



Project Information Document (PID)

Concept Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 24-Mar-2020 | Report No: PIDC28646



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Western Africa	Project ID P173197	Parent Project ID (if any)	Project Name Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project II (P173197)
Region AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date Feb 01, 2021	Estimated Board Date May 31, 2021	Practice Area (Lead) Agriculture and Food
Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) CILSS Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, Republic of Mauritania, Ministry of Finance, Republic of Senegal, Ministry of Finance and Budget, Republic of Niger, Ministry of Planning, Republic of Burkina Faso, Ministry of Economy, Finance and Development, Republic of Chad, Ministry of Finance and Budget, Republic of Mali, Ministry of Economy and Finance	Implementing Agency Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production (Senegal), Ministry of Rural Development (Mauritania), CILSS Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (Niger), Ministry of Animal and Halieutic Resources (Burkina Faso), Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (Mali), Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production (Chad)	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

To improve the resilience of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in selected areas in the region, and strengthen country capacities to respond promptly and effectively to pastoral crises or emergencies.

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	335.00
Total Financing	335.00
of which IBRD/IDA	335.00
Financing Gap	0.00



DETAILS

World Bank Group Financing

International Development Association (IDA)	335.00
IDA Credit	210.00
IDA Grant	125.00

Environmental and Social Risk Classification
Substantial

Concept Review Decision
Track II-The review did authorize the preparation to continue

A. Introduction and Context

Country/Regional Context

1. **GDP growth rate in the sub-region¹ has been on an upward trend over the past years, significant in absolute terms (4-5%) but modest in per capita terms (1 to 2%).** Both Mauritania and Senegal recently joined the ranks of lower-middle- income countries while the 4 other countries are still considered Least Developed countries. Main sources and components of growth have seen increased public spending and private investment, improved private consumption and growth in the primary sector, notably agriculture and livestock. Inter-annual GDP growth variations (min 1.4% in Mauritania for 2015, max 7.2 % in Mali for 2014) have essentially been linked to variations in: (i) agriculture production (linked to climate variability), (ii) investments and aid flows (correlated to security and political stability) and (iii) wealth extracted from natural resources (mining and oil/gas essentially)². Prospects for the coming three years are generally good, though not without downside risks due mainly to increasing insecurity in the region.

2. **Poverty incidence is decreasing but remains high and the significantly upward demographic trend is driving the absolute number of poor up while inequalities are rising.** The decrease in poverty incidence averaged 1% per year (2% for the best performer: Mauritania, during the 2008-2014 commodity boom) and relied on relative price changes rather than gains in total factor productivity or structural mechanisms to enable the poor to build their human capital and other assets. Inequalities have been on the rise and it is recognized that large sub-sets of the population (rural households, women, farmers and herders in particular) remain excluded from socio-economic progress, calling for more inclusive growth.

Main development challenges

3. **Climate change exerts increasing pressure on the supply side of food production and disproportionately affects the poor,** mainly through decreased agricultural productivity and increased food prices. Exacerbated weather patterns and natural hazards, in particular droughts³, are predicted to cause serious impact on climate-sensitive and natural ecosystems reliant sectors such as agriculture (including pastoralism) which accounts for 20 to 35 percent of GDP in the

¹ Defined here by the countries participating in PRAPS I (Chad, Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal)

² Extractive industries are expected to continue to play a key role in the economy for the coming years.

³ Since 1970, the Sahel endured a prolonged period of well-below-average rainfall, resulting in a series of major droughts (1968-1974, 1983-1984, 2002-2003, 2005, 2009-11, 2016/17), famines, and huge livestock losses.



sub-region and employs most of the workforce. Accelerating the adoption of climate resilient practices will require bold investments and put additional pressure on already limited fiscal resources.

