b>

**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]**

PRAPS-2 builds on the foundations of PRAPS-1. Like its predecessor, PRAPS-2 has been developed around five technical components, with the addition of focal areas that are essential to holistically address some of the core drivers of resilience among (agro)pastoral populations. The proposed activities will be implemented over a six-year period. Each component will include complementary activities at the national and regional level, conforming to the principle of subsidiarity of interventions between regional and national levels. Institutional capacity building will be supported across components and activities to create an enabling environment to govern the sector in an economically, socially, and environmentally sustainable manner.

PRAPS-2 interventions will have regional spillover impact. Sahelian (agro)pastoral systems rely on natural resources extending across national boundaries to accommodate climate variability and the seasonality of resources, and they also rely on regional market outlets (mainly in coastal countries) to move livestock and livestock products. At the same time, this activity increases vulnerability to contagious livestock diseases (also termed “transboundary” diseases). PRAPS-2 combines investments at the national level with coordination and support from regional institutions to generate benefits extending beyond the individual countries participating in the Project (regional public goods). These benefits include a reduction in animal health risks in countries that are transit areas or destinations for livestock (which helps to protect livestock capital throughout the region), a reduction in competition for natural resources (which reduces the risks of land degradation and conflict), and improved trade facilitation (which leads to greater economic gains), and overall greater regional stability. PRAPS-2 will play a major role in forging essential cross-sectoral and cross-border collaboration, and it will ensure synergies and complementarities—spatial and thematic—between Project investments and other ongoing and planned interventions.

PRAPS-2 will prioritize geographic areas based on three principles: (i) consolidating PRAPS-1 achievements in implementing natural resource and infrastructure governance mechanisms; (ii) reinforcing spatial coherence and clustering along key livestock mobility routes to increase synergies among interventions and avoid the dispersion of investments; and (iii) supporting cross-border cooperation and dialogue in the Sahel Region to tackle cross-border transhumance, regional trade, and planning along selected strategic livestock trade routes. Some interventions will be implemented nationwide, including those related to animal health, social inclusion, and institutional capacity building.

The emergency interventions in Niger and Mauritania supported through the proposed additional financing will focus on scaling up activities under component 2 and subcomponent 4.3 of the parent project, and providing emergency support under subcomponent 5.2. Details are provided in the project paper.

Public Disclosure



PRAPS-II is built around the following: components.

**Component 1: Animal health improvement and veterinary medicine control**

The main outcome of this component will be increased capacity in Veterinary Services to protect large and small ruminants from small ruminant plague (PPR) and Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP), two transboundary animal diseases that cause major losses throughout the region. The proposed Project will pursue investments initiated under PRAPS-1 to establish more robust animal health systems in beneficiary countries (Subcomponent 1.1), finance vaccination and surveillance campaigns primarily targeting PPR and CBPP (Subcomponent 1.2), and support quality control of veterinary medicinal products (VMPs) (Subcomponent 1.3). Recognizing the highly contagious nature of PPR and CBPP and the public health threats of misusing VMPs and increasing antimicrobial resistance, this component will be implemented throughout the beneficiary countries, with critical infrastructure (veterinary posts, vaccination pens) being upgraded primarily in underserved pastoral areas.

**Component 2: Sustainable landscape management and governance enhancement**

The main outcomes of Component 2 will be an increased area under sustainable landscape management and stronger governance of pastoral lands and livestock mobility, in compliance with agro-silvo-pastoral laws. Building on the legacy of PRAPS-1, the proposed Project will further secure mobility and enhance access to natural resources (Subcomponent 2.1); finance the construction, rehabilitation, and sustainable management of essential water infrastructure (Subcomponent 2.2); and support fodder production (Subcomponent 3.3). These activities will enhance the resilience of (agro)pastoralists to climate risks and—by improving grazing management and livestock productivity—will improve soil carbon sequestration and reduce livestock emission intensities to mitigate climate change and provide additional ecosystem services. To the extent possible, Project investments will be directed at well-targeted transhumance routes and key livestock mobility corridors at the local, national, and cross-border level, to ensure the geographic concentration of activities and enable dialogue between adjacent cross-border communities in support of peaceful transhumance and resource use.