4. **Conflicts are on the rise, affect the economy both at regional, national and local level and disrupt food production and livelihoods in lasting ways. Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso and Chad are currently facing a serious security and humanitarian crisis⁴**, which thrives on and reinforces pre-existing institutional vulnerabilities and inter-communal tensions. What drives conflict in the sub-region today can be traced to social and political unrest, a breakdown in the social contract, growing competition over resources, discontent over inclusiveness and quality of public service delivery, weak institutions, inequality and underlying social tensions. Decentralization policies have inherently re-enforced the social and political marginalization of pastoralists, a sub-set of the population having already a lesser access to basic services (education, health). In the Sahel, the number of conflicts opposing communities on access to natural resources has been steadily increasing along transhumance routes. Easily exploited, these local conflicts are feeding into larger inter-community conflicts. According to the 2018 Economic Value of Peace⁵ report, the economic cost of violence in terms of GDP was estimated to be 12 percent in Mali and Mauritania, 10 percent in Chad, 7 percent in Niger and 2 percent Burkina Faso.

5. **Levels of malnutrition are in overall very high⁶ and a trend of reversal towards food insecurity has been observed over the past decade.** In West Africa, the share of undernourished people has increased from 10.4% in 2010 to 15.1% in 2017 while the absolute number thereof has risen from a low of 31.9 Million in 2006 to 56.1 Million people in 2017 (FAO 2018).

Sectoral and Institutional Context

6. **Pastoralism in the sub-region is a dynamic sector providing multiples benefits to the society at large and a major source of direct benefits for millions of households.** The pastoral system is the most adapted to the agro-ecological conditions found in arid and semi-arid areas and is often the only productive activity that these territories can support. Livestock raised in the Sahel region is being actively traded across western Africa and represents the second source of export revenue after uranium in Niger, 30% of exports for Chad. Pastoralism provides growing urban populations with meat at competitive prices and secures livelihoods, not only for millions of primary producers, but also for tens of thousands of people working in and around the livestock value chains.

7. **The sector generates a broad range of indirect benefits at household, community and landscape levels but needs to be better funded and governed.** The potential of livestock and animal-source foods to improve nutrition of vulnerable households in the Sahel countries and to create jobs and incomes through its value chains, is large and remains underutilized⁷. Projections indicate that if the current scenario in the livestock sector is maintained with low levels of public investments, uncontrolled growth fueled by the increasing demand from urban, middle class population, may lead to negative impacts on the sustainability of local value chains, natural resources and the food and nutritional security of poor households.

8. **There is a potential to further enhance the ability of pastoral systems in the Sahelian landscapes to act as carbon sinks and to supply eco-systemic services.** The positive role of pastoralism on landscape maintenance and regeneration (versus sedentary or “ranching” systems in arid and semi-arid zones) is well established. In addition, a recent research from CIRAD (2019), highlighted that environmental co-benefits are higher than anticipated and could be further exploited. Based on a case in Senegal, it established that Sahelian rangeland ecosystems can have a neutral carbon balance. Results show that greenhouse gas (methane, nitrous oxide and carbon dioxide) emissions from livestock are offset by carbon

⁴ The recently adopted FCV strategy (February 25, 2020) includes these four countries in the list of Fragile and Conflict States: Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger as “countries in medium-intensity conflict”, and Chad as “country with institutional and social fragility”.

⁵ <http://economicsandpeace.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Economic-Value-of-Peace-2018.pdf>

⁶ To a lesser extent in Senegal which has the lowest stunting rate of all SSA, at 17 percent.

⁷ Thirteen pathways were identified through which livestock impacts human nutrition, each presenting different trade-offs. In “Leveraging human nutrition through livestock interventions: perceptions, knowledge, barriers and opportunities in the Sahel” Dominguez-Salas (2019)



sinks in rangelands, more particularly trees, shrubs and soils. Therefore, to support carbon accumulation in the ecosystem and reduce emissions, projects should support interventions around (i) agroforestry (e.g. increasing tree density), (ii) sustainable rangeland management (e.g. grass harvesting for forage production, storage and use during dry seasons, while mitigating fire risks) and, (iii) improved water-point management (more particularly the handling and use of manure for biogas production).

9. **The critical challenges faced by pastoralism are essentially regional in nature and require strong political commitment to be tackled.** The Nouakchott Declaration on Pastoralism adopted in October 2013⁸ embodies this strong political will and recognizes that there is a profound need for well-coordinated interventions that address pastoralism issues at the regional level. It followed the N'Djamena Declaration on the Contribution of Pastoral Livestock to the Security and Development of the Saharo-Sahelian Region, adopted in May 2013, which defined the priorities for a policy of support to regional pastoralism, closely linking development and security issues. This Declaration recognized the critical role pastoralists can play in maintaining stability⁹.

10. **For pastoralists and agro-pastoralists, the impacts of several factors are persistent vulnerability and low resilience to shocks, poverty and food insecurity, all which trigger increasing levels of rural-urban migration and emigration, particularly for the youth.** Critical development issues faced by pastoralists include in particular (i) **High risks of livestock capital losses** due to contagious transboundary animal diseases (TADs), low access to and poor capacity of animal health services, insecure access to natural resources (water and rangelands), climate change vulnerability, natural resources degradation, policies reducing mobility such as transhumance bans from some coastal countries, while significant pastoral areas remain underutilized and production and storage of forage is not yet common practice ; (ii) **Low revenues from livestock value-chains** due to important weaknesses remaining in infrastructure (from live markets, to downstream infrastructure for meat, milk, and by-products processing), weak regional integration of value chains and pervasive obstacles in regional trade. Additionally, households' revenues relying primarily on livestock activities may hardly cover basic needs, and any crisis affecting livestock may result in households falling into high financial distress and increase their vulnerability. Lack of basic education and development opportunities offered in remote areas have limited the options to generate additional revenues from households' members (women, young in particular), which also act as a safety net in case of crisis; (iii) **Low regional and national institutional capacity**, with difficulties to coordinate policies and actions, enforce rules, and generate solid set of data and evidence-based analysis to inform technical and political decisions. Also, pastoralists voice and inclusion in decision making remain poor, and many professional organizations lack representation, coordination and dynamism. Prevention and response mechanisms to crisis affecting pastoral livestock have yet to be embedded into national (and potentially regional) systems; and (iv) **Low access to adapted basic services (education and health)**. Issues faced by pastoralists remain multifold and as for PRAPS-1, it is not envisaged at this stage that PRAPS-2 would directly address aspects of social protection related activities. These aspects are however essential to build the human capital and ensure a better future for the next generations. Linkages with relevant programs and projects managed by these sectors would therefore be sought and, when possible, facilitated with PRAPS-2, including through the provision of data and information generated to facilitate the inclusion of pastoral and agro-pastoral populations into these.

11. **The formulation of the Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project (PRAPS/Projet Régional d'Appui au Pastoralisme au Sahel) stemmed directly from the Nouakchott Declaration** and is currently delivering an action program encompassing institutional supports, policy reforms, and investments, managed by the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) under the political leadership of WAEMU/ECOWAS. The project addresses most critical challenges faced by pastoralists in regard to (i) facilitating regional mobility, (ii) promoting regional integration of animal health services and strategies, (iii) securing access to critical natural resources such as pasture and water (enhancing their availability, improving access and reducing conflicts related to their use), (iv) enhancing trade and market access, and (v) better managing pastoral crisis (prevention and response), improving social and economic inclusion of youth and women.

12. **The recent and foreseeable evolutions confirm the initial diagnosis from the Nouakchott and N'Djamena meetings and call for a scaled-up response towards a more resilient pastoralism** in view notably of the increased social

⁸ <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/433331468007201906/pdf/840310v20WP0P10Box0382094B00PUBLIC0.pdf>

⁹ http://www.pasto-secu-ndjamena.org/classified/N_Djamena_Declaration_eng.pdf?PHPSESSID=b679b3fa6c839f20fb8ac39d63136d28



and political unrest, increased risks of localized conflicts linked to competition over natural resources, deepened regional insecurity linked to armed and extremists' groups¹⁰, and accelerated climate change. An effective policy response would need to significantly widen up opportunities by enabling pastoralist households (including youth) and targeting women as key actors in community resilience to “step up” (supporting pastoralist access adequate services, input and output markets that allow them to engage as effective actors within emerging markets and value chains), “step out” (providing opportunities for livelihood options that go beyond the pastoralist sector through skills development and small-scale financing to support emerging economic sectors) and “hang in” (targeting the most vulnerable through interventions that provide opportunities for pastoralist to move towards food and nutritional security and begin to generate incomes through livestock and non-livestock based activities).