**Component 3: Livestock value chain improvement**

The outcome of Component 3 will be improved pastoral livestock value chains (VCs), the facilitation of regional livestock trade, and better regional market integration. Building on the achievements of PRAPS-1, the proposed Project will continue to fill gaps in strategic market infrastructure along regional trade routes (Subcomponent 3.1), strengthen the capacities of national and regional producers' organizations (Subcomponent 3.2), and support innovative solutions for developing livestock VCs through subproject financing (Subcomponent 3.3). Activities under Subcomponents 3.1 and 3.3 will be prioritized along key regional trade routes where animals conveyed by foot move across borders to supply growing demand from markets in coastal countries.

**Component 4: Social and economic inclusion improvement, women and youth**

The outcome of Component 4 will be increased resilience as a result of expanding the socio-economic inclusion of (agro)pastoralists, particularly women and youth. PRAPS-1 successfully supported inclusion by improving access to skills training and technical and vocational training, and through direct support for the development of income-generating activities (IGAs). The proposed Project will provide continuity for these interventions by expanding access to technical and vocational training (Subcomponent 4.1) and IGAs (Subcomponent 4.3), focusing on a more structured approach for targeting young people and women. PRAPS-2 will also open a new area of work to promote the inclusion of pastoral populations in social and civil registries (Subcomponent 4.2).

**Component 5: Project coordination, institutional strengthening, crisis prevention and response**



Component 5 will focus on all aspects of Project management, including fiduciary management, safeguards, monitoring and evaluation, and communication (under Subcomponent 5.1). It will also support the development of institutional capacity (through adapted training as well as pastoral crisis prevention tools and procedures) and fill important knowledge and data gaps at the national and regional level (Subcomponent 5.2). The Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC) will allow countries to respond swiftly to eligible crises or emergencies (Subcomponent 5.3).

#### D. Environmental and Social Overview

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

The related Additional Financing project will be implemented in two Sahel countries (Mauritania and Niger) where chronic poverty and vulnerability, low and erratic rainfall, uneven access to feed in depleted rangelands, hindered mobility of livestock, and domestic food price inflation are combining to generate severe and widespread vulnerability to food and nutrition insecurity. Conflict and displacement are sharpening and deepening these forces. As a result, increasing numbers of people, including pastoralists and agro-pastoralists are facing severe food and nutrition insecurity, and growing vulnerability. The recent rising fuel, food, and fertilizer prices due to the conflict in Ukraine are exacerbating these challenges. PRAPS-II offers a strong platform from which these challenges can be addressed with the required urgency and scale. The multi-dimensional food security crisis facing the Sahel region is impacting Mauritania and Niger strongly.

In Mauritania, the most recent survey in the Cadre Harmonisé (March 2022) showed that 678,000 people (15.5 percent of the total population) are facing IPC3+ (acute levels of food insecurity at the Integrated Phase Classification) food insecurity conditions in March-May 2022, with the total projected to rise to 978,000 people (20.1 percent of the population) in the June-August 2022 lean season.

In Niger, the estimated IPC3+ impacted population for March-May 2022 stands at 3.35 million people (13.4 percent of the population) and is projected to top 4.4 million people (17.7 percent of the population) in June-August 2022. Targeting under the AF will focus on scaling-up immediate and medium-term activities falling within the Parent Project PRAPS-II (P173197) objectives, components, and areas.

In Mauritania, activities supported under the AF would prioritize southern areas of the following regions (Moughataas) bordering Mali: Guidimaka, Assaba, Hodh el Gharbi and Hodh el Charqui. Selection of beneficiaries for scaled-up activities would follow the criteria defined under the parent project.