Relationship to CPF

13. **The proposed second phase would reinforce the work already begun in the first phase of PRAPS in regard to translating continental and regional livestock strategies into tangible realities on the ground.** Specifically, it is aligned with the AU (African Union) -IBAR (Interafrican Bureau For Animal Resources) Livestock Development Strategy For Africa (Lidesa) 2015 – 2035, the African Union Policy Framework on Pastoralism (2011¹¹), the ECOWAS, Strategic Action Plan for the Development and Transformation of Livestock Sector in the ECOWAS Region (2011–2020) and the ECOWAS Protocol on Transhumance (1998) and supporting Regulation (2003).

14. **The proposed Project would strongly align with the World Bank FCV Strategy (2020-25), and the Regional Integration Cooperation Assistance Strategy (2018-23).** By adopting a conflict sensitive approach, and addressing directly some of the drivers of conflict, the Project would contribute to enhance social cohesion and increase pastoral populations inclusion. It would also directly contribute to the improvement of a major regional value chain and regional trade, and increase the resilience of some of the most vulnerable populations in the Sahel, while leveraging regional dialogue and collaboration, and scaling-up the use of technology for more efficient systems.

15. **PRAPS II would remain fully consistent with each of the Country Partnership Frameworks (CPF) for the six countries involved, placing the livestock sector at the center of the agenda of economic growth, resilience and job creation:**

- For Burkina Faso, the CPF (FY2018-2023) is derived from the Government’s Medium Term Vision contained in the *Plan National de Développement Economique et Social – PNDES 2016-2020*). The proposed PRAPS II is aligned with two important objectives of the CPF, namely: Objective 1.1: Improve agriculture productivity and agribusiness value chains in targeted areas and Objective 2.1: Support inclusive, high-quality education and skills development, the later having emerged as a top priority in the SCD and being tackled under component IV of PRAPS II.
- For Chad, the PRAPS II is consistent with the goals set out in the 2016-2020 CPF which supports continued engagement in the agriculture sector, in particular within : (i) “Engagement Theme 2” (Improving returns to agriculture and building value chains), Objective 2.1: More productive and resilient agriculture, and ; (ii) ”Engagement Theme 3” (Building human capital and reducing vulnerability), Objective 3.2: Improve rural access to and quality of education, including Technical and vocational educational and training (TVET).
- For Mali, the PRAPS II responds to the CPF 2016-19 and in particular to the Area of Focus 2: Create Economic Opportunities, Objective 2.1: Improve Productive Capacity and Market Integration of Farmers and Pastoralists as well as the Area of Focus 3 : Build Resilience and objective 3.1: Develop human capital , supporting relevant post-basic skills for agriculture and livestock and other priority sectors and sub-sectors of the identified livelihood areas (where it would contribute to create more employment opportunities for the youth).

¹⁰ Faced with the presence of armed groups, pastoralists move in larger groups, change their migration routes, reduce transhumance to a minimum, or arm themselves. All these strategies have negative effects on the well-being of their herds and their relations with the sedentary population. Impoverished young pastoralists have also become perpetrators of violence.

¹¹ African Union. Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture. Policy Framework For Pastoralism In Africa: Securing, Protecting and Improving the Lives, Livelihoods and Rights of Pastoralist Communities. October 2010 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia



- For Mauritania, the PRAPS II is directly aligned with the 2018-23 CPF which emphasizes the need for adaptation to the effects of climate change, and intends to mainstream resilience across operations and knowledge work in line with the Government’s development strategy as presented in the SCAPP¹². It directly fits into objectives 1.2 (increase agriculture and livestock production in the face of climate change) and 2.3 (Improve employability, particularly of youth and women).
- For Niger, the PRAPS II strongly aligns with the CPF (2018-2022) which envisions (i) the expansion of the Bank’s engagement to strengthen institutions and tools for peaceful management of natural resources ; (ii) increasing opportunities for youth and women in fragile regions and supporting the peaceful management and sharing of agro-pastoral resources and (iii) strengthening economic opportunities in agriculture and pastoralism in conflict-affected regions and at-risk regions.
- For Senegal, the PRAPS II is aligned with the new CPF (FY2020-24) namely objective 2.4 (Boost productivity and competitiveness of agriculture and related value chains and livestock) and objective 3.1 (Promote and protect resilient livelihoods and ecosystems in the face of climate change).

B. Proposed Development Objective(s)

To improve the resilience of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in selected areas in the region, and strengthen country capacities to respond promptly and effectively to pastoral crises or emergencies.

Key Results (From PCN)

16. The main results of the Project (PDO indicators) would tentatively be measured as follows:
- (i) Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) eradicated (% of achievement of conditions to be officially recognized as a PPR-free country, by country)
 - (ii) Area brought under sustainable landscape management thanks to the Project (ha, by country)
 - (iii) Households revenues generated through incremental revenue generating activities (increase in %, by country)
 - (iv) Farmers Reached with Agricultural Assets or Services (disaggregated by women and youth)

D. Concept Description

17. **PRAPS-1.** The Nouakchott Declaration on Pastoralism¹³ has been the cornerstone of PRAPS-1 and has set the high level objective of “securing the lifestyle and means of production of pastoral populations and increasing the gross output of livestock production by at least 30 percent in the six Sahel countries over the next five years, with a view to significantly increasing the incomes of pastoralists within a period of 5 to 10 years”. The Project was developed according to the Declaration’s lines of action encompassing (i) institutional supports, (ii) political reforms, and (iii) strategic investments. Its design included most of the technical pillars and operational programs that the Declaration stated: (1) Enhancing production services, (2) Improving the competitiveness of the livestock sector and market access, and (3) Strengthening the security of the assets and lifestyles of pastoral people. However, due to resources limitation and risks of increased

¹² Strategy for accelerated growth and shared prosperity (*Stratégie de Croissance Accélérée et de Prospérité Partagée* -SCAPP). 2016-2030 – Ministry of Economy and Finance

¹³ The Declaration is subtitled “Mobilizing Jointly an Ambitious Effort to Ensure Pastoralism without Borders”. It called for ambitious collective commitments of all stakeholders to: (i) make progress towards a medium-term program of action, (ii) build a solid alliance by pooling expertise and resources together, (iii) create a multi-actor platform to enhance the existing frameworks for concerted action, and (iv) accelerate the formulation, financing, and implementation of national, multi-country, and cross-border programs. It underlined critical modes of action: (i) act under the political leadership of ECOWAS / WAEMU (plus Chad and Mauritania), with operational management under the technical arm of CILSS, (ii) seek complementarities and alignment of support towards national priorities (determined through participatory and inclusive mechanisms), (iii) put emphasis on the regional dimension of actions to be carried out in priority and comply with the subsidiarity principle, and (iv) engage on the long term.



complexity, PRAPS-1 did not address the access to basic services (e.g. education and health, access to potable water), nor political inclusion and the securing of rights.

18. **PRAPS-1** was developed according to the Declaration's lines of action encompassing (i) institutional supports, (ii) political reforms, and (iii) strategic investments. It took on board most of the technical pillars and operational programs that the Declaration stated: (1) Enhancing production services, (2) Improving the competitiveness of the livestock sector and market access, and (3) Strengthening the security of the assets and lifestyles of pastoral people. Due to resources limitation and risks of increased complexity, PRAPS-1 did not address the access to basic services (e.g. education, health), nor political inclusion and the securing of rights.