In Niger, Additional Financing activities identification was based on the urgent needs identified in this 2022 support plan for the populations most vulnerable to the food and agro-pastoral crisis, prepared by the Government, while ensuring synergy with PRAPS2 activities, which aim to increase the resilience of pastoralists and agropastoralists in certain targeted areas of the Sahel region. Targeting will focus on the 17 agro-pastoral departments of the Tillabéry, Tahoua, Zinder and Maradi regions already considered under the project. The main environmental and social challenges in these Sahelian areas are summed up in terms of land crises due to rapid and high population growth; environmental degradation; climate change problems in areas already facing desertification, drought and flash floods; poor accessibility to basic infrastructure in the areas of education, health and water; hunger and malnutrition; and the lack of economic opportunities, especially for young women and men. The security situation in these areas aggravates fragility and interferes with the socio-economic development in these regions. These different social and environmental challenges exacerbate the situation of fragility, conflict and violence in the areas benefiting from the additional financing. Since this additional financing is targeting the same areas as the parent project, the safeguards instruments largely meet project needs. The implementation of the existing instruments has been assessed as



satisfactory in the latest project ISR. These instruments will be updated, as needed, where new and scaling up activities may generate social and environmental risks and impacts that were not adequately covered under the parent project.

D. 2. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity

The implementation of the AF will remain the same as for the parent project and will be done through the existing Project Coordination Unit within the Ministries in charge of Livestock in both countries. However, in Mauritania, parent project implementation arrangements will be supplemented by a partnership with WFP (World Food Program), CSA (Commissariat à la sécurité alimentaire), and the Ministry of Agriculture. The PCUs include an environmental safeguard specialist, a social safeguard specialist, and a gender/GBV specialist. The recruitment of a part-time GBV consultant is planned to strengthen the team’s capacity to adequately implement strategies and measures to reduce, prevent and respond to the risks of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) . In Niger, an additional specialist gender / GBV will be recruited to reinforce the PIU safeguards team. At the regional level the Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel will provide, to the AF, technical support and expertise in E&S issues. This includes technical capacity to identify and flag any concerns related to the implementation of the safeguard’s instruments for national-level investments, should any arise during the implementation of the AF. Given the lack of familiarity of clients with the new ESF, capacity building and training will continue to be conducted throughout the life of the project. -

The main institutions responsible for the management of the environment and natural resources are : (i) in Mauritania, the Directorate of Assessment and Environmental Control (DECE) under the authority of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development; (ii) in Niger, the National Bureau of Environmental Studies (BNEE) under the Ministry of Environment, and Fight Against Desertification (MELCD). These institutions will be included in the ESF capacity building activities.

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

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Substantial

Environmental Risk Rating

Moderate

The environmental risk rating for the AF is deemed moderate, as potential risks and impacts are not expected to be irreversible (mainly agro-pastoral activities, basic small-scale infrastructure, small-scale water infrastructure, soil restoration activities, etc.). The AF will sponsor sustainable landscapes management (SLM) activities to protect, develop and regenerate pastoral ecosystems and set dunes . Key environmental concerns are related to potential risks and impacts from the construction of pastoral infrastructures under the AF. Potential impacts are related to: (i) water quality, (ii) disposal of building/construction wastes and management of agrochemicals and veterinary medicine; (iii) occupational health and safety of workers; and (iv) nuisances related to air and noise emissions.

Social Risk Rating

Substantial

The social risk rating for the AF is rated as Substantial reflecting: (i) the social context with high fragility and numerous conflicts under which this project will be implemented; (ii) the significant contextual risks outside project control impacting on E&S performance and outcomes and the large geographical area of the project interventions and human security; (iii) social risk related to sensitivity regarding the rights of vulnerable pastoral groups; (v) community health and safety issues related to a range of factors including, worker-community interactions and movement of chemicals and veterinary medicine; (vi) potential labor influx due to cultural norms, women and girl



pastoralists may be denied direct access to livestock markets and must go through a “broker” putting them further at risk of exploitation.

**Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) Risk Rating** Substantial

An initial assessment of the project's potential risks for SEA/SH using the World Bank's SEA/SH Screening Tool determined the potential risk as substantial in Niger and moderate for Mauritania. However, the project subsequently adopted a Substantial Risk level for SEA/SH. The identified specific SEA/SH risks are as follows: (I) Civil works will include varying scales of rehabilitation and construction that will result in the presence of workers, and possibly minimal labor influx; (ii) risks incurred by the local inhabitants of accessing land and water points; Issues of safe and equal access to large gatherings at marketplaces and veterinary centers; (iii) risks of exploitation through the targeting and delivery of livelihood activities; (iv) risks of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual harassment (SEA/SH), including gender-based violence, related to the distribution of cash within households (risk of disputes, risk of tensions...).