19. **Rationale for a second phase of PRAPS.** As stated in the Nouakchott Declaration, a long-term commitment for the pastoral sector is required to achieve sustainable impacts at scale. PRAPS-1 has the merit to have pioneered many ambitious interventions, in fragile and complex settings. Furthermore, for most countries, PRAPS was the first and has remained the main investment vehicle supporting pastoralism. A second phase of PRAPS is particularly relevant given the importance of pastoralism in the economy and food security within the targeted countries. The objective of reducing conflicts is as relevant, in a context of increased inter-community violence and conflicts between pastoralists and farmers, particularly in Burkina Faso and Mali.

20. Technically, PRAPS-1 initiated several key interventions which need to be consolidated, adjusted and scaled-up. These include: (i) fostering an enabling environment for pastoral systems through regional and national policy dialogues and concertation frameworks dealing with transhumance, trade, food security and crises prevention; (ii) enhancing regional cooperation, momentum, knowledge creation, and networking around pastoral systems ; (iii) improving countries capacity (public, private & associative) and regional institutions in addressing regional priority diseases surveillance and control, natural resources management, livestock and livestock products trade facilitation, that already benefited more than 2 million pastoralists and agro-pastoralists. More specifically, the project established some governance mechanisms on resource use and management (e.g. "*Chartes Pastorales*") and contributed to cross-border dialogue initiatives on mobility and conflict resolution at local level; it tested promising initiatives such as the use of digital technologies for animal health management and market price collection and dissemination; and developed a large body of knowledge and policy documents, among other legacies. On the other hand, the project suffered from the late execution of civil works (e.g. market and water infrastructures) compromising the achievement and verification of medium-term outcomes such as an increase in animals sold in these markets, as well as a lack of resources to achieve ambitious goals (e.g. on animal health). Furthermore, the project addressed only marginally the aspect of IGA for women and youth from pastoral households, considered to be fundamental when building the resilience of pastoral groups - should they be "stepping up", "moving out" or "hanging in". Overall, achievements remain fragile in a context of increasing tensions around access to natural resources, instable trade policies, situations of insecurity and strained financial resources. More time is needed to demonstrate the value of approaches and systems supported to ensure full ownership and increase likelihood of continuation of support without a project, as well as fill important remaining gaps in infrastructure and equipment, and human capital.

21. **Lessons learned to do business differently.** The PRAPS-2 will build upon PRAPS-1 which initial operational and technical lessons learned are being capitalized. A first set of lessons, focusing on priority areas of interventions selected under PRAPS-2, will be enriched with experiences from FAO (including IRAM experts), CIRAD, and other TFRP¹⁴ members, and be available by the end of June 2020. This exercise will continue as PRAPS-1 will keep generating lessons in its last year and a half of implementation, that will further feed the work of the Committees in charge of PRAPS-2 preparation. Initial lessons include the following: PRAPS-2 should pursue the positive momentum initiated by PRAPS-1, build on its legacy and continue supporting the high-level commitments from the Nouakchott Declaration, which remain relevant. More specific lessons include the need to:

1. *Improving spatial coherence, promoting clustering and avoiding the geographic dispersions of investments to*

¹⁴ The Regional Task Force on Pastoralism (TFRP) was re-instated in December 2019 for the purpose of bringing key stakeholders from regional economic and technical organizations, key international reference and research organizations on livestock, professional and civil society organizations/ associations and representatives from the governments (line ministries), to contribute to the preparation of PRAPS-2



strengthen synergies of action between technical components.

2. *Developing strong partnerships with key players*, more particularly with the Ministries of Water (in charge of implementing pastoral water supply strategies, or responsible for developing and implementing these strategies), the producers' organizations (POs), and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) which are well-established in the field. The challenge of PRAPS-2 will be to strengthen their efficiency and legitimacy *vis à vis* pastoral and agro-pastoral communities.

3. *Strengthening institutions and actors in charge of pastoral development and governance*. Support should focus on improving and implementing policies on securing agro-pastoral land, by boosting the enforcement of agro-pastoral and citizen rights, and going beyond the "business as usual" approach i.e. regulations awareness raising. This will involve the development of strategies of pastoral hydraulics carrying a model of decentralized management of regulations on the access to water and pasture.