**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 Additional financing is focusing on scaling up activities falling within the Parent project’s objectives, components and areas the environmental and social risks and impacts assessed under the parent project remain relevant. Any risks and impacts identified as a result of the AF activities that were not considered under the parent project will need to be assessed and adequately mitigated. Potential risks and impacts identified are associated with the handling, management, transportation and storage of veterinary drugs, chemicals, specimens and vaccines. Key environmental concerns are related to potential risks and impacts from the construction of pastoral infrastructure such as veterinary posts, vaccination pens, water infrastructure, etc. Potential impacts are related to: (i) water quality, (ii) disposal of building/construction wastes and management of veterinary medicine; (iii) occupational health and safety of workers; and (iv) nuisances related to air and noise emissions. While the Project does not involve activities with a high potential to harm communities or that would potentially exacerbate social risks, it will be carried out in FCV contexts where there is growing tension within the communities about natural resources management.

. The ESMF, RPF, LMP, PMP and SEP will be updated as needed and disclosed, one month after project effectiveness. Any proposed changes are reflected in the ESCP, accordingly. The updated E&S instruments will provide guidance for the preparation of appropriate site-specific instruments, such as Environmental and Social Impact Assessments/Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESIAs/ESMPs). Requirements for voluntary land donations are included in the RPF of both countries.

Each updated instrument will be consulted upon, reviewed and disclosed one month after project effectiveness. The ESMFs provide guidance regarding mitigation and management measures during all phases of the project, including the respective roles and responsibilities, schedule, costs and implementation procedures. They integrate general and sector-specific EHSs for the AF activities /investments in relation to occupational and community health and safety, include an assessment of the SEA/SH risks, proposed mitigation measures, adapted to cultural context and an assessment of the available SEA/SH services in the project area. Once the nature, scope and geographical location of the activities are known during project implementation phase, site specific ESIA/ESMPs and RAP and documentation

Public Disclosure



for any voluntary land donation will be prepared as necessary according to the provisions of the country specific ESMFs and RPFs.

Drivers of context-specific risks include high rates of child marriage, high prevalence of sexual violence and harassment of girls in school, high regional averages of female circumcision, general social acceptance of SEA/SH, high risks of human trafficking and the limited legislation on sexual harassment, for example prohibiting it in the work space, but not in public or in education spaces. Mitigation measures for site-specific impacts will be managed through the implementation of environmental and social risk management plans that have been prepared and disclosed both in-country and on World Bank external website.

An Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), drawn and agreed upon with the Bank, has also been prepared by each of the 2 countries. Each ESCP sets out the substantive measures and actions that will be required for the project to meet environmental and social requirements. The ESCP has been updated to reflect the changes related to the AF activities. These measures shall be implemented within the specified timeframes and the status of implementation will be regularly reviewed as part of project monitoring and reporting. The country ESCPs will also be monitored at regional level by the Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS).

Monitoring and Reporting. The ESMFs include specific monitoring indicators. The environmental and social management plans (ESMPs) that will be prepared by contractors/subcontractors for the civil works will also include these monitoring indicators. The World Bank will require quarterly E&S monitoring performance reporting during implementation.

This regular monitoring and reporting on the agreed project indicators will include the timely, efficient, and effective implementation of the ESMPs and RAPs. It will also report on grievance resolution, including SEA/SH cases. Any severe/serious Incidents/accidents will be reported within 24/48 hours of occurrence using the ESIRT template that will be annexed to the Project Implementation Manual.

A "CERC-ESMF" addendum will be prepared to update the project ESMF accordingly when preparing the CERC Manual in each country.

### **ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure**

Both countries have prepared and disclosed, in February 2020, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) that aims to ensure that the views and interests of all stakeholders, including the local communities, are taken into consideration throughout the project cycle. In addition, transparent reporting to and ongoing involvement of affected communities is also addressed. The two SEP will be updated to take into account the different stakeholders involved in the AF.

The project has established Grievance Mechanisms (GM) which is functional in the participating countries. The GM for the parent project was assessed during the preparation of the E&S documents and reinforced with the requirements of the ESS10 .

The parent project's Project Coordination Units (PCUs) will be tasked with coordination and management of the proposed AF resources. In Mauritania, additional partners (World Food Program – WFP, Commissariat à la sécurité alimentaire – CSA) will be incorporated, aiming to promote agility and leverage their operational capacities to speed up implementation of emergency interventions. No changes in the implementation arrangements are envisioned in Niger. In each country, stakeholders include: i) those who are interested by the project such as the Ministries of Livestock, Rural Development, Environment, Social Affairs, Regional Services, World Food Program (WFP), Food





Security Fund (Caisse de sécurité alimentaire - CSA), etc.; ii) those who could be affected directly by the project (local authorities, Group/Union of farmers and herders, Women’s groups, etc.; and iii) vulnerable groups.

## **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 mainly use existing government employees in both countries, as well as short term, unskilled workers from local communities and some skilled engineers that will be brought in by the contractor(s) for specialized work. The project will engage the following categories of workers: direct workers, contract workers, community workers and primary supply workers. Direct workers may be officials who will remain subject to the terms and conditions of their existing public sector employment agreement or arrangement under national legislations. The engagement of technical consultants will be based on agreed contracts governed by national labor laws and reflect the principles of conditions of employment described in ESS2. It is highly likely that community workers will be involved in the civil works especially for construction works under component 2. Workers hired directly for the project as well as contractors employed for civil works will be subject to the requirements of ESS2.

Labor Management Procedures (LMP) will be updated as needed and disclosed one month after project effectiveness in both countries. The LMP will set out the requirements of national law and the principles of ESS2 regarding child labor and minimum age of workers and forbids the use of forced labor in the project. Contractors, primary suppliers of drugs/vaccines and subcontractors shall commit to not using child labor or forced labor. In line with ESS2 and national law, each LMP will provide the minimum age for employment or engagement in connection with the project. This commitment will be explained to affected communities during the consultation regarding the SEP preparation and implementation. The LMPs will also include a grievance mechanism (GM) for labor-related complaints.

Occupational Health and Safety (OHS). Each ESMF includes sections on OHS and guidance for the preparation of specific instruments to be prepared by the client or contractor prior to the start of work (OHS checklists, codes of conduct, safety training, etc.). As part of the ESMP and Contractor-Environmental & Social Management Plan (C-ESMP), an OHS plan will be developed with detailed requirements for the transport, handling and disposal of infectious disease specimens, chemicals/reagents and other hazardous materials as well as general worker health and safety. The OHS plan will include procedures on incident investigation and reporting, recording and reporting of non-compliances, emergency preparedness and response procedures and continuous training on OHS to workers. Each Borrower will ensure that ESS2 requirements are incorporated into: (a) the contracts between the Recipient and the Contractor and any entity (including the Owner’s Engineer) supervising the Project’s civil works; and (b) the contracts between the Contractor and any Contractors’ subcontractors. In other words, civil works contracts will incorporate social and environmental mitigation measures based on the WBG EHS Guidelines and the ESMF; other referenced plans, e.g. SEP, RPF, etc., as well as specific language referring to setting priorities for hiring local unskilled labor. All civil works contracts will include standard codes of conduct, which will also address project-related risks of SEA/SH. Contractual obligations in terms of SEA/SH mitigation will be enforced through the integration of specific provisions on codes of conduct addressing SEA/SH and training of workers.

### **ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management**



During civil works, mitigation measures will include standard pollution prevention and control measures in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy. They will include (i) solid and hazardous waste handling and disposal; (ii) wastewater treatment; (iii) storage and handling of hazardous materials; (iv) housekeeping; (v) control of erosion and storm water runoff; and (vi) noise, vibrations, and dust abatement measures; among others.

Management of Hazardous and Non-hazardous Waste. The main risks are associated with disposal of animal health care waste and chemical and hazardous waste (and transportation) of samples. The Hazardous Waste and Pest Management Plan (HWMP) established under the parent project will be used and implemented under the AF. The Plan considers the World Bank Group's Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines, as well as International Good Industrial Practices (GIIP). Additionally, the ESMF and site-specific instruments include (i) guidance related to transportation and management of expired chemical, drugs and vaccines during emergency interventions; and (ii) management of waste during civil works. The Project will identify a certified healthcare waste handler prior to start of activities and E&S mitigation measures will be outlined in agreements with participating laboratories and veterinary units.

Water consumption, energy use and raw material use. Civil works are likely to consume scarce water and energy resources and generate wastes in the project areas. Contractors will be encouraged to do more with less water and energy. Specific attention will also be paid to sustainable water resources management during implementation of component 2. In addition, civil works will include emergency/fire management and energy consumption and wastewater treatment.

Management of pesticides. Elements for managing pesticides are included in the HWMP for any sub-project involving pest or vector management issues (such as disease vector control, etc.).

#### ESS4 Community Health and Safety

Risks and impacts to community health and safety may result from civil works and are related to a range of factors including worker-community interactions and movement of chemicals and veterinary medicine. Mitigation measures, such as appropriate protocols associated with the handling, storage, transportation and disposal of hazardous chemicals and veterinary medicine, are included in the ESMF and the HWMP. Security risks may negatively affect the implementation of the Project and the achievement of the project objectives and results. The intensity of the conflict varies greatly within the Sahel. Niger is the most affected, while Mauritania has not suffered terrorist-related incidents in recent years, although some recent terrorist activities in Mali occurred close to its border. The security crisis has had severe social and humanitarian consequences. Pastoralist communities are at the heart of current conflict dynamics, especially in the Central Sahel (Burkina Faso, Mali, Chad and Niger), and development activities in agro-pastoral areas are facing serious security constraints. Each ESMF specifies potential risks and mitigation measures related to insecurity and conflict in each country on the project implementation.

Each Borrower has undertaken SEA/SH assessments in each country and prepared measures for addressing such risks, including a GM. Consistent with the requirements outlined in the SEA/SH Good Practice Note, the ESF requirements and a survivor-centered approach, the Borrower will further assess potential SEA/H risks as part of the ESIA and reflect them in relevant safeguard instruments, contractual obligations and other key documents regulating project implementation. The Borrowers will map SEA/SH services in areas of implementation and will develop a response protocol for the timely, safe and ethical referral of all survivors. In addition, the Borrower will design and implement a SEA/SH-sensitive grievance mechanism (GM) to the safe and confidential documentation, response and management of SEA/SH complaints and will include targeted and regular involvement of women and other groups at-



risk in stakeholder engagement. Clarity regarding responsibility for the management of SEA/SH risks will be outlined in the updated ESCP. As part of AF, the Borrowers will update the SEA/SH Action Plan of the parent project with a budget in the updated ESMF/P, that will outline the project's prevention strategies, response protocol and accountability mechanisms. The Borrower's supervision capacity will be strengthened throughout implementation by integrating a SEA/SH specialist as part of the implementing agency and of the supervision consultant teams/by adding SEA/SH skills and tasks as part of key responsibilities and background requirements for the social experts of the implementing agency and supervision consultant.

### **ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement**

PRAPS 1 uses social engineering in the process of selecting sites for sub-projects. Social engineering is a process that involves all the actors of management (administrative authorities, Mayors and technical services of the State) and land tenure (customary authorities, traditional owners, etc.) as well as the affected populations, socio-professional organizations and civil society. This process will facilitate a strong and legitimate process for any voluntary transfer or donation of land for the benefit of the project. Land donation will not be promoted as a first option or go-to strategy. Further, the use of "social engineering" to facilitate this process will be carefully monitored, as such directed efforts to obtain consent by landowners and users for the voluntary donation of their land could potentially represent a gray between persuasion and coercion. These concerns noted, Bank approval for such donations is still required and if it is not obtained, the Project will move to classic resettlement in that particular case by preparing a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). As locations are not yet known, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared for both countries as part of the parent project and will be updated and disclosed for the AF one month after effectiveness. The RPFs clearly indicate the procedural framework to be followed for land acquisitions should this be necessary. The RPFs take into account the national laws of the two countries and relevant World Bank ESSs, to guide implementation. The RPFs include clear guidance regarding the social selection process and a questionnaire to guide the documentation of these voluntary land donations consistent with the provisions of ESS5.