4. *Supporting cross-border cooperation and dialogue*. Such cooperation between adjacent cross-border communities would allow addressing issues such as (i) security of cross-border transhumance, (ii) cross-border trade and, (iii) land use planning. This will involve the institutionalization of dialogue platforms between public, professional and private actors, at the level of large cross-border areas.

22. **Theory of change.** PRAPS 2 theory of change is based on a resilience-building approach and conflict resolution, acknowledging that any gains in animal health improvement and veterinary medicines control (component 1), sustainable landscape management and governance (component 2), domestic and regional value-chains improvement (component 3), and improvement of social and economic inclusion of women and youth (component 4), will translate into two main outcome streams i.e. (i) more sustained and maintained animal assets and, (ii) more sustained and maintained means of making a living and generating incomes. These outcomes would be enabled through strengthened regional and national institutions, as well as smooth project coordination (component 5), and would result - under the causal assumptions that will be further developed at detailed design stage - in an improved resilience of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in the project's selected areas.

23. **Description.** It is envisaged that the proposed PRAPS will have the following main activities under five components:

Component 1 - Animal health improvement and veterinary medicines control (indicative US\$120 million).

24. This Component will continue supporting the improvement of animal health systems initiated under PRAPS I. Owing to all-country commitment to engage in the PPR Global Control and Eradication Strategy (PPR GCES) under the overall coordination of the FAO-OIE PPR Secretariat, and to the adoption of PPR and CBPP national strategies established under PRAPS-1, the project will focus on activities aiming at ensuring national high herd immunity (at least 80 percent for PPR) against these diseases, by: (i) financing mass vaccination campaigns that would complement other existing initiatives; as well as (ii) supporting the regional coordination of these campaigns (under the guidance of the joint FAO-OIE PPR Secretariat) and related epidemiosurveillance activities. Depending on national needs, the project will also cover selected aspects of implementation and capacity building (e.g. procurement of vaccines, diagnostic test/quality control of vaccines, equipment and tools e.g. tags, logistics e.g. cold chains, together with pastoral and agro-pastoral communities, including women associations).

25. The Bank will also continue to support: (i) investments that contribute to the resilience of pastoral systems (including Veterinary Services' infrastructure and equipment); (ii) the set up and comprehensive implementation of regulatory frameworks for veterinary pharmaceutical drugs and products, including quality control; the strengthening of existing reference laboratories such as the Inter-States University of Sciences and Veterinary Medicine -EISMV- based in Senegal; and (iii) the development of the human capital (veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals workforce) with initial and continuous gender-balanced trainings.

Component 2: Sustainable landscape management and governance (indicative US\$60 million).



26. Considering the necessity to further secure mobility and access to natural resources, the second phase of PRAPS will build on and consolidate mechanisms (e.g. cross-border dialogue platforms led by communities) established under PRAPS-1 to ensure that existing agreements are adequately implemented or revised, and will address mobility constraints in additional priority areas to both reduce existing conflicts and prevent future ones. The Project will also support: (i) the formulation of national strategies on pastoral water and land use; to this end, PRAPS-2 will build on existing public policies and strategies related to pastoral development that proved to be effective such as the Niger Land Tenure Policy, and the Chad Strategy for Securing Pastoral Land; (ii) the strategic establishment of pastoral water points in rangelands with no or limited access to water, to ensure project's beneficiaries sustainable access to new grazing areas ; (iii) negotiations between land users on access to resources during early transhumances -occurring more frequently due to climate change; and (iv) land-tenure and governance frameworks at local and cross-border levels (using for example FAO's Technical Guide on "Improving Governance of Pastoral Lands").

27. Securing mobility will also include mechanisms to protect livestock against theft, a growing concern in some areas, with the piloting of new approaches based on the use of digital technologies. In this context, the Project will further exploit satellite imagery data and other digital monitoring tools, as well as applications to inform pastoralists on the state of natural resources and infrastructure (such as the GARBAL¹⁵ satellite information service for pastoralists in Mali), that will contribute to provide pastoral indicators informing the national Early Warning Systems. The Project will work with producers and their organizations as well as with the private sector to establish where possible private or community-led management mechanisms (with cost-recovery). This will require further support to and strengthening of all actors involved in natural resources management and services.