### **ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources**

As the specific locations of project activities are not yet known, each of the 2 ESMFs contain checklists and guidance to help manage biodiversity issues for the different types of funded activities. The ESMFs help screen out civil works that may have unintended negative consequences on the ecological functions of habitats and the biodiversity they support. In addition, the ESMF criteria for work near protected areas and potential critical habitats include: requirements for detailed mapping and, where appropriate, identification of species and habitats to exclude any activity that may lead to unsustainable use of natural resources thus impacting on the livelihood of local communities.

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

There are no known Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities in the project area. Should there be people in the project area who may be considered IP/SSAHUTLCs, the Borrowers will undertake a social screening and, where relevant, implement appropriate measures per the requirements of the ESF.



**ESS8 Cultural Heritage**

The two countries involved in this AF are home to the rich heritage of past West African civilisations. Excavation is likely during civil works and water access infrastructure. During construction, it is possible that both known and unknown physical and cultural resources may be uncovered. The ESMF describes the probability of encountering cultural heritage in the project area and provides guidance on chance finds. The site-specific ESAs will include assessment of any cultural heritage - including archaeological relics, fossils, human graves, shrines, sacred trees or groves - in the project area. Any sites identified to have cultural heritage will be avoided and if avoidance is not possible, the ESMP will identify measures required to address these impacts in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.

**ESS9 Financial Intermediaries**

This standard is not relevant because the project is not an FI operation.

**C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply**

**OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways** No

**OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas** No

**B.3. Reliance on Borrower’s policy, legal and institutional framework, relevant to the Project risks and impacts**

**Is this project being prepared for use of Borrower Framework?** No

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

Use of Borrower Frameworks for environmental and social assessments is not being considered for this project.

**IV. CONTACT POINTS**

**World Bank**

Contact:	Caroline Aurelie Plante	Title:	Sr Agricultural Spec.
Telephone No:	5352+4212 / 221-33-8594212	Email:	cplante@worldbank.org
Contact:	Aimee Marie Ange Mpambara	Title:	Senior Agriculture Economist
Telephone No:	5350+3215 / 227-20-727515	Email:	ampambara@worldbank.org
Contact:	Ashwini Rekha Sebastian	Title:	Agriculture Economist

Public Disclosure



Telephone No: 5220+85183

Email: asebastian1@worldbank.org

**Borrower/Client/Recipient**

Borrower: CILSS Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel

Borrower: Islamic Republic of Mauritania

Borrower: Republic of Senegal

Borrower: Republic of Niger

Borrower: Burkina Faso

Borrower: Republic of Chad

Borrower: Republic of Mali

**Implementing Agency(ies)**

Implementing Agency: Republic of Senegal, Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production

Implementing Agency: Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Ministry in charge of Livestock

Implementing Agency: CILSS Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel

Implementing Agency: Republic of Niger, Ministry in charge of Livestock

Implementing Agency: Burkina Faso, Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries

Implementing Agency: Republic of Mali, Ministry in charge of Livestock

Implementing Agency: Republic of Chad, Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production

Public Disclosure

**V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT**

The World Bank  
1818 H Street, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20433  
Telephone: (202) 473-1000  
Web: <http://www.worldbank.org/projects>

**VI. APPROVAL**

Task Team Leader(s): Aimee Marie Ange Mpambara, Caroline Aurelie Plante, Ashwini Rekha Sebastian

Practice Manager (ENR/Social) Aly Zulficar Rahim Cleared on 22-Apr-2022 at 10:35:23 GMT-04:00