28. The Project will also work to improve access to and use of feed and forage (through specific value-chains development along the main regional agropastoral livestock corridors – i.e. production, storage, processing and commercialization), and to complement scarce natural resources during the lean season to improve pastoralists' and agropastoralists' resilience.

Component 3: Livestock value chains improvement (indicative US\$45 Million).

29. The Project would support livestock value chains actors and their organizations (producers' organizations, interprofessional bodies) on legal aspects, organizational and operational management, policy dialogue, advocacy, economic intelligence and financial/risk analysis that include and better represent pastoral systems specificities. The project will also support value-chain players within common cross-border trade axes in the development and implementation of livestock value-chain development strategies, with a focus on increasing the attractiveness of markets. Capacity development to livestock trade actors will be focused on understanding and practicing agro-pastoral and trade regulations to improve the governance of value-chains and support some innovative legal-support systems put in place by some producers' organizations. Based on a needs and opportunities assessment, the Project will aim at responding to specific expectations of value chains actors through public-private partnerships, digital technologies, such as agriculture finance solutions (agritechs) providing real-time information on market prices and trends, and carrying out transactions through mobile money, among others.

30. Jointly with other projects, together with ECOWAS and WAEMU, PRAPS-2 would support dialogue and mechanisms to improve the institutional framework on regional livestock and livestock commodity trade, including the revamping and alignment of regional and national regulations, the harmonization and digitalization of procedures (e.g. to deliver certifications for exports, internal movements, and imports), and a support to the development and piloting of tools to increase data and knowledge sharing, as well as awareness and access to information..

Component 4: Improving social and economic inclusion of women and youth (indicative US\$50 Million).

¹⁵ This digital technology based service allows users to access reliable information on: (i) biomass availability, (ii) biomass quality, (iii) surface water availability, (iv) herd concentration, and (v) market prices for livestock and staple grains along the different transhumance routes. This service was developed through the Dutch-funded Sustainable Technology Adaptation for Mali's Pastoralists (STAMP)



31. This component will specifically target women and youth from pastoral households and support their social and economic inclusion, both “within” and “outside” pastoralism carried out under PRAPS-1. The Project will sponsor the socio-economic insertion of women and youth through vocational training and micro-project financing. The project will finance in particular: (i) training and vocational education and training (TVET) programs for youth and women on topics such as feed and forage production, processing, conservation and strategic use; business plan preparation; climate-smart livestock and digital agriculture, as well as on TVET directly related to the establishment of micro-projects; (ii) micro-project financing to increase sources of revenues, using competitive funding (grants) to finance investments generating local value addition and employment opportunities. The financing will be done alongside community business assessments. The project will also finance (i) business development services (BDS) to support youth and women groups to prepare their micro-projects, and (ii) sensitization/awareness and legal support services to assist beneficiaries to acquire social civil status, through specialized NGOs and dedicated public services.

Component 5: Project coordination, institutional strengthening, and emergency prevention and response (indicative US\$60 Million).

Sub-component 5.1. Project coordination and institutional strengthening.

32. This sub-component would focus on all aspects related to overall project management, including fiduciary and safeguards aspects, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), knowledge management, and communication. It will also address critical cross-cutting institutional strengthening and training needs identified.

Sub-component 5.2: Contingency emergency response (US\$0).

33. In the face of natural (such as extreme droughts, or animal health epidemics), or man-made disasters (such as people and animals’ displacement due to insecurity or influx of refugees with their animals), the governments may request the World Bank to trigger the CERC to reallocate project funds to support mitigation, response, recovery, and reconstruction. This sub-component would draw resources from unallocated funds and/or allow countries to request the World Bank to reallocate financing from other project components in accordance with paragraph 12 of World Bank OP 10.00 (Investment Project Financing).

Legal Operational Policies	Triggered?
Projects on International Waterways OP 7.50	No
Projects in Disputed Areas OP 7.60	No
Summary of Screening of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	

